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THE BUTTERFLY. A BUTTERFLY basked on a baby's grave
Where a lily had chanced to grow,
"Why art thou here with thy gaudy dye,
Whilst she of the bright and the sparkling eye
Must shem in the church-yeard low?"

Must sleep in the church-yard low?" Then it lightly soured thro' the sunny air, And spoke from its shining track : And she, whom thou mourn'st, like a scraph sings.

And she, whom thou mourn'st, like a scraph sings.

Would'st thou call the blest one back t

THE MYSTERY OF GOD'S DEALINGS

Mrs. Sigourney

WITH MAN. Whatever difficulties may arise from contemplating mankind in the aggregate, or in masses, in order to trace the plan and principle of God's providential government of the universe, we can yet, upon reflection, dispose of them in a twofold manner: first, in a way of theory, by resolving them into the mystery of an unfathomable mind, which decides on the stupendous whole, where we can discern only a part, and, it may be, an inconsiderable part; and secondly, in a way of practice, by observing how the darkness which involves God's dealing with the aggregate disperses when we comine our view to the individual. There is not a page in the volume of Revelation, any more than in that of nature or of Previdence, which does not contain mysteries; but there is, at the same time, another language intered by it equally of the Unjust Judge, with whom the helping and more intelligible. "What is that to thee? Follow thou me." The Holy so mightly prevail that they are heart as so mightly prevail, that they as brughe (a) torted from him the boon which at his he vas determined to deny.

Senpture, taken in its integrity and completeness, is to be regarded, not as a general solution of all speculative deficulties, nor ye as a complete outline of the plan of Divine Providence in the organization and ordering of the universe, but as the special supply for a special necessity—the individual remedy for an individual disease. "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is right," said the Prophet of the law; and what said the last Prophet of the Gospel ! "I lesufy to every one that readeth the words of the prophecy of this book." Practically, therefore, the Word of God, in its effect upon the soul, may be compared with that medicine which God hath given to heal the sickness of the bodyand the duty of individuals may be hence enforce come out, the more strong the arclearly interred. It is not the existence, but gument for persevering prayer becomes. the application of the remedy, which is the If a bad man will yield to the mere force counteraction of the discase; nor is this of the importunity which he hates, how counteraction the less effectual because the much more certainly will a righteous God remedy does not afford any insight into the be prevailed on by the faithful prayer which hidden elements or generating causes of the he loves .- The Rev. R. C. Trench, Prodisease. To neglect the remedy, then, is to lessor of Dicinity, King's College, Lon-aggravate the disease; and to refuse it if the don, on the Parables. disease were known, (as sin, the disease of the soul, is known) to be mortal, would be an act of spiritual suicide, a preference of darkness to light, and in consequence of death to life. On the contrary, we are taught by the good and great Physician, who came to heal, not those that were whole, but those who were sick, first how to discover, and then how to apply the remedy. "This is life eternal, to know Thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast This then, returning to the imagery of the Psalmist, this will be, in a world like that which we inhabit, the only means of so penetrating the " clouds and darkness which are round about Him," as to discern the "righteousness and judgment which are the habitation of His throne:" this abstraction of our contemplation from the aggregate, and concentration of it upon the individual How to reconcile the aspect of a world like this, in which oftentimes the wicked flourish in great prosperity, while the bitter waters of a full cup of affliction are wrung out to the pious, the patient, and the penitent, with the declarations that "God is love;" that "His mercy is everlasting;" that "His tender mercies are over all His works;" this, on an extended survey of the world, the perplexing world around us, is a task too hard for man; but the difficulties which only accumulate and multiply in regard of others, disperse and disappear in the contemplation of ourselves, when once we have "known and believed the love that God hath to us;" when we "love Him, because He loved us;" when we believe, with St. Paul, "that all things are" at all times " working together for good to them that love God;" and when we combine the general proposition, "God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son," as an article of our common faith, together with the individual application of it, as the subject of personal experience, "to the end that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."-Rev. Thomas Dale.

PRAY ALWAYS.

Parable of the Unjust Judge. In this precept, to pray always, (with which we may compare Ephos. vi. 18; 1 Thess. v. 17,) there is nothing of exaggeration, nothing commanded which may not be fulfilled, when we understand of prayer as the continual desire of the soul after God; having indeed its times of intensity, sensons of an intenser concentration of the spiritual life, but not being confined to those times; since the whole life of the faithful should be, in Origen's beautiful words, one great connected prayer,—or, as St. Basil expresses it, prayer should be the salt which is to salt every thing besides. "That soul," says Donne, "that is accustomed to direct herself to God upon every occasion, that, as a flower at sun-rising, conceives a sense of God in every beam of his, and spreads and dilates itself towards him, in a thankfulness, in every small blessing that he sheds upon her. that soul who, whatsoever string be stricken in her, base on t reble, her high or

that soul prays sometimes when it does not know that it prays." Many and most wor. thy to be repeated are Augustine's sayings on this matter, drawn as they are from the depths of his own Christian life. Thus, in lave it no doubt represented to the maker of one place, "It was not for nothing that the apostle said, 'Pray without ceasing.' Can we, indeed, without ceasing, bend the knee, sufficient reason in another direction; yet he we, indeed, without ceasing, bend the knee, bow the body, or lift up the hands, that he should say, 'Pray without ceasing?' There is another interior prayer without intermission, and that is the longing of thy heart. Whatever else thou mayest be doing, if thou longest after that Sabbath of God, thou dost have gone to the battle, (Deut. XXIV. 5,) but integrit to pray. If then without the levitical law, this reason of his would have gone to the battle, (Deut. XXIV. 5,) but integrit to pray. not intermit to pray. If thou wishest not to intermit to pray, see that thou do not intermit to desire-thy continual desire is thy continual voice. Thou wilt be silent, if thou leave off to love, for they were silent of whom it is written, 'Because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold." The coldness of love is the silence of the heart—the fervency of love is the cry of the heart." But he who knew how easily we are put off from prayer, and under what continual temptations to grow slack in A, especially if we find not at once the answer We expect, warns us against this very lines. bidding us to pray aiways, and "not to faint," not to grow weary, since in the land t season we shall reap if we that cot; and he for an proof of this he brings forward the paracle

None but the Son of God himself night have ventured to use this comparison. It above. had been over-hold on the lips of any other. For as in the parable of the Friend at Andnight we were startled with finding God compared to a churlish neighbour, so here with finding him likened to an unrighteous judge. Yet we must not seek therefore to extenuate-as some have been at great pains to do, and by many forced construcions-his unrighteousness; but on the contrary, the greater we conceive that to rave been, the more does the consoling and encouraging truth which the Lord would

VAIN ENCUSES.
The Pride, the Business, the Pleasures of the World.

" And they all with one consent," (or, out of one mind or spirit,) "began to make lifference between the excuse which the first guest offers, and that offered by the secould, whether by these are representing him drances different in their nature and characare elate of heart through acquired posses sions. He is going to see his ground, no exactly in the spirit of Ahab when he visite the vineyard which he had taken by violence, for there is no guilt of the sort, and it ing conveyed in the parable, that there is no such attributed to any of the guests, that none are kept away by any occupation in itself sinful-and yet all become sinful, because they are allowed to interfere with higher a place merely subordinate, is given to them. But he is going to see his possession that he when he walked in his palace and said, "Is not this great Babylon that I have built . . . by the might of my power, and for the honour of my majesty ?" (Dan. IV. 20.) as the things keeping him from Christ, with has made an important purchase, and canis likely to turn out; "I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I yo to prove them." He is one who is getting what the other has already got.

If in these two it is the pride and the business, in the last it is the pleasure, of the world that keeps him from Christ, "See you not that I have a feast of my own? why trouble me then with yours? I have all for Christ's sake, and desired to know married a wife, and therefore I cannot come." The other two, even while they think it good to withhold the reply, but anplead their excuses, are themselves conscious that they are hardly valid, so that they add out of a sense of this their insufficiency, "I pray thee have me excused." But this one accounts that he has a reason perfectly good, be last;" and he will warn them now against why he should not attend, and troubles not giving place too much to that spirit out of himself, therefore, to make a courteous denial, but bluntly refuses. As there was an as- therein a pluming of themselves upon their cending scale of contumacy in the bearing own work, an invidious comparison of themof the guests in the other parable, (Matt. selves with others, a certain attempt to XXII.) some making light of the message, bring in God as their debtor. In short, the others killing the messengers, so is it here. It is true that in none does the evil grow to such an engrinous height as there, yet still is directed, which might justly be entitled, On

the description to the first part of the course of the course with a property of the property.

would be very glad to come, if only it were [God, the whole finding a most instructive] the abbot's behaviour. "My lord," quoth I that grand charter of religion whereby necessity keeping him away. It is a needs be, so at least he describes it, so he would but it is none why he should not come to the feast.

In what remarkable connexion do the words, put into the mouth of the guests, stand with the declaration of the Saviour mother, and wife, and children, and brothren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple;" and how not a commentary on the parable is supplied by the words of St. Paul, "This I say, bredared the time is short; it remains the tout both trey is they at for men to havebut he haddly loving these things, which poor of their hindrance and ultimately exchaled them from the feast .- From the

NOT OF WORKS.

The Labourers in the Vineyard. The parable is directed against a wrong

emper, and spirit of mind, which indeed was notably manifested in the Jews, but which not merely they, but all men in possession of spiritual privileges, have need to be, and are here, warned against: while at the same time the immediate occasion from which the parable rose, was not one in which they were involved. This is clear, for the warning the apostles, as the chiefest and foremost in the Christian Church, the earliest called to labour in the Lord's vineyard-the first," both in time, and in the amount of suffering and too which they would have to undergo They had seen the rich young man (MIX 22.) go sorrowful away, unable to avoid the proof, by which the Lord had mercifully reyealed to him how strongly he was yet holden to the world and the things of the world. They (for Peter here, as in so many other instances, is the representative and spokesman of all) would fain know what reuse." Whether there is any essential their reward should be, who had done this day of God, - From the above. very thing from which he had shrunk, and had forsaken all for the Gospel's sake. (ver. 27.) The Lord answers them first and fully that they and as many as should do the tor which keep back different men from same for his sake, should reap an abundant Christ, or that both would alike teach us the reward, (ver. 23, 29.) At the same time rune general lesson, that the love of the world the question itself, "What shall we have?" takes a way from men a desireafter and a relish was not a right one; it was putting their refor heavenly things, it is not easy to determine. lation to their Lord on a wrong footing; there I should imagine there was a difference, as I was a tendency in the question to being their have already incidentally suggested, in obedience to a calculation of so much work, speaking of the cognate parable of St. Matthew. Perhaps the first, who said, "I have self-complacency larking in this speech; not bought a piece of ground, and I must so much a vain confidence in themselves, needs go and see it," represents those who considered by themselves, as a comparison for self exaltation with others-a comparison between themselves who had not shrunk back from the command to forsake all, and the young man who had found the requirement too hard for him. That spirit of selfmakes much for the earnestness of the warn- exalting comparison of ourselves with others. which is so likely to be stirring, when we behold any signal failure on their part, was at work in them; and the very answer which the Lord gave to their question would have been as fuel to the fire, unless it had been acobjects, because the first place, instead of companied with the warning of the parable It is true that this self-complacent thought was probably only as an under-thought in may glory in it as Nebuchadnezzar gloried Peter's mind, obscurely working within him. one of which he was himself hardy coascious; but the Lord, who knew what was in man, saw with a glarce into the depths of his heart, and, having given an answer to the While in him then it is "the lust of the eye direct question, west on by this further and the pride of life" which are indicated tracking to hip at once the eyil sprout in direct question, west on by this further the bull before it should proceed to develope the second guest it is rather the care and itself further. "Not of works, lest any man anxiety of business which fill his soul; he should boast;" this was the truth which they were in danger of losing sight of, and which not put off for a single day the trial of how it he would now by the parable enforce; and if nothing of works, but all of grace for all, then no glorying of one over another could

ther, no claims as of right upon the part of First indeed the Lord answered the question, "What shall we have I" they indeed and in sincerity had forsaken what their reward should be, he does not swers them fully,—the reward shall be great. But having answered so, his discourse takes another turn, as is sufficiently indicated in the words, " But many that are first shall which the question proceeded: for there was spirit of the hireling spoke in that question, and it is against this spirit that the parable is her low estate, is over turned towards God, I there this same ascending socile. The first I the nature of rewards in the kingdom of I

find place, no grudging of one against ano-

possible, if there were not a constraining commentary in Rom. 1V. 1-4, which passage supplies a parallel not indeed verbal, but a more deeply interesting, that is, a real parallel with the present.

As far as it is addressed to Peter, and in him to all true believers, the parable is rather a warning against what might be, if they were not careful to watch against it, than a prophecy of what would be. For we cannot imagine him who dwells in love as allowing himself in envious and gradging thoughts against any of his brethren-because, though they have entered later on the service of God. or been engaged on a lighter labour, they will yet be sharers with him of the same heavenly reward,-or refusing to welcome them gladly to all the blessings and privileges of the communion of Christ. Least of all which presently after follows, "If any man can we imagine him so to forget that he also come to me, and hate not his father, and is saved by grace, as to allow such hateful feelings to come to an head, actually to take form and shape, which they do in the parable. as justifying them to himself or to God, ske the spokesman among the murmurers our present imperfect state, and much less in king's majesty, by the advice and consent the perfected kingdom hereafter; for love "repowes in the trials," and the very fact of to to gradging against another would prove therefore was himself under sentence of exclusion from that kingdom. It is then a the barrow- be they had noticed warming to the aposition, and through them to all believers, of what might be; -not a prophecy of what shall be with any that share in the final reward; -a solemn warning that however long continued their work, abundant their labours, yet if they had not this charity to their brethren, this humility before God they were nothing; -that pride and a selfcomplacent estimation of their work, like the fly in the continent, would spoil the work, however great it might be, since that work stands only in humility; and from first they would fall to last.—There is then this difference between the narration in the parable, and the truth of which it is the exponent, that while it would not have been consistent with equity for the house holder altogether to have deprived the first labourers of was not primarily addressed to them, but to their hire, notwithstanding their pride and their discontent, so that consequently they receive their wages, and are not punished with more than a severe rebuke, yet the lesson to be taught to Peter, and through him to all disciples in all times, is, that the first may be altogether last, that those who seen chiefest in tabour, yet, if they forget withal that the reward is of grace and not of works, and begin to boast and exalt themselves above their fellow labourers, may altogether lose the things which they have wrought; and those who seem last, may yet, by keeping their humility, he acknowledged first in the

> GLEANINGS FROM FULLER'S CHURCH HISTORY. THE SIMPLICITY OF ANCIENT BAPTISM. -And, if so many were baptised in one day, it appears plainly, that, in that age the administration of that sacrament was not loaded with those superstitious ceremo. nies, as essential thereunto, of crossing, spittle, oil, cream, salt, and such-like trinkets; which Protestants generally as little know what they are, as Papists why they use them. I say, in that age nothing was used with baptism but baptism; the word and the water made the sacrament, Yea, the archbishop is said to have " commanded by the voice of criers, that the neople should enter the river confidently, two by two, and, in the name of the Trini-*This, ty, baptise one another by turns." indeed, was the most compendious way; otherwise Joshua's day, wherein the sun stood still, had been too short for one man's personal performance of such an employment.

> HENRY VIII. DOCTORING A FAT ABBOT. -King Henry VIII., as he was hunting in Windsor Forest, either casually lost, (more probable) witfully losing himself, rousk down about dinner-time to the ablasof Reading; where, disguising himself, (much for delight, more for discovery to see unseen.) he was invited to the abbot's table, and passed for one of the king's guard, a place to which the proportion of his person might properly entate him. A sirioin of heef was set before him, (so knighted, said tradition, by this King Henry,) on which the king faid on lastily, not disgracing one of that place for whom he was mistaken. "Well fare thy heart !" quoth the abbot, " and here, in a cup of sack, I remember the health of his Grace your master. I would give a hundred pounds on the condition I could feed so heartily on beef as you do. Alas! my weak and squeasy stomach will hardly digest the wing of a small rabbit or chicken." The king pleasantly pleaged him, and heartily thanking him for his good cheer, after dinner departed, as undiscovered as he came thi-

Some weeks after, the abbot was sent for by a pursuivant, brought up to London, clapped in the Tower, kept close prisoner, fed for a short time with bread and water. Yet not so empty his body of food, as his mind was filled with fears, creating many suspicions to himself, when and how he had incurred the king's displeasure. At last a sir-loin of beef was set before him, on which the abbot fed as the farmer of his grange and verified the proverb, that "two hungry meals make the third a glutton." In springs king Henry out of a private lobby, where he had placed himself, the invisible spectator of

the king, "presently deposit your hundred pounds in gold, or else no going hence all the days of your life. I have been your physician to cure you of your squeasy stomach; and here, as I deserve, I demand my fee for the same." The abbot down with his dust; and, glad he had escaped so, returned to Reading, as somewhat lighter in purse, so much more merrier in heart than when he came thence.

RELIGIOUS THEATRICALS .- A. D. 1549. -Proclamation for the Inhibition of Players, anno tertio Edvardi sexti, Augusti 6 And some perchance will not grudge the

time to read the form thereof :-" Forasmuch as a great number of those that be common players of interludes and plays, as well within the city of London, or elsewhere within the realm, do for the most part play such interludes as contain matter tending to sedition, and contemning of sundry good orders and laws; whereupon are grown upon, and daily are like to grow and ensue, much disquiet, division, here. We cannot conceive this even here in | tunnults, and uproars in this realm; the of his dearest uncle, Edward duke of Somerset, governor of his person, and protector of his realms, dominious, and subjects, and that he himself did not dwell in love, and the rest of his Highness's privy council, straidy chargeth and commandeth all and every of his majesty's subjects, of whatsoever state, order, or degree they be, that comes their invincible navy and army, from the minth day of this present month of perfectly appointed for both elements, water from the ninth day of this present month of of August, until the Feast of All Saints next coming, they, nor any of them, openly, or secretly, play in the Zuglish tongue, any kind of interlude, play, dialogue, or other matter, set forth in form of play, in any place, public or private, within this realm, upon pain that whosoever shall play in English any such play, interlude, dialogue, or other matter, shall suffer imprisonment, and further punishment, at the pleasure of his majesty.

"For the better execution whereof, his majesty, by the said advice and consent, straitly chargeth and commandeth all and singular mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constaoles, head-horoughs, tything men, justices of peace, and all other of his majesty's head officers, in all the parts throughout the realm, to give order and special need, that this Proclamation be, in all behalfs, well and truly kept and observed, as they and every of them tender his Highness's pleasure, and will avoid his indignation."

The proclamation being but temporary did not take down, but only clear, the stage for a time; reformed interludes (as they term them) being afterward permit-ted. Yea, in the first of Queen Elizabeth, Scripture-plays were acted even in the church itself, which, in my opinion, the more pious, the more profane : stooping faith to fancy, abating the majesty of God's word. Such pageants might inform, not edify, though indulged the ignorance of that age. For, though children may be played into learning, all must be rerought into religion, by ordinances of Divine institutions; and the means ought to be as serious as the end is sacred.

DIFFERENCES ABOUT CONFORMITY. - A. D. 1550.-Come we now to the saddest difference that ever happened in the church of England, if we consider either the time, have long it continued, the eminent of therein engaged, or the doleful effects thereby produced. It was about matters of conformity. Alas! that men should have less wisdom than locusts; which, when sent on God's errand, did "not thrust one another, Joel ii. S; whereas here such shoving and shouldering, and hoisting and heavings, and jostling and thronging, betwixt clergymen of the highest parts and places. For now non conformity in the days of king Edward was conceived; which afterward, in the reign of queen Mary, (but beyond sea at Frankfort.) was born; which in the reign of queen Eliza both was nursed and weared; which, under king James, grew up a young youth, or tall stripling; but, towards the end of king Charles's reign, shot up to the full strength and stature of a man, able, not only to cope with, but conquer, the hierarchy, its adver-

BISHOP GARDINER CONCILIATED.—How ever, as bloody as he was, for my own part I have particular gratitude to pay to the memory of this Stephen Gardiner; and here I solemnly tender the same. It is on the account of Mrs. Clarke, my great grandmother by my mother's side, whose husband rented Farnham Castle, a place whither bishop Gardiner retired in Surrey, as belonging to his see. This his op-sensible of the consumptionous state of his body, and finding physic out of the kitchen more beneficial for him, than that out of the apothecaries' shop, and special contort from the cordials she provided him-did not only himself connive at her heresy, as he termed it, but also proothers. Some will say, this his courtesy to her was founded on his kindness to himself. But, however, I am so far from detaining thanks from any, deserved on just cause, that I am ready to pay them where they are but pretended due on any colour.

ZEAL AGAINST PICTURES AND IMAGES .-A. D. 1558. (At Queen Mary's death.)-But some violent spirits, impatient to attend the leisure (by them counted the laziness) of authority, fell beforehand to the beating down of superstitions pictures and images, and their forward zeal met with

every one is bound to advance God's glory And if sovereigns forget, no reason but subjects should remember their duty. But others condemned their indiscretion herein: for though they might reform their private persons and families, and refrain to communicate in any outward act, contrary to God's word, yet public reformation belonged to the magistrate, and a good deed was by them ill done for want of a calling to do it. However, the pa-pists have no cause to tax them with overforwardness in this kind; the like being done by them in the beginning of queen Mary's reign, whilst the laws of king Edward VI. stood as yet in full force, when they prevented authority, as hath been formerly observed; thus, those who are hungry, and have meat afore them, will hardly be kept from eating, though grace be not said, and leave given them by their supe-

THE INVINCIBLE ARMADA.—A. D. 1588. -Now began that fatal year generally foretold that it would be wonderful; as it proved no less. Whence the astrologers fetched their intelligence hereof-whether from heaven or hell, from other stars or from Lucifer alone, is uncertain. This is most sure, that this prediction, though hitting the mark, yet missing their meaning, who both first reported and most believed it. Out and land, to sail and march complete in all warlike equipage, so that formerly, with far less provision, they had conquered another new world. Mighty was the bulk of their ships, the sea seeming to groan un-der them, (being a burden to it as they went and to themselves before they returned,) with all manner of artillery, prodigious in number and greatness; so that the report of their guns do still and ought ever to sound in the cars of the English, not to fright them with any terror, but to fill them with deserved thankfulness.

It is said of Sennacherib, coming against Jerusalem with his numerous army, " By the way that he came shall he return, and shall not come into this city, saith the Lord," 2 Kings xix. 33. As the latter part of this threatening was verified here, no Spaniard setting foot on English ground under other motion than a prisoner; so God did not them the honour to return the same way, who coming by south-east, a way they knew, went back by south-west, a way they sought, chased by our ships past the fifty-seventh degree of northern lati-tude, then and there left to be pursued after by hunger and cold. Thus, having tasted the English valour in conquering them, the Scotch constancy in not relieving them, the Irish cruelty in barbarous butchering them, the small reversion of this great navy which came home might be looked upon by religious eyes, as relies, not for the adoration but instruction of their nation hereafter, not to account any thing invincible which is less than infinite.

Such as lose themselves by looking on second causes impute the Spanish ill success, partly to the prince of Parma, who either mind-bound or wind-bound, staying himself, or stopped by the Hollander, would or could not come to their seasonable succour; and partly to the duke of Medina's want of commission to fight with the English, (save on the defensive,) till joined with Parma. Thus, when God will have a design defeated, amidst the plenty, yea, superfluity, of all imaginable necessaries, some unsuspected one shall be wanting to frustrate all the rest. We will not mention (save in due distance of helps) the industry and loyalty of the lord Howard, admiral, the valour of our captains, the skill of our pilots, the activity of our ships; but assign all to the goodness of God as queen Elizabeth did. Leave we her in the choir of St. Paul's church, devoutly on her knees, with the rest of her nobles in the same humble posture, returning their unfeigned thanks to the God and Giver of all victory; whilst, going abroad, we shall find some of her subjects tworse employed-in implacable enmity about ecclesiastical discipline one against another. And let not the mentioning of this deliverance be censured as a deviation from the " Church His. tory of Britain;" silence thereof being a sin. For had the design taken effect, neither protestant church in Britain had remained, nor history thereof been made at this pre-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

The Sunday-school is the nearest approach to the family that human wit has ret devised. It separates groups of children into small companies, and gives to each of them one who, it is supposed, will act the part of a faithful, intelligent, Christian parent or elder brother and sister. instruction drawn from this fountain terted her, during his life, from the fury of of light is for the most part elementary, but embodies the sum and substance of what God has revealed as his holy will, and what duties and obligations man owes to God and to his fellow-men. It brings each child into such relations with others, that the power and influence of every well taught lesson may be tasted at once. It subjects every mind and breast to wholesome but not irksome restraint, and environs it with moral and religious habits. which will be as its shield and buckler when assailed by foes without or within. And wherever this humble supplementary many to applaud it. For idolatry is not agency has been employed, faithfully, to be permitted a moment; the first mi- according to the revealed will of God, his to be permitted a moment; the first minute is the fittest to abolish it. All that word assures us, and the history of his dealhave power have right to destroy it, by lings with us and our children makes the

ing shall crown the work of his servants-and that a great multitude of souls shall thereby be converted from sin to holiness, and introduced into his eternal king-

This then is the grand object of the Sunday-School-to supply oral religious instruction gratuitously to children and youth on the Lord's Day-having chiefly in view those who would otherwise be without such instruction. For it is obvious that where the institutions of religion have been long established and have exerted their mighty influence on successive generations of parents and children, the absence of such an auxiliary to parental duty would scarcely be noticed; yet where, even in the old States, shall we find a community who would think it safe or wise to dispense with a Sunday-School?

How extreme then must be the need of some such help, to imbue the minds of ignorant and neglected children with truth and to inure them to religious and moral habits, in those vast sections of our country, where not only are the institutions of the gospel unknown or in their infancy, but where society itself is scarcely organized, and the whole tendency of the social relations is to relax ordinary restraints, and to give unusual activity and prominence to the baser elements of our unture.

It is on such communities that the eves and sympathics of your Board are turned continually. It is for them that we ask our fellow Christians and fellow citizens to enable us to provide. It is to them we send our missionaries, to acquaint them with at least one simple, cheap, and practicable way of obtaining good for their children's children: to open among them a Sunday-School and supply it with the means of instruction, improvement, and self-perpetuity: to lead them to understand and appreciate the great truths of the Bible, and to feel their obligation to live for a higher and better end than the pursuit of pleasure or the acquisition of wealth. -- From Report of the American Sunday School Union.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1818.

In our last number, we gave a short account of the solemnity of consecrating the Chapel of the newly erected College at Canterbury which is designed to furnish Missionaries to go forth to the Foreign Possessions of the British Crown.

A few days after that service, the Church of Rome celebrated the opening of her new Cathedral in the neighbourhood of the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury's palace in Lambeth Parish. There was a processsion-not in the public street, if we understand the locality, but so as to be seen from the street-issuing from an adjoining monastery to the entrance of the new building : abundance of splendid garments; a blaze of light from burning candles, while the sunbeams had to make their way in through stained and painted glass; there were garlands of flowers, and golden mitres, and there was a crucifix, the figure as large as life; one crozier only appeared, though there were many Dishops; it was borne by Dr. Wiseman, in token of his bearing episcopal rule in that Diocese. This accomplished ecclesiastic, knowing that the assembled multitude included a number of Protestants took occasion to explain to them the mean ing of all the exhibition before them, of riches, of golden ornaments, of jewellery, of lights, of paintings &c., of course referring to the magnificence of Solomon's temple, as accurately as we find the perverters of Anglican doctrine within our reformed Church to do, in the course of their endeayours to transform her back again into what she was before the Cranmers, Ridleys, and Latimers restored doctrinal truth and ritual simplicity. The Roman Catholic Bishop needed not to have been at any such trouble. if the Newmans, Wards, and Oakleys, and others whose names we furbear to mention since they are still outwardly in the communion of our Church, had been successful in their labours towards her perversion.

The Editor of the Britannia, from which we take an extract for this number, says that he had "no time or taste for looking at shows;" the Editor of the Berean hopes that his readers do not wish him to devote any of his space to the cultivation of a taste so perilous, most certainly, in respect to religious observances. We regret to find that a disposition that way still exists, and is encouraged by some who profess to be Churchmen. The London publication, miscalled The English Churchman, finds fault with the manner in which the solemnity at Canterbury was conducted. Read the lamentation which follows:

" If any one looked for a display of ritualism in the Cousecration, he would have been woeffully disappointed. The spectacle was more than usually poor and meagre. We had ourselves certainty honed that the Clercy would have assembled in the Chapter House of the Cathedral, vested in cassocks, surplices, stoles and hoods or tippets, and have walked from thence in solemn procession to the College. This would have been the natural and simple course. Instead of this, there was absolutely no proces-sion, and not even a surplice. Many of the Clergy were not in cassock, which, being the ordinary clerical dress, no Priest or Dencon should ever be without, when about to appear as a Clerginan, and in the presence of his Bishop or Archbishop. We would suggest also, that on such occasions claus are both more convenient and appropriate than hote. Bands have no au-

In like manner, during the celebration of the Hoty Sacrament, there was more than one act of inadvertence, which, had those concerned licen aware how much pain they were causing to devont minds, would, we are sure, have been avoided. The entire absence of music, moreover, was a subject of general regret. But, if the ritual of the Service were defective, there was that in it which more than compensated for any such defect—the genuine hearty sympathy of all present. Seldom, unhappily are we permitted in these days to see a whole congregation communicating, or to hear then responding, duly and reverently kneeling. This it was, joined with the fact of the pre sence of a Colonial Bishop, and a Bishop of the Church of Scotland, and enhanced by the peculiar beauty of the building, that gave a pecial character of impressiveness to the Servicu.11

The well-affected Anglican will thank God and take courage, while he finds that, so far as the present Primate's influence may prevail, the solemnities of our ritual shall not be lowered down into a spectacle, in which a deficiency of "stoles, hoods, or tippets" gives pain to minds thinking themselves "devoit;" but that it shall be a help to raise the souls of men into a frame becoming those who assemble to worship God in SPIRIT AND IN TRUTH.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter delivered a Charge to his Clergy, on the 19th of June, in the commencement of which he thus described the new Clerical Offences Bill which will probably be brought before Parliament early next year.

"Instead of this commission, which has

been thus found to work very questionably

the new Bili substitutes a private preliminary

inquiry, by the Bishop of some one clergy.

man or more deputed by him, but jonly in ease the accused shall give wraten consent to such inquier,? Witnesses are to be examined and cross-examined upon oath, but no lawyers are to be admitted; and if the accused confess the charge, and submit to sentence being forthwith pronounced, it may be so pronounced, and so all further propositings staved. But there is one class of offences excepted from the summary prorodings before the Bishop, and the law is irought back to that which provided before the passing of the late statute—in other words, the case must be heard in the Conistorial Court whenever the offence alleged s beresy, false doctrine, blasphemy or Now, this is a change at which we shall, I think, all rejoice—the bishops, be cause they will thus be saved from the exercise of a power often viewed with a very avidious eye: the clergy, because they will iave a tribunal restored, to which it is probable, in cases of dectrine, many would go with greater confidence. Whatever the value may be of this part of the measure, the greatest advantage which in their cases will be secured by the proposed Bill is the estabshment of a new Court of Appeal in all cases of heresy and unsound doctrine. At present I need not tell you that the appeal is o the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, to which only those bishops who are memhers of the Privy Council can belong: I will not enlarge on the great inconveniences which have been found to arise from this state, of the law; suffice it to say, that the Court will consist of two archbishops and three bishops, to be named by the Crown. the Regius and Margaret Professors of Divimity of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Dean of the Court of Arches, the Chancellor of the diocese of London, the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and three senior puisne Judges-in other words, five episcopals, four divines occupying the highest chairs of theology in our two chief Universities, two ecclesiastical judges, to whom the gratification of curiosity is more the two highest equity judges, and three of than the maintenance of a consistent walk, the most eminent judges of the Common Law Courts, A quorum will consist of three bishops, two professors, one ecclesiastical judge, one equity judge, and two judges of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer. I hesitate not to avow my own opinion, and to anticipate the concurrence of yours, in saying that I think the composition of such a Court of Appeal in such cases is free from all reasonable objections. So much for causes which

relate to doctrine. "Other causes of alleged delinquency, where articles are filed, are to be heard by the bishop, either in person, having as his assessor an advocate of Doctors' Commons of not less than seven years' standing, or a harrister-at-law of not less than ten years' standing. If the bishop do not act in person, then his vicar-general, if qualified as above. or by a commissary so qualified and specially appointed for the occasion. But far the most important change in the mode of proceeding is that which will give both to the hishop and to the accused the assistance of a jury of four beneficed clergymen of the archdeacoury, to be appointed by lot out of twelve, who shall be elected in everythird year from among the incumbents of the archdeacoury. This jury will pronounce on the facts, and the bishop or his commissioner on the law. I should despair of seeing any scheme less open to valid objections, and, therefore, I hope that it will bereafter pass into law."

A large portion of the Charge is taken up with the Bishop's opposition to the proposed clause for making the 39 Articles " the sole test of heresy, or false doctrine, on any points treated therein." Ho sets forth, with minuteness, his views of Church doctrine on the effect of baptism, and we need not say to our readers that we wholly differ from His Lordship.

We are exceedingly sorry to find, from the Montreal Courier, that the Register, a publication which we are not in the habit of seeing, has offered remarks under the heading, "'Clerical Disinterestedness Exemplified" on the subject of the sum of £37. 10s. having been applied for, and obtained from Government, to re-imburse crowd. The following article is from the Britine five Clergymen of the Church of Eng. ... The daily papers by this time have made land who attended the Protestant sick in the circuit of Great Britain, and the consecra-

for expense of conveyance to and from Point St. Charles, the location where that extremely trying duty had to be performed. As we have not the remarks before us, we are glad to be relieved from the duty of making observations upon their alleged severity. But the heading which the Courier quotes, we think it right to the represents the saint in the proudest cathe pense of cab-hire was rendered quite nerget beginning to had the formalities of which we hear from the work enough men their breakt and months of sinks broader of sinks broader of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the formalities of which we hear from the serious administration of the seriou describe as utterly uncalled-for : the ex- dral of Rome. work enough upon their hands before, and had to husband their time as much as possible in order to visit the Emigrant Sheds at all; and it would have been hard upon some of them, certainly, whose income from ministerial labour is scanty enough, to have had to defray it out of their own

pockets.

The Clergyman, within whose cure it was to visit the Quebec Emigrant Hospital, during the former part of last year's severe service, could not afford to pay for conveyance, and he fell a sacrifice to the severity of the duty. When other Clergymen volunteered to render aid, there being no one whose duty it was to perform that service, the Churchwardens of the Cathedral very considerately at once offered to be responsible for the expense of conveyance, would have been any discredit to them if in a cause which was not by any means

parochial. It also appears, from the Courier's remarks, that the circumstance of the Bishop of Montreat's availing himself of the Trinity House strainer's going down the river, on duty, to take his passage in her for the purpose of a visitation in the Gaspé District, has been made the subject of complaint in the ties concerned thought it right to charge, and we strong'y believe that he paid enough. What the matter to be complained of can be in this case, any more than if the Bishop had gone to Montreal and paid his face like other passengers, it is difficult to conceive.

THE RACES.-Some editorial remarks, in Monday's Mercury, conclude with the following announcement, which we are exceedingly happy in copying :

of It is known that races are not in the odou of sanctity, and that all their friends are needed to continue them in Quebec.??

The Toronto " Church" has resumed its publication by issuing the 1st number of a new volume on Thursday last. The leading article states : " No change having occurred in the Editorial department, it is unnecessary for us to say a single word on leading objects which we would seek to accomplish." A "Publisher's Address," signed A. F. Plees, informs us that " the undersigned has undertaken the publication of The Church newspaper on his own

THE VICAR OF ST. JUST, AND THE BISHOP OF EXETER .- Arches' Court, July 3, 1848 .- The REGISTRAR having called the cause of Gorham

v. the Lord Bishop of Exeter,
Mr. Bowdlen said:—Immediately upon the monition being under seal, I wrote to the secre-tary of the Bishop, to express a wish that it should be served, if necessary, in any way serve it personally upon him. I received for answer that the Bishop had authorized or would authorize Mr. Toller to appear as Proc tor. I have subsequently understood from Mr. Toller that he would give an appearance. Mr. Tollen .- Is this a matter of com-

plaint? Mr. Bownier.-I am only explaining why

the monition is not returned on the day it is Mr. Tollier .- I have had a consultation

with counsel-an absolute appearance is to be given. I have sent a proxy down, and I am quite ready to appear, and to be assigned to bring in the proxy.

The Court.—Very well.

Mr. Bowdien. Perhaps the Court will expect Mr. Toller to take one other step, that we may know what the nature of the appearance

The Count .- An absolute appearance is to be given.

Mr. Bowdler.—That will not tell the na

ture of the return.

The Court - You must proceed. Mr. Bowdlea.—I beg pardon, Sir, the mo-nition calls upon the Bishop to show cause why

the does not institute.

The Court.—Is it not for you to show the cause why you do not proceed? Mr. Bowbler.-It is before the Court in an

affidavil, that Mr. Gorman has been examined, and has been refused institution. It is now for the Bishop to make the return. Bir. Toutien .- I apprehend it was the affidavit required by the Canon.

The Court.—I cannot compel him to do more on this court-day. Whatever the mode of proceeding adopted, it must be on another day. (The monition was then brought in, and an

appearance entered.) - Excler Paper.

George, Sournwark - A magnificent building designated in the above style was opened on the 4th of last month. The R. C. account of it describes the ceremony as having been splendid; 16 Bishops and upwards of 200 Priests are said to have been present. The late Archbishop of Paris had promised to attend; his death intervened. The cost of the milding is calculated at £38,000. of £4000, was obtained for tickets of admission. Some distributors of Protestant Tracts who took the opportunity of offering publications suitable to the occasion were severely ill used by the

doubly sure, that his bless | thority, neither are they distinctively clerical, the Montreal Emigrant Sheds, last year, I tion of a Romish cathedral in the metropolis is | The Rev. John Fletcher, A.B.; Travel- be protected. At this moment, when so many known to the twenty millions of Protestant We shall allude but little to the England. ceremonial of the day. Romanism borrows from every source of show, and the readers of Middleton's memorable Letter from Rome may indulge themselves in discovering how much the worship of the Virgin is indebted to the classical worship of Juno, and how much the homage to St. Peter is a plagrarism from the altar of the Capitolian Jupiter, whose sta-

mouths of sight-hunters—the mitres and crosiers, and pots of incense, and embroidered robes; a procession of priests twice the length of the building; the acolytes and choristers. monks and friars; half a dozen of bishops and archbishors; and, bringing up their tear, Dr. Wiseman, looking more magnificent, prelatical, and celestial than them all. We take this description from the daily papers, having

no time or taste for looking at shows.

But this was more than the huliday exhibition which brings all the idlers of Rome tegether into its churches. It was more than a ceremonial-it was a challenge. It was more than challenge-it was a triumph. In its consequences it was more than even a triumph-it was the first planting of a 'settlement' in that great kingdom of the Protestant faith which once lavished its blood to wash the plague spot from the land.

"The very position of this Romish cathedral has a meaning. We see the planting of the Popish banner side by side with the protestant in the very citadel of Protestantism. If the spirit of the Lollards could reasumate their ishes, with what astonishment would they and the parish funds did defray it. This is much to the credit of our parochial who broke the chains of English Protestantism authorities; but we cannot say that it could return and ask by what fearful memos, by what national misfortune, by what revolt of would have been any discredit to them if man or outraged justice of Heaven, this sudden they had applied to Government for re- and tremendous change that come upon the imbursoment of the expense thus incurred, hand, what answer could be given? Is it hegislation or aparity? Is it a return to original gnorance, or the frenzy of a voluntary casting off all the privileges and powers of the faith of Scripture? We must leave the abswer to others, but the fact is plain to all eyes. Within a vast building raised in Landerh the Virgin Mary is worshipped as a god; images are worshipped; the water is worshipped; dead men and women are weishipped; assolution is given to the living; masses are said for the dead. The confessional is opened t elelibrea are sum-moned to deposit their thoughts in the boson of been made the subject of complaint in the the priests; and all near are declared to over Register. We happen to know that His allegance to Rome. Well might the Romish Lordship paid for his passage what the par- prelate exclaim from his pulpit that he was overwhelmed with the magnitude of this most extraordinary event ! And well may the people of England, after all their structes for the faith delivered to them by their fathers, be overwhelmed at the magnitude of their dereliction, humilitated with a prophetic sense of its

"But every Christian man must know, from the whole course of ecclesiastical history, that the high Providence which has given its truth to man has never suffered that truth to be invaded but where its guards have slept upon their battlements. We look at this hour for the preparations of the church : we see none. A few of the untitled clergy have made efforts to awake the church; but what are efforts? what are the voices of individuals in the clamour of that mighty multitude which is crowding the temple of worldliness ? What are the signal of the soldary man from the shore to that rush of the floating million, each thinking of nothing but how first to gain the port, be the risk what it may between? Let the bonesty and vigour of those servants of God be however admirable their scattered lights are lost in the universa They may throw a lustre round their the subject of our principles, or the great own steps, but they are extinguished to the community."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diotest of Queber. QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE. The Rev. J. Connwall returned from Grosse Isle on Tuesday, and the Rev. R G. Phons went down yesterday to spen. a week in ministerial services to the sick and others at the station.

An Ordination was held by the Lord most agreeable to his Lordship, or if he would Bishop of Toronto, in Christ's Church, Hamauthorize an appearance, I had no desire to liton, on Sunday, the 30th July, when the following Gentlemen were admitted to the Holy Orders of Deacons and Priests:

Dearons. Elliott Grazett, B.A., of the University of King's College, Toronto, and Classical Tutor of the Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg; to be Assistant Min-

ister at Cobourg. of the Diocesan Theological College at Cohourg; to be travel-ling Missionary in the Talbot District. Alexander Dixon, B. A., of the University of King's College, Toronto; to be Assiztant Minister at St. Catherine's.

Thomas William Allen, of the Diocesan Theological College at Cohourg; to be Travelling Missionary in the Milian!

District.
Thomas William Marsh, B.A., of the University of King's College, Toronto; to be Assistant Minister at Hamilton.

Gilbert Charles Barrett, A. B., of Trinity College, Dublin, and lately of the Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg; to he Assistant Missionary to the Muncey Town Indians, River Thames.

lenry Edward Plees, of the Diocesan Theological College at Cohourg; to be Travelling Missionary in the Eastern District.

John Kennedy, of the Diocesan Theological College at Cohourg; to be Assistant Missionary to the Mohawk Indians, Grand River.

Gustavus Alexander Anderson, of the Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg; to be Missionary to the Indians at Sault St. Mary, and parts adjacent. Samuel Luons Arthurton, formerly of Collington College, Barbadoes, and lately of the Diocesan Theological College, Cohourg; to be Travelling Missionary in the Gore District.

Pricets. The Rev. Walter Stennett, B.A.; Assistant Minister of the Church of the Holy. Trinity, Toronto.

The Rev. John Bell Worrell, lately Travelling Missionary in the Newcastle Dis-trict, and Assistant Minister at Cobourg; to be Assistant Minister at Woodstock, and Travelling Missionary in the Brock

ling Missionary in the Simcoe District. The Rev. Charles Loyeester Ingles, B.A.; Travelling Missionary in the Niagara

District. The Rev. Abraham St. George Caulfield, A.B.; Missionary at Burford, Brock

District. The Candidates were presented by the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, and the from 2 Timothy iii. 14, forcibly and clearly pointing out the nature of the high office and the solemn responsibilities of an ambassador of Christ.

In holding the recent Ordination in the City of Hamilton, the Lord Bishop has kindly acted upon an intention some time since entertained, of performing this solemn and impressive ceremonial occasionally, and in turn, in such of the principal Parishes of the Diorese as it may be found practicable to include in such an arrangement. It will be recollected by our renders that this new and popular regulation was commenced at Co bourg the preceding year.

His Lordship, who proceeded to Hamilton by the Steamer Eclipse, on Saturday afternoon, was met on the wharf by Sir Allan McNab, the Rector of the Parish, and several others of the principal inhabitants; and it is very gratifying to us to be enabled to state that areominodation was provided for the several Candidates for Holy Orders, at the residences of certain of the gentry of the City, and that every attention and kindness was manifested to them during their stay .- The

Carren. The rite of Confirmation was administered to 75 persons at the time of evening service; and on Monday a deputation waited upon the Bishop with an address, to which a sanable answer was removed by His Lord. ship.]

Parisit of Sr. John's, York Miles.-We regret to loan that the health of the Rev. Abexander Sanson, Rector of this parish, bas rendered it necessary for him to brave for England in search of regulard health. An nuicies, expressive of sympathy, regard, and effection, was presented to here by the Chareliewardens, on their own beload and that of the congregation, and was gratefully acknowledged by a raply from their afflicte. Paster.

Department-In the Steamer, on his way b Upper Canada, the Rev. Dr. S. Latr, a Missionary from the "Society for the Propagaion of the Gosp A in Poreign Parts 22 | During is detention in Halifax of hearly a month. Di Lett repeatedly officiated in St. Paul's and other Churches in the City; and we are glid to notice the liberality of the members of the Church, who, desirous of relieving him of the great expense of his circuitous route, and to express their sense of his effective ministratims, presented him with a purse of Fifty Sove-This was no unusual practice in the Primitive Church, " to bring her ministers on their way," and we hope it may serve to revive an obligation which is no less binding upon Christians of the present day. - Halifax Church Timer.

The Agent A. II. acknowledges the receipt of 6s. 3d. Subscription from the flevd. C. Bancroft.

To Cornesuondunts.—Receival F. A. O;-R. V.R.;-J.D.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED. --Col. Higgies, No. 219 to 270; Lieut. C. H. Ress, No. 226 to 277; Br. Am. School Spicity, No. 209 to 260; Mrs. McLood. 245 to 249; Capt. Manland, 259 to 260; Messes, C. Paston, No. 209 to 26; 4-8 Reyand. No. 193 to 244; John Jones, No. 209 264; H. Gibsene, No. 209 to 260; Ca Mentizambert, No. 209 to 260; J. Gil son, No. 197 to 248; J. D. Harringto No. 197 to 248; Geo. Hall, Mirk. 199 to 250; N. Goddard, 197 to 248.

Rocal and Political Antelligence

The letters by the English Mail, of July 22nd, arrived in town on Sunday afternoon and the newspapers on Tuesday morning Alarming accounts respecting the state of things in IRELAND had been received by Telegraph on Friday, and unfortunately they are too fully confirmed. We make use of Wilmer & Smith's European Times and other sources in selecting the following articles of intelligence, commencing on this pension with that from Indiano, which has had some influence on the state of things in England,

We are now arriving at the period when either all the preparations made by the Confederate clubs must be crushed, or that some fearful outbreak will occur. The chief leaders of the Confederates are now either in prison, or inder prospention by the Government, for sedition or other mis lemeanors. The sale, or clandstine distribution, of the Felon, Tribune, and Nation newspapers, renders the parties who are instrumental in vending them amenable to all the penalties of the law, which the Government seems now at length resolved vigorously to enforce. The Lord-Lieutenant, who had pre-arranged to make his annual visit to Engand at this season of the year, the usual com mission having been issued for that purpose has found it necessary to defer his departure and we fear that the threats so long and so perseveringly hurled against the Government are at the point of being carried into execution. Whether the rumour be correct which has reached us, that the Government has been apprised of some widely-spread insurrectionary movenent, we cannot vouch; but certain it is, that, under the provisions of the new law, the following places have been proclaimed :-the county and city of Dublin; the city, and the following portions of the county of Cork, namely, the baronies of Cork, Fermoy, Coudons, and Clongibbon; the city, and the following por-tions of the county of Waterlord, namely, the baronies of Kilcullibeen, Middle-third, and Guartier; and the county and town of Droghcda.

At Carrick-on-Suir, upon a report that the Roman Catholic Curate had been arrested, the people assembled in arms, and the Magistrates released certain prisoners, who had been placed in confinement, in order to prevent bloodshed. The Eur. Times, after adverting to the strength of the Government. on the one hand, and yet the determination of its opponents to appeal to physical force, remarks:

There is only one course to be taken. The loyal people of Ireland who have properly, and who desire to live in peace and security, must

hands will be required for harvest operations, the tranquillity of the country must not be disturbed. Industry must be protected; and the loyal people of England and Ireland look to the Government for the requisite protection, which must be promptly and effectually given.

Our latest advices from Ireland represent affairs in a critical position, but we believe not in a state to inspire despair. Messrs. J. S. Varian, J. W. Bourke, and J. O'Brien have been arrested at Cork for sedition, and bailed. A body of constabulary has been shipped from respecting the intention of the clubs to raise the standard of insurrection. The clergy, we perceive, have become alarmed for the safety of their flocks, and are denouncing publicly the clubs, and warning the people against enrolling themselves as members. With regard to the leaders themselves,—the chieftains of the red Republic,"—as they have neither funds, nor organisation or system wherewith funds, nor organisation, or system, wherewith to cope with the vast resources of the Govern-ment, which "has not put forth half its strength," we only deem the present excitement a desperate effort to avert an inevitable retribution upon themselves; and we do not despair of announcing, in a very brief period, a happier termination of the present troubles than seem just now to be possible.

Turning to Excelse, we find the following account given of the state of parha mentary business:

The usual preliminary notice, in anticipation of the termination of this protracted session of Pathament, has been given by Lord John Russell, and the Repeal of the Navigation Laws is to be deferred until a more favourable opportunity. On Monday evening last his lordship gave the usual annual explanation of what bills the Government "hoped" to proceed with in the present session, and which they intended to postpone. The public Health Bill having passd the Commons, and had a second reading in the Lords, is to be pressed for the sanction of Parliament. The Irish Encumbered Estates Bill, with the amendments which have been made in the Commons, is to be sent back to the Lands for their approval, and it is "hoped" that the amended measure will pass this session. The bill relating to corrupt practices at lilec-tions is to be pressed ferward, as it is not fitting it should be postponed; but, for our own parts, we have great doubts, considering that it has been so lately introduced, whether it can be got through before Parliament breaks up. The Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill is to be moved a stage further, as mon as a day ran be fixed, in the " hope" that it may be proceeded with duting the pre-ent session. His lordship then explained the course which he wished the House to pursue with regard to the repeal of the Nivigation Liws. The preliminary evolution, eighwighns the opinicatof the House at the Nivization bases should be emended, has not, it will be recollected, yet passed the preliminary committee. His lordship, despairing possing the measure dus sersion, which he thinks will be a great disappointment to some of our most report on calanies, expresses a "hope"? that the important pravioce of Canada, and those foreign powers to whom we have held out the expectation. that the Navigation Laws would be repeated, will probably rest in con-Edence that Parliament, during the next session, will pass a measure,—whether exactly such as the Government has proposed or not his lordship declines to say, taking away the restrictions imposed by the Navigation Laws, as a matter of course, the Machants' Scanicil's Fand Bill and the Light Dues Bill follow the fate of the Navigation Bill; and will be withdrawn. Lord John Russell, however, begged the House to pass the preliminary resolution in committee, so that the House and the country would have the measure before them, which might be resumed next session. We may re-mark here, that Mr. Herries consented to this course on the part of the Protectionists, but only on the clear and distinct understanding that the bill was not to proceed further during the pre-

sent session. Aumission of Jews to Parliament .-Lord John Russell has signified that the pressure of public business will not allow him to press the measure for aftering the oaths taken by members of the House of Commonswhich was to enable Mr. Rothschild to take his seat as member for the city of Londonduring the present session; but that he would bring it on at an early period after Parlia-

ment's morbine again Use of Gerta Percua .- It is proposed by our English dentists to employ the Gutta Perin for forming artificial palates. The cases in which it has been used, have proved successful; and one great advantage of it resides in its cheapness—permitting its use by poorer persons who are unable to pay for the gold or platinum ones, formerly used. It has been em-It has been employed by several American dentists for filling teeth; and its solution in chloroform is said to be equal to that of the etherial solution of gun cotton for holding the edges of wounds together.
-Br. Am. Journal of Med. Sc.

DEATH OF Mr. STEPHENSON, THE ENGIN-EL .- We announce in our obituary the death of Mr. John Stephenson, railway contractor, which melancholy event took place at Rotherham, on the 8th inst. He was a remarkable instance of what may be accomplished by the force of natural talent, aided by industry and integrity, for by the exercise of these qualities he raised himself from the position of an humble artisan to that of an extensive and influential railway contractor. Some of the most gigantic undertakings in the kingdom were executed by the firm of which he was the head .- Carlisle Jour-

We subjoin some particulars on commercial affairs :

The great political excitoment which prevails in Ireland, and the apprehension of an emeute in that country, has operated very unfavourably on all branches of trade and commerce during the past week. The Produce markets have, therefore, been less active, and holders of most descriptions of goods being willing sellers, prices have given way slightly. Cotton has been sold to a fair extent, but prices are not higher. The state of the weather luring the last few days has been rather unfavourable, consequently bread stuffs are not only firmer, but prices have an advancing tenonly frince, and prices have an according tendency. Trade in the manufacturing districts is not so hungant; but as its present dullness is not expected to be of long continuance, manufactured goods are not sold at cheaper rates. The Eurils have suffered from the uneary eeling which prevails in Ireland. The Iron

trade is quiet, and little business doing.

During the sitting of the House of Comions on the 21st ulto., Lord John Russian said-" I rise to give

notice that I will, at the sitting of the House at twelve o'clock to-morrow, move for leave to introduce a bill to chable the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, until the first day of March, 1849, to apprehend and detain any person or persons suspected of conspiring against her Majesty's person and Government.

FRANCE.—The capital of this republic being still under martial law, its energelig Dictator, with a powerful army, has preserved a good degree of order and tranquillity. I met, we believe, for a single day and a single I that is particular; but the other two ingre-The disaffected are disarmed, so far as they make themselves known; General Cavaignac seems to act with moderation, and to have gained a large share of public confi-

The Ministers of Justice and of Foreign Affairs have been obliged by ill health to resign; M. Marie, President of the National Assembly, has been appointed to the former. M. Bastide, Minister of Marine, has taken the other, and Captain Verninhac replaces M. Bastide. The presidency, vacated by M. Marie, has been filled by the election of M. Marrast, put forth by the moderate republicans.

The Committee of Finance have unanimously rejected M. Jules Favre's proposal to confiscate the property of Louis Philippe. The following contains a quotation which opens a view into the motives of some who are very anxious for revolutions:

The Assembly has presented again one of those disgraceful scenes which have been occasionally exhibited since its formation. When the question whether the education at the Polytechnic and other schools should be entirely gratuitous, or whether the rich should pay for the education of their pupils, a scene of violent agitation took place, and the Government, although it carried the resolu-tion, was, by the violent opposition made to it. compelled so far to modify it as to defer its being brought into operation until 1850. The point in dispute was not so important as the opened and advised" declarations of the speakers, "that the time will soon come for taking from the rich whatever superfluities The Government amend ment, moved by General Lamoricière, was carried after a frightful tumult. The President was twice compelled to put on his hat and ad-journ the sitting, and the debate was resumed the following day .- Eur. Times.

The breuch Finances comings to present a very mel meholy aspect, and the funds, after an appearance of rallying, have declined to 14, 75, for 3 per cents, and 74.

60, for 5p. c. Soxis. The Margals of Landonderry, having seen in the papers a report to the effect thin thomas I Alexia, a distinguished Carlist officer, had been condemned and shot, inquired, in the House of Lords, on the 18 houlto, whother any communication had been received by sty's Government stating whether such was the case or not, and whether it was true that, in retaliation, twelve civic guards had been seized by a Carlist officer?

The Mannis of Lansdowne replied that "Her Mijesty's Government had been informed of one Carlist general having been put to death. The recurrence of some of these unfartunate practices which had heret flore prevailed in Spain was greatly to be regretted, but the matters in question were mutter, over which her Majosty's Government had no control what-

The state of Spain seems to be very wretch-

From Pourugar, there are rundurs of a

change of ministry. Trans. Nothing of particular interest is The tustiman lattes were gaining ground upon the Vinction territory, and it was reported that the king of Saturnia would dispatch a force to and Verices.

The King's second son has been elected King of Sicing.

of the German Rapine took place on the 17th of July and 4 rankfors, ambler demonstrations of greatjoy on all hands. The Archibake, in the first place, was conducted by a deputation, to the National Assembly by whom the existence of a German Empire is assumed as a fact—though it is hardly known yet of what countries that Empire is composed :-- by them, however, the affice of Regent has been created, and the Archdoke elected to fill it. I have law on the provisional central power having broad read, the Accordance Regent solumnly promised oth to keep and to enforce it.

On returning from the Assembly to his hotel,

Regent was invited by a deputation from the Diet (composed of the representatives of the various Princes and Free Cities composing the German Confederation) to meet that body An address was made to him in which the functions of the Diet were enumerated; it was signified that these were now resigned into the hands of the Regent, " with confident hope that great results would ensue for the unity, power, and liberty of Germany." Their declaration thus made was "the last act of the Clermanic Diet, the functions of which were thus at an end."

A ministry for the German Empire was in course of formation, but no official announce ment has been made. The Archdoke left Frankfort, on the 15th, for Vienna, where he was to open the Austrian Duct. He had expressed his intention of asking to be released of this part of his engagements by the Emperor,

The Archduke is allied to the people by matriage; his lady is not of princely extraction, her father being a Postmaster in Styria. curious state of things arises at once out of the establishment of a Central power for Germany. The Prussian General Wrangel has received instructions from Berlin to observe the armistice agreed upon between the Prussian and Danish cabinets. But the Prussian General being in command of the united forces of several German powers says that he must have his from the Central Government. Suppose that the Archduke Regent did not approve of the armistice, the past negociations

would go for nothing.

Report says already, that the Duchies (Schleswig and Holstein) will not agree to the terms of the Armistice, and that hostilities will soon break out again.

HUNGARY AND THE PROVINCES OF THE DANUBE.—The following article from the London Times, of the 15th, shows the connection between recent occurrences in Hungary and the entrance of a Russian army into Mol-

The Hungarian Diet was opened at Pesth on the 5th of July by the Archduke Stephen, Palatine of Hungary, under circumstances of peculiar interest, not only to the internal affairs of that kingdom, but to the power of the House of Austria, and to the whole condition of the East of Europe. Already, before the com-mencement of the period of general revolution which has since convulsed the Continent, the Hungarian Diet in its last session had very fermally and peromptorily asserted its rights; and the fall of Prince Metternich was instantly followed by the enthusiastic adoption of those measures which his Administration had steadily opposed. The authority of Vienna being ther totally paralysed, a national Government was formed at Pesth, firmly resolved to uphold the allegiance of the nation to the reigning King of Hungary or his family, but equally resolved to restore all the ancient and indisputable constitutional rights of the

Manwhile several events of great importance have occurred amongst the provinces of the Bolver Danubel. The Diet of Transylvania

vote, which served to decree its union with the kingdom of Hungary and the spontaneous and unanimous abolition of its independent rights. This act increased the strength of the Magyars by a million and a half of their countrymen. But whilst this sympathy of race established a closer connection between Transylvania and

Hungary, the antipathy which exists between the Magyars and the Slavonians threatened to detach from the latter kingdom several of the southern provinces hitherto connected with it. The Slavonian party, which is all-powerful in Croatia and along the Turkish frontier, even to Servia, has loudly protested against the policy of the Magyars. A Creatian Diet was illegally convoked in Agram, and in fact civil war has broken out between the Government in Pesth and the provinces which recognise the authority of the Ban of Croatin, Jellachich. The Slavonian insurgents have already defeated two detachments of regular troops near Peterwardein, and some regiments in the Austrian service have refused to march against them. As these provinces include the military frontiers of the Empire, the whole population is organised in regiments and accustomed to arms, so that their resources for such a contest are remarkably great, and they have been taught to look with confidence to the support of Russia as the head of their religion and their race. The Hungarians, on the other hand, contend with some reason that the possession of those provinces is indispensable to their national existence, Lecause they command not only the Leaver Danube but the sole line of communicaion from the plains of Hungary to the Adriatic and the post of Fennie. They are, therefore, resolved to put down this insurrection by force of arms, unless the mediation of the Archdake John should suggest some compromise of the utilivulty. The speech delivered by the Palatine from the Throne, alludes pointedly to this alarming state of offairs as the motive of pening the Diet, and it implies that the desion taken on this subject, will materially effect the operations of the army in Italy. It is moder-tood to be the intention of the Hunmian Government to raise the effective forces

at the kingdom to 200,000 men.

But while these events are going on within the provinces and dependencies of the Austrian ad Hangarian crowns, the movements of the Russian army on the Prath and in the Turkish ive salielisate. It now seems to be ascertain ed that a Russian corps d'armee of 25,000 mon notically did enter Moldavia on the 25th purpose of restoring order in that and the neighbouring principality; and at this crisis such a movement will produce the greates excitement, not only in Hungary but even in Germany. It will be regarded, whether rightly or not, as the first open step of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg towards the patronage or proreturate of the Slavonian provinces on Danube ; and as these territories command the lower portions of that magnificent river which lows through the whole of Southern Germany and connects the vast internal navigation of Hungary with the Black Sen, the question is one of vital importance to all that constitutes the German Empire in common with the Hongarinus. It is beyond all doubt that exertions of the Russian clergy and the Russian emissaries have been actively employed for many years to maintain a strong Russian party in the Europe-an provinces which have been gradually wrested from the Turkish empire ; and the time may be arrived when a more estensible display of the power of Russia can be ventured upon to counteract the establishment of a powerful Government in Hungary or the formation of an ndependent. Slavonian kingdom. We are as used to believe, however, that if Gen. Du-howed has entered Mohlavia he will not for in present to beyond that position, and that on be Danulas as well as in other parts of Entope, the policy of Russia will be guided by the course of events rather than by any pre-

concerted scheme of augression.
Cuatakex.-Letters from St. Petersburgh dated June 6, announce the frightful ravages o cholera la Russia. Of 171 attacked between the 23of and 29th May, 205 died. The num ber of new cases on the 29th, amounted to 89 and deaths, 12. It has broken out with great intensity at Jaroslaw, Robinsky, and Ralonga, and thus appears to be gradually advancing westward .- A letter from St. Petersburgh, of July 1st, gives the following report of the cholera in that city :- On the morning of the 29th ult, there existed 1029 cases. In the course of the same day, 109 new cases were declared. The number of cured was 400; and the number of deaths, 356. On the morning of the 30th, the total number of cases reported was 1451.

Successful treatment in Circussia. late meeting of the Medico-Botanical Society, Mr. Guthrie read three letters which had been received from Prince Woronzow, the commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in Circussia and from Dr. Audreosky, his physician, datail ing a new and successful plan of treating cho-Dr. A., finding that naphtha constituted the chief ingredient in a great medicine used by a Cossack troop which had suffered but slightly from the disease, determined to try naphtha by itself; he first used it in mild cases of cholera and of choleraic diarrhea; proving successful with these, he administered it in the more severe cases with equal advantage, and finally found it effect a cure, even during the most extreme collapses. The dose which he gave was from 10 to 15 and 20 drops in a glassful of wine, repeated if the first dose did not remain on the stomach, or if the symptoms required it, which was not often the case. The naphtha used in the Russian army, is the mineral nanhtha, obtained from Beker on the shores of the Caspian. It should be used without previously undergoing the process of distillation. Mr Guthrie stated, in conclusion, that he had sent to Circassia to procure a bottle of this naphtha. of a white or rose colour, and when he had re-ceived it he would place it in the hands of the secretary, that the members might be able to ascertain precisely what are its properties .-

Globe.
The following communication respecting successful treatment of this disease was cut some time ago from the Naval and Military

" By the simple mode of treatment employed by the late Medical Superintendant at Woolwich (that once cholera charnel-house) it is on record official, that Surgeon Hope preserved near 3,000 persons in the Government establishments, during the ragings of this appalling disorder, and only lost about five persons, who had other diseases combined!

"I fearlessly assert that the above can be ascertained to be fact by the 'Returns' at the Home-Office; and the following was the reme-

dy that proved so efficacious :-One drain of Nitrous Acid. One ounce of Peppermint Water.

40 drops of Tincture of Opium. Mix 15 Let a fourth part of the above be adminis-Mix. tered every three or four hours, in a cupful of thin gruel. The belly should be covered with a succession of hot dry clothes. Buttles of hot of 150 acres adjoining, at the rate of 4s, per water to the feet when obtainable. Constant and small sippings of finely strained grael, or sago, or tapioca.

" No spirit, wine, or fermented liquor, until

dients are not absolutely necessary. It is the nitrous acid that, in this case, is the elixir of life; and the greater the state of collapse, the sooner does the remedy exhibit its powers."

It must be allowed to be difficult to make out,

imong the various modes of successful treatment, which is the one that promises the most certain and complete success.
SWITZERLAND.-A letter from Betne, of the

10th instant, announces that the Diet had on that day definitively transformed the principality of Neufchatel into a Republic, forming the twenty-first canton of the confederation. The deputy from Sahwyz was the only member who nade any objection to the resolution of the Diet, and he merely reserved his opinions until he should receive further instructions.

Cura. There are accounts of revolutionary

insurgents to retreat to the mountains. Sr. Chork .- An insurrection of the slaves broke out on the 2nd ulto., which was connected with extensive destruction of property and loss of life. A Danish Brig of War arrived two days after the outbreak, and 600 Spanish soldiers from Porto Rico. The island was under

Muxico.-An airival at New-Orleans brings dates from Vern Cruz, reporting a defeat of the insurgents under Pareder. The government forces under Bustamente marched into Guanijuato in triumph, and the insurrection was considered perfectly put down.

Scientific Expedition to Lake Superior .- The Lake Superior News of the 30th June, announces the arrival at the Sault, of Prof. Lewis Agassiz, accompanied by the Superintendent of the Mineralogical Cabinet of Paris, Dr. Keller, from Germany, Dr. John Leconte, of New York, Entomologist, Dr. Cabot, Editor of the Massachusetts Quarterly Review, Dr. Stout, of New York, and several students from the University of Cambridge, Oper coasting boat from Mickingia on a scientific expedition to Lake Superior. Having perfected their arrangements at that place in mocuring causes and guides they were to leave on their voyage around the take taking the north shore first, anticipating a large collection of animals, birds and tishes, as geological and mineral specimens. From the Sault they return by way of Lake Michigan and Eric, visiting Niagora and Trenton Falls. This is perhaps the largest hody of scientific nest ever out on an exploration of this character, and as they are to visit regions intherto so ittle explored, the journal of it will be very interesting. There is a vast field, as yet un-explored, before them, and we doubt not but that their labours will result in much good to the scientific world, as well as in developing the immense mineral resources of the Lake Superior region .- Buffills Commercial Adver-

Cosron's Sinvic Gas Light.-This new and headtful light has just been introduced into the Astar-House, New York, where its superionly in sofmess and diffusion have been universally admired by these who witnessed it.

This gas is made purely from tosin, and the apartatas being on an entirely new principle, it point of economy it is said to be the cheapest light known at the present time. Application has already been made to the proposition for lighting other public buildings in that city. This light it is betieved must eventually supersede the ordinary gas .- Kingston Caronicle.

Navigarius. - We are glid to notice that the Conel, a new vessel for the touts between Hamilton and Quebec, has just been thushed a Kingston, and may be expected at the head of the Lake immediately. She is highly spoken of, and will doubtless become a favorate. The Dagar will be ready for business again about the 1st proximo. In the meaninge. tannia is doing no excellent business, and making her trips with a regularity, which would be noticed on a shotter route. The rapid influx of vessels of this class proves satisfactorily that Quebec and Hamilton are destined shortly to become the chief depots of Canadian Com-merce. - Hamilton Synctotor.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION Barner.-The first crossing, with horses and a carriage, has been

Tononto and Lake Huron Railroad Commy .- At the Annual General Meeting, C. Franks, Esq., in the chair, a report was adopted which recommended a delay of further operatious, until the plans for completing a line through Brit. North America, from Halitay to Quehec, through Montreal to Toronto, and thus bringing the whole into connection, should be better understood, keeping it open to call the proprietors together as soon as it may seem expedient to proceed further.

THE ARMY .- We learn that Major General William Rowan, formerly on the staff of Sir John Colborne, succeeds Sir Richard Armstrong in command of the forces in Western Canada. -Kingston Chronicle.

THE Counterpress .- The Sherbrooke Gazette denies that there has been any a d-tempt to rescue prisoners, either before or after being committed to jail. Neither have our magistrates asked for any protection, nor do they require any.

"It is, however, true, that owing to an attempt by the prisoners charged with counter-feiting, to break jail, and the insecure state of the building, Sheriff Dowes, who alone has the care of the prisoners, not wishing to keep them a manacles, represented the case to the Gavcrument, and the result was that a detachment of the Royal Montreal Cavalry was sent out to guard the jail, which they are doing very efficiently.

"The second detachment sent out was in answer to a requisition from Lieut. Ross. Magistrates certainly deserve credit for their patient and persevering tabours in examining and committing the prisoners, but the credit of their safe keeping belongs to the Sherill."

SECTLING THE WASTE LANDS .- The Hon. R. B. Sallivan, Provincial Secretary, has directed a very long letter "to the Rt. Rev. the [Roman] Catholic Bishop of Montreal," on the Government Plan of Settling the Waste Lands. As the letter is too long for insertion, we must be content to give the substance. How to promote the actual settlement of the great tracts of wild land in this Province, is a subject of much importance, and deserving the consideration and action of the Government. The letter is in reply to a Memorial from an Association for promoting the settlement of the Eastern Townships in Lower Canada.

The plan of the Government seems to be as follows :-First, to open a passable road through a certain tract, leaving the settlers to make a good

Next, to survey a double line of 150 acre ots on each side of the road, and these will be open for settlement. A 50 acre lot to be granted to every male

settler who is 21 years of age.
Those who wish, may purchase to the extent Sites are to be reserved for villages, churches,

mills, schools.

Settlers who have families containing several Remember; it is nirrous; not "nitric" acid, adjoining each other.

The settler will receive a location ticket, inder the most strict condition of occupation.

The settler to receive his patent, on the certificate of the Government Agent that he has cleared and made fit for cultivation 16 acres of

The time allowed for the clearance will be 4 years from the first occupation by the settler.
Persons who buy land must clear and make fit for cultivation one tenth of the quantity purchased within four years.

If families containing several settlers choose to live on one lot, this will be accounted as occupation, but the clearing must be on each lot

as granted. After the first settlement on the leading lines. the land in the neighbourhood will have acquired a certain value, and therefore a fixed nice will be set on it.

This then is the Government plan for settling he waste lands both of Upper and Lower Canada. The plan is grounded on some experi-ence in U. C., and seems likely to work well. -- Brockville Statesman.

FIRES AT MONTREAL .-- It is reported, from the seat of Government, that since May there have been 31 fires, " many of them the work of incendiaries.27 A meeting of the inhabitants was held in the Bonsecours Market last Inuisday evening, at which it was resolved that patrols of individuals, sworn in as special Constables, should guard the property of their respective districts.

Conviction for Munder .- Private John Jones, of the 19th Regiment, was found guilty of the murder of Corporal l'itzgerald, of the same corps, on Monday last. Sentence of death, to be executed on the 5th of next month, was pronounced by Chief Justice Rolland.

The Erner Discovery .- Dr. Morton has been presented with a silver box containing \$1000 : the following inscription was engraved on the fid :- "This nox, containing one thousand dollars, is presented to Mr. Thos. Green Morton, by the members of the Board of Trus-tees of the Massachusetts General Hospitat, and other citizens of Boston, May 8, 1818. He has become poor in a cause which his made the world his debtor. Testimonial in honour of the other discovery of Sept. 30, 1516.22-Br. Am. Journal Med. & P. Science.

PRESURVATION OF TIMBER.-The British Navy have completely adopted Burnett's solu-tion of chloride of zine for the preservation of timber for ship-building, &c., and it is ordered to be brought into full use in all the dockyards; where they have large from cylinders, 85 feet long and 6 diameter, worked by appropriate steam engines for injecting the timber. a process would make Canadian pine superior to the best Baltic .- Ib.

PROVINCIAL DEBENTURES .- The amount of this new kind of paper-money, payable 12 months after date, with interest at 6 per cent, was, on the 4th instant, £19,592 10s.

ELECTING TELEGRAPH TO RIVER DO LOUG ND FATHER POINT .- We have much ideasure n stating that the line of Electric Telegraph between Quehec and Father Point is now being worked, and that communications can be trans mitted between the respective stations. The tariff of charges, as at present established, is

extremely moderate, viz:
To River du Loup, for 15 words, 1s. 104. The same rates apply to communication transmitted from Father Point and River du

Loup. - Mercury. HIS EXCELLENCY, the Governor General reurned from Montreal, in the Quebec, on I'm day last, and went down immediately to Beau-

His Excellency the Commander or the Forces in Canada is on a tour of inspection in the upper part of the Province .

Repuction or Fann .- The Oucen also has reduced her cabin passage to 7s. od., meals inclided.
H. M. Troop-ship Resistance, which sailed

on Tuesday of last week, with the 93rd High-landers, passed Bic on Wednesday afternoon with a fine westerly breeze, having made the run to that place in the remarkable short space of 18 hours, including 3 hours at anchor off Crane Island.

The U. S. Revenue Steamer Jefferson aded from this harbour on Friday last about 3 p. m. CITY COUNCIL.- From the Report of pro-

eedings on Friday last, in the Morning Chronicle, we learn that the City Treasurer has addressed to the Conneil a letter " calling attention to the necessity of enforcing the laws with regard to the licenses of Tavein-keepers &c., and showing that a large number of retail ers of Spirits, Butchers, Canters, &c., are without licenses, to the great loss of the city."

With reference to a note for £2000, now becoming due at the Quebec Bank, it was resolved that the Mayor be authorized to renew the same, "and that the City Treasurer be instructed to deposit in the said Bank, onefourth of all monies coming into his hands, in order to make a sinking fund, by which payment of the different notes may be met."

THE CROPS. - In our last we stated that a good crop in Canada this year would go far to improve the circumstances of the country, and we rejoice to say that, from present appearances, there is every reasonable hope that we shall realize an amule crop, with the blessing of er to save and secur it.—Agricultural Journal.

LAST YEAR'S EMIGRATION .- With reference to the Chief Emigrant Agent's Report for last year. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies-Parl Grev-has expressed his approbati on by the following letter addressed by His Lordship to His Excellency the Governor General:

" Downing-street, May 29, 1848. " My Lord,-1 have the honour to acknow ledge your Lordship's Despatch, No. 13, of the 20th April last, accompanied by the Annual Report of the Chief Emigrant Agent for the year 1817. "You will acquaint Mr. Buchanan that his

usual punctuality, and the great labour of the past year, as well as the illness from which was sorry to hear that he suffered himself, in consequence of the sickness with which he was brought in contact, form an ample apology for his Report's arriving somewhat later this year than on former occasions. And I request that you will take this opportunity of acquainting Mr. Buchanan that the care with which he annually prepares his statement is fully appreid that I attach much value to ment which not merely affords to the Government the intelligence they most desire to poslarge bodies of her Majesty's subjects, but also lends assistance, by supplying courate information, towards any improvements which it

may be desired to introduce for the benefit of emigrants generally.

"I have, &c., Gagy,"

"The Right Hon. Earl Elgin, &c., &c."

At Toronto, on the 30th of July, in the 58th year of his age, the Hon. Jonas Jones, one of the Judges of her Mijisty's Court of Queen's Beach in Upper Canada. On the 2 1th June, at Bocking, Easex, England

WILLIAM MANTHORP, Esq., Surgeon, in bis 37th

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. [THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express

to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec Post - Office, on THIS DAY, the 10th of AUGUST. PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M. Post-Office, Quebec, 21st June, 1848.

Mication! Aftention!! TO THE PROPRIETORS, SUFFERERS

BY FIRES ON MAY AND JUNE, 1845.

ESOLVED, that inasouch as it appears that a great number of Proprietors, sufferers by the Fires of May and June, 1345, to whom PREMIUM NOTES have been granted by the Committee of Distribution conditional mon their crecting buildings conformable to the regulations of the Committee on or before the intended delay of the FIRST AUGUST, SENT, have not fulfilled the said condition the said several Premiums be declared forfeited the said several tremums he occurred formers unless such persons give good and sufficient reasons to the satisfaction of this Committee for such omission, to be furnished in writing to OLIVER ROBITAILLE, Eq., M. D., Secretary of the Committee, on or before the TENTH AUGUST NEXT, and that in default thereof the amount of such PREMIUMS ne distributed in such manner as may heteafter be determined upon by this Committee, and that to this end the said delay be further enlarged from the said FIRST AUGUST NEXT, to the FIFTEENTH DAY of the same month of AUCUST, NEXT, and that notice of this resolution be twice published in all the News-

popers of this city. OL. ROBITAILLE,

Quebec, 2nd August, 1813.

To be Sold by Auction, on the Spot, on the 21st day of AUGUST, inst., at ONE

o'clock, P. M :-- A N EMPLACEMENT, situate, lying and Robitaile. Valid tale deeds to be given. For particulars, apply to R. G. BELLEAU,

C. L. F. HAENSEL. Quebec August 7, 1818.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. THE Council of Bisnor's Couloge beg to announce to the public that Michaelmas Term commences on the 1st of SEPTEMBER

CANDIDATES for Matriculation are requested o present themselves to the Principal on that

For further particulars, apply to the Rev. J. H. Nicotts, Principal. August 1st, 1813.

CABIN PASSAGE TO BRISTOL.
THE Barque MARY ANN PETERS,
L. J. Browne, Communder, will sail early ju ugust, and has superior accommodations for Cebin Passengers. -Apply to the Master, on board, at Jackson's Rooms, or to C. & W. WURTELE.

St. Paul Street.

SMOKED SALMON. WUST RECEIVED, a small lot, in excellent condition, and for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN. Qu ebec, July 6, 1818.

Sr. MAURICE IRON WORKS. TETHE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above named WORKS, have now on hand for sale a General of that Branch of the Company's business. Assortment of these well known WARES, consisting of :--

consisting of :-Single and Double Stoves,
Cooking, Parlour, and Office Stoves,
Campovens, Coolers, Holloware, and
other Castings,
Plough Moulds, and Bar Iron.
(Confers received for any description of
CASTINGS.

C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street. Quebec, 13th July 1848.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY

OF THE Church Society,

AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, THERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE.

Montreal, May 26, 1848. YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who A YOUNG LADY, engages in the has a few leisure-hours, would be glad to devote them to the instruction of pupils.

Inquire at the Publ sher's. Quebec, Sth June, 1848. FAMILY RESIDENCE

AND FARM. To be Let or sold, BEAUTIFULLY STUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS,

Military between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. THE HOUSE comprises every convenience 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 Out-

buildings.
The FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 195 acres of excellent Land-100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation-It miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence ind Atlantic Railroad, and 21 from Bishop's College.

Terms easy-price moderate. The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (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.

FOR SALE. FEW TONS LIGNUM VITE, of sape-A Province rior quality.
Superior Molasses, in Puncheons & Tier-

Muscovado Sugar, Ilhds, and Batrels. Very Fine Honey, Jamaica Rum and Green Coffee, Arrowteet in Tins.
J. W. LEAYCRAFT.
Quebec, 13th July, 1848.

RECEIVING FOR SALE ATENT SHOT, assorted, Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorted colours, Red Ochre, Rose Pink, Putty, in bladders, Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 21th May, 1818.

ANTED, by a young person of respec-COVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to make herself useful in any way. Respectable eference can be given.

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

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

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

G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON. TAINS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase

Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments. In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can in front, and 60 feet and 8 inches, or thereabout in depth, bounded to the East by the heirs Michel Tessier, and to the Waster Walter and Sanction of the Sanction of the East by the heirs of the the Sanction of the East by the heirs of the the Sanction of the East by the heirs of the the Sanction of the East by the heirs of the East by the Heir 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 They can also point to importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy isks, as well as the prompt settlement of

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

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

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The above rates, For Life without Partici pation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be LOWER than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure

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

Dr. James Hamilton Frederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell, .. Quebec Weich and Davies.
St. Catharines Lachlan Bell
Totonto. Edmund Bradburne.
Dr. Geo. Herrick. Woodstock..... William Lapenotiere Dr. Samuel J. Strat-

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

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

AGENTS FOR QUEBEC No. 3, St. James Street.

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

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:
[71N PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron: Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet

Copper,
Iron Wire, Sad Irons,
Scythes and Sickles, Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails. " Diamond Deck Spikes.
C. & W. WURTELE,

Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

ON SALE.

VINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes; assorted sizes, 6, x 7, to 30 x 40,

Best English Fire Bricks.

C. & W. WURTELE,

Link of St. PaulStreet, 2

Quebec, May, 24th 1848.

Pouth's Corner.

SORROW WITH REJOICING. MARY ELISA R. was the only daughter of

the Rev. R. V. R. From her birth she had been with prayer set apart to Christ's service. and according to the usages of the Church of England, when an infant, introduced into the visible Church by haptism. From her being, for a time, an only child, her Mother was enabled to bestow on her undivided attention, in dropping into the mind the simple truths of the Gospel, both from verses of the Bible and from hymns suited to her age. JANE TAYLOR'S HYMNS FOR INFANT MINDS was a favourite book, many of these she had committed to memory before she could read.

Her Godmother gave her a copy of that truly valuable little book "Peep of Day?" which, from that moment, became a great shvourite. Again and again was it read through, and most of its precious truths were impressed on her mind.

MARY ELISA R. would rather be considered intelligent than clever. Her espacity for learning was equal to the generality of children of her age; and, from her love of knowledge, there were evidences that, in after life, she would fill her station with credit to herself, and advantage to others.

With the exception of two months this little girl had been wholly educated by her Mother: and it was one great aim with her to train the affections as well as the intellect, persuaded that, to form a valuable member of society, both parts must be disciplined and taught. A cultivated understanding may form a learned, but a cultivated heart, alone, can form a good man. It was this conviction which led the Parents of Mary Elisa R, to labour constantly with the heart rather than the head, believing that corrupt human nature must be attacked ere its propensities have ripened into principles and practice. Nor were their labours in vain. Though naturally passionate, yet she soon recovered her pleasant temper. Of a very independent mind, obedience to others was with her, a very difficult task; many and hand were the struggles for mastery over the spirit of disobedience; but the dear child, eventually, conquered. Often has the repetition of one of her hymns-

" My Father and Mother, I know,
I cannot your kindness repay,
But I hope that as older I grow
I shall learn your commands to obey."
been enough to recall her from an obstinate

indulgence of her own will. The seifishness of the heart was an hourly task to watch against; and her truly affectionate consideration of the comfort and happiness of others proved, that the departed had made great acquirements in love.

Pleasing in appearance, lively in disposition, entering into all the innocent amusements of her age, this deer child was the favourite of her companions, and much belov ed by her friends in general. Her Parent anticipated her becoming a comfort and a blessing. This fond hope, however, was not to be realised. There were treasures in store for her far sooner to be enjoyed, than Parents and Friends, humanly, could have wished.

From the first dawn of the mind, -ere yet the babe could understand whose name she was taught to lisp, this little child of grace had been accustomed to hear of, and taught to love Jesus. Watched over by a Mother's eye-the first risings of evil checked, -it follows, that, when sickness came the mind and heart should turn to that gra cious God whom she had been taught to dook to as Wise and Good and Full or Love In the midst of life-its fullest enjoymentand her health, to all appearance, perfect-MARY ELIZA R. was at once laid low with and be clothed upon with immortality.

in consequence of the serious illness of her Father, which rendered quietness necessary, Many and her two Brothers had been removed to the houses of friends. On the Sunday before her sickness she had returned. and stood, with the bloom of health on her she was feverish and very restless, but full of mirth; and all hoped that a few days would find her well again.

One of the servants of the family was unable to read, and MARY had frequently endeavoured to teach her. On that day she was particularly urgent with her-"Come and I will read to you a chapter in the Testament:" and when told that, then, she was engaged in waiting on her Father, she added-". Now promise me, that, when Papa: is well again, you will learn to read." Ah, how little did that dear child think that long before her Father's recovery, the spirit which suggested this would be where all care and anxiety are unknown!

LiFor some time she had been in the habit of having, what they called Family Prayers, with her two younger Brothers; when she would read a portion of the Bible always: and, sometimes, pray with them. Her Parents took no notice of this, further than by charging their nurse not to interrupt them. from not knowing whether it arose from the Holy Spirit, or was only a childish imitationi . The mournful bereavement has led them to believe that it was grace, not nature. which prompted the act; impressed, as they are: just; whom God designs for an early removal, he prepares by the motions of the Spirit of Holiness.

On the last Lord's Day of her being with us, her Mother was sitting by her bed, when she said ! Mamma, please to put me on a clean cap and nightgown, and now kiss me, Dear Mamma"-then, looking up into her face-" I do not want to stay here, Mammaj"-and on her mother's looking surprised. she added "Does not Jesus say, Suffer little children to come to me and forbid them not ? .. She then sent her love to her Father. who was too ill to see her, her little Brothers. the servants, and some of her little friends Towards the evening, her Uncle observed her lips moving, and distinctly heard -" forgive

strife between youth and death; and though | delightful, then, it is, to know that improve- | good gifts unto your children, how much more | we owe our signal deliverance, we are both every thing was done that medical skill, ments in printing, paper-making, and shall your Father which is in heaven give good doing well, so much so indeed that we hope in every thing was done that medical skill, prompted by Christian sympathy, could suggest, yet it was ineffectual. At the early nge of eight years, this beloved child was taken to her rest.

The first symptom of any peculiarly religious feeling was noticed in September of he previous year. Her Parents and Brothers were visiting a neighbouring Clergyman. One afternoon, her Father went to his room, when he found it fastened from within. MARY came to the door with her little Testament in her hand, "Papa, there were so many children in the nursery, that I had to come here to read my chapter in quiet." On her Father sitting down, she said-" Shall I read my favourite chapter to you, dear Papa, -indeed I know it by heart;"-and repeated the greater portion of John VIII. Her Mother has no recollection of having requested her to commit this to memory-and it is supposed that the forgiving love of Jesus, so beautifully exhibited

here, was the great attraction to her young

mind. Let me draw the notice of my little

readers to the expression - read my chap-

ter"-showing what was her habit-to read

a portion of God's word daily. A ministerial friend of her Father had sent her from a distance-" Choice Gatherings for Christian Children," of which she was very fond ;-she frequently read it, and probably this suggested the thought of her teaching the servant to read, and having prayer with her little Brothers. If so-what encouragement is this to Christian efforts of this kind. In her case—it was bread cast upon the waters, to be found not after ma-

MARY ELISA R. was early taught the Christian duty of self-denial. The small weekly allowance of pocket-money was never spont in sweetmosts &c., but a large portion of it cast into the poor hox on the Lord's day. Indeed, her affectionate heart was ever open to the wants of others, and she never seemed so happy as whea ministering to their necessities. In connection with this trait in her character might be mentioned her kind attention to her little companions with whom she was never known to quarrel, and with whom she was a great favourite.

From this imperfect sketch, it will be easily seen, that the bereaved friends do not mourn as those without hope, assured as they are that MARY ELISA R. SLEEPS IN JESUS.

May not Christian Parents feel enournged, from this instance of what God the Holy Ghost has done, to be ever diffigent in the training of their children, whether for the honour of a long life spent in Christ's service, or for the early entering on the glory of the redeemed?

Will not the little ones of Christ's fold take he lesson from MARY ELISA R., that death is near-that, would they have the presence of Jesus in sickness, they must diligently seek him in health? Should these effects be wrought by the event which has inflicted a wound on the hearts of Parents which can never be forgotten,—they will rejoice at this further instance of a FATHER's love and power in making all things work together for good to his redeemed children.

VACATION JOURNEY from Ulm to Augsburg, in 1841. Concluded.

Before I took my leave of Augsburg, I nade a point of taking a walk all around the city, which is pleasant because Augsburg is beautifully ornamented with rows of trees outside the walls and ditches and malignant scarlet fever. From the first, there ramparts, at the public expense; and bewas little hope of her recovery; and, after youd the public walk again there are handnine days of great suffering, she was per, some villas and gardens owned by the mitted to lay saide her body of sin and Leath, wealthy citizens: so you walk in the shade as if you were in a garden, yourself, and do not feel much the fatigue of your walk, the variety of sights on one hand or the other keeping up an interest in your mind, while the feet are doing their proper work as the mind's servants. But when you get to the end of your circle and sit down at cheeks, at her Parent's bed. That night the place from which you set out two hours before, you begin to feel that you have been travelling about five miles, which you would find it difficult to believe, if the clock and your tired limbs did not combine with those who have measured the distance to assure you that such is the real

My attention had been greatly taken up with recollections of the former history of Augsburg, and I rather neglected the modern works of art and industry, such as the great cotton-factory which I passed in my walk, outside the Jacob's gate. It gives employment to nine hundred persons, but the main thing they have to do is, to keep a great number of wheels, rollers, shafts, hammers, and spindles a-going, and one could almost ask the question, which of the two has more sense, the machinery which does all the work, or the people who only just wait upon the machinery and see that the material be furnished which is to be worked into thread and cloth of various sorts. But then you have to think of the man who makes the machinery by which all this great work is done, and that thought raises man again high above the workmanship produced by him: and yet when they show you the one great wheel which sets the whole of this machinery in motion, and you ask, what it is that keeps the great wheel itself going, you will learn that it is a small arm of the rapid Lech; and he that made the river and gave man the mind by which he has invented ways for turning the river's rapid course to the purpose of cotton-spinning, is Gon, who also nrade the cotton, and to whom be all the glory !

Mr. Cotta's steam-press I did go to see, which prints the two sides of a sheet of paper at the same time, and rolls off cleven hundred sheets of printed paper in an hour. This is a glorious invention in one point of view: that is, when you take us our trespasses as we forgive them that useful and edifying for people to read. trespass against us!— unable to utter more, yet she evidently concluded the Lord's great majority of books which are now so great majority of books which are now so casily printed, and sent forth in such large

ments in printing, paper-making, and binding have enabled the Bible Societies in Europe and America to print those millions of copies of the Scriptures, now circulating among almost every nation on the globe After leaving Mr. Cotta's printing-office I looked into a large library full of learned and entertaining books, and then I said to myself: "I wish some one would invent a way of reading, and understanding, and remembering the contents of eleven hun dred sheets of paper in an hour; that would be an invention such as the world has never

yet heard of !" I did not leave Augsburg without going to see the Railway station, where a long row of cars with their roaring and pulling and steaming iron horse stood ready to convey passengers from Augsburg to Munich; 45 miles in the space of two hours and a quarter. Perhaps some one will say, now this is man's work from beginning to end, because it is not the river that makes the engine run, and it is not horses of flesh, skin, and bone, neither. But where does the steam come from? Who made the water which men heat, and who made the wood and the coals, and who gave them the property of heating the water and getting steam out of it, and who communicated to the steam such power that it overcomes obstacles and accomplishes work for which the boddy strength of neither man nor beast would be suffi-

cient? And if men will not be thus convinced of their dependence upon God for the convenience of steam-travelling, they are fearfully reminded of it now and then by accidents, as people call them, because things torn out differently from what they wished or expected, though nothing happens otherwise than God knew and permitted. Some little thing out of order -a slight negligeness on the part of a common laborer at he stapon, or a flew in the working ushing of the our ne, the botter, or tag iron rail and the simps and lives of a multitude of human edings are survivinged. That makes som searce think of the insufficiency of man; arrangene ats and foresign; and it might well teach every one to hear in mind that, however carefully be may have chosen his way, and how great soever the science which has prepared his means of travelling, upon God he depends for safe arrival at the end of his journey.

I saw the train start for Munich; and chile there was scarcely any thing but lightheartedness and meriment among the passengers, I endeavoured to lift up my heart to God in prayer for their safety, and also for mine, though I was not going to travel by the rail-road. My time was up, and I had to take my place in the stage or " hastecoach," as they call it, which was to carry me on my journey, not back to Ulm, but forthwards towards Nuremberg where duties of a new and responsible character awaited me. I endeavoured to be thankful for the recreation which I had been allowed; I prayed for grave to be faithful to the charge which I was to undertake, and that, with the new temotations which I was likely to encounter, there might come to me new supplies of discernment to know when I was tempted, and firnmess to resist as a good soldier of Christ. My vacation-feeling was over; I set my thoughts resolutely towards work to do; time to redeem; souls to benefit; a victory to win; heaven to inhabit. There, after bearing a yoke of duty which Christ makes easy, rest will be found in the untiring contemplation of the wonders of God's love towards sinful men, ransomed, purified, and made citizens of heaven.

THE TWO MEN IN THE ONE BREAST.—An Indian being among his white neighbours, asked for a little tobacco to smoke, and one of them, having some loose in his pocket, gave him a handful. The day following, the Indian came back, inquiring for the donor, saying that he had found a quarier of a dollar among the tobacco; being told that as it was given him, he might as well keep it, he answered, pointing to his breast, "I got a good man and a bad man here: and the good man say, it is not mine, I must return it to the owner-the bad man say, why, he gave it to you, and it is your own now-the good man say, that's not right, the tobacco is yours, not the money; the bad man say, never mind, you got it, go buy some dram; the good man say, no, no, you must not do so-so I don't know what to do, and I think to go to sleep; but the good man and the bad man keep a talking all night, and tronble me; so now I bring the money back, I feel good."

PREACHING TO THE HEATHEN IN IN-Prom the Rev. W. Smith's Journal, (Church

Missionary Record.)

Here I will state, in as few words as may be, the substance of what I generally preach to the virlagets. On first entering, I ask for the readers in the place, as, though I have often tried to address persons, who have no knowledge of letters whatever, yet I have generally not always, found it perfectly vain. I am speaking, it may be, with all carnestness, and I observe one looking at my horse, another at my saddle, a third eyeing my deess, while the remainder are wondering what can have brought me to their village, and still more that I should think of speaking to them on religious subjects; and if, when I have done, I ask them what I have been talking about, they will begin to laugh, and say, that they are as ignorant as their oxen. I do not mean to say that I never speak to men who cannot read-for I often do—but that their's is comparatively a more difficult and hopeless case; and that it is much better to get the readers of the village together, where there are any, and with, and through them, to instruct the others.

Having then, found out the readers, I tell them I have got the Word of God, which, if they are willing, they may take and read "Here are three things," I say " which you are required to do to worship the one supreme, eternal God, who is a Spirit, and therefore requires not your offerings of or water, or sandalwood powder; but simply that you worship Him from your hearts in spirit and in truth. Although you see Him not, you know that he sees you. Then, believing this, and knowing yourselves to be sering this, and knowing yourselves to be ser-vants, and Him your master, call upon Him in Advertising by the year or for a consideration of the King.—Quarterly Review. | Cashy printed, and sent north in such as corrupt the lineerity, and He will hear; for it is here written incertity, and He will hear; for it is here written incertity, and He will hear; for it is here written were brought to Bombay. Through the kind— all that materolence has said of the avaricious of the King.—Quarterly Review. | Advertising by the year or for a consideration of the King.—Quarterly Review. | How hear; and blind the understanding. How hear; for it is here written with hear; for it is here written whose grace accumulation of the King.—Quarterly Review. | How hear; for it is here written with hear; for it is here writt

things to them that ask Him?

"The next point is, for you to repent of all your sins; and, in order to know what sin is, you must read the words of the Great Spirit, vhose book I give you."

I generally here enlarge on the nature of the moral law, and the goodness of God in creating and sustaining us, &c.; and the propriety and reasonableness of loving God with all our hearts, and our neighbours as ourselves.

"Well, then," I continue, "when you are thus convinced of sin, the third point is, that you believe in the Holy Incarnation, who by His death has made an atonement for your sins, and now ever liveth to mediate between you and the Great Invisible. This Divine Incarnation is called Jesus Christ, which means God the Saviour, who came into the world on purpose to save sinners. You may call lim Jesus Christ, you may call him God the Saviour, the Divine Deliverer, or, if you please, the Incatnation from a Virgin, for this names are many; but remember, that this work is this— He has died in your stead: you have sinned, and He has suffered; you have carned the wrath of God, and He has home it. Now took to those who are called Incarnations in your own books. They all came to destroy, not to save, sinners. Ram came to slay Rawan. Now, just judge impartially: are we not all become so many Rawans?? To this they will generally most readily assent, especially after hearing related some of their prevailing sins, want of mutual confidence, &c. . . So, sus, want of initual confidence, &c. "So, then, if Ram were now to eppear, whom would be spare?" Some from among them will answer, "Not one?"—"Still, the Pundits say, and the Shasters assert, that by repetitions of the Divine name, &c., sin is removed; but I prove from these books that neither by the repetition of any name, or by doing good works, is it possible to do away with sin. It is stated, you know, that Rajah Yodhishthir was Krishna's personal and very dear friend, and also that he was a most holy man; but he committed one sin. In the great buttle of Kurksheir he uttered a falsehood, and this, remember, when incited to it by Krishna himself ; nevertheless, for this one sat he had to go to hell. Now, my dear mands, if all the holy actions of this hay man could not do away with one sin, but, not aithstanding his being distinguished as Krishna's friend, he was older ed off to punisament, what must become of us who to one boly action have committed thin saids of evil ones? Pray think over the matter seriously. Surely, according to your books there is no hope for you. One day, in Benares where I reside, I asked a very learned Puniti who had been a Teacher in the College, how, according to the Shasters, sin might be atoned for. He condidly toplied that it was exceedingly difficult a topy all their books, the Vedas, Shasters, and Poranas, insisted that the appointed punishment must be undergode before sin could be removed. 'But,' he sail, there is one way, in our Bewastla, by which sin may be remitted: it is, if a ho'y, sin'ess person will take upon himself the punishment due to the inner, make an atonement for him, and give him the finits of his own merits; then the offender may be released,' Now this is just what God has done in the Gospel;" which I then explain.

" Further, do not suppose, as many foolishly think, and some wickedly pretend, that by obeying Christ you must become as an Englishman-eat their food, &c. Know, that there is nothing about food in this Religion. Eat the food you have always been accustomed to eat, wear the clothes you have always worn, and dwell in your own houses; for there is no command here for you to go into the jungles, &c. Only, for deliverance from sin, for obtaining the knowledge of God, for present peace and everlasting salvation-whence no more births, &c though not absorption-believe on the Jeans Christ, and you shall receive the Holy

These are the principal topics on which I generally insist in the villages; and consider-ing the prejudices of the villagers especially and how easily they take alarm, it appears to me that one should scarcely advance more until they begin to cry out, What must we do to be

THE BEES IN INDIA.

From a letter written by the Rev. Dr. Wilthe Free Church son. Missionary of

at Bombay, 1st April, 1848. I intended to have given you, at present, continuation of my communication of last month but this I am scarcely able to do. Mr. Hender son of our mission and I have experienced painful affliction, associated, however, with many striking mercies, which unfits us for the use of the pen. When, on Friday last—this being the time of our vacation—we were engaged, with a few friends and some of the pupils of our institution, in making researches nto the natural history and antiquities of the adjoining island of Salsette, we were attacked by an immense cloud of wild bees, which had received no sensible provocation from any of our party, and nearly stang to death. Mr. our party, and nearly strang to death. Mr. Henderson was the first person who was at-tacked. He soon sunk on one of the Jungle treals in the hopeless attempt to ward himself from injury; and he had lain for about forty minutes in a state of almost total insensibility, before he was found by our friends, and any relief could be extended to him. It was on my joining him from behind, when he hist gave the alarm, that I came in contact with the thousands of the infuriated insects. I sprung into a bush for shelter; but there I got no adequate covering from their onset. In my attempt to free myself from agony and entanelement, I inadvertently slid over a precipice learing both my clothes and body among the thorns in the rapid descent of about forty feet. From the number of nees which still encompassed me, and multiplied upon mo, and my inability to move from them, I had a pretty strong impression upon my mind that, unles God himself specialty interposed in my behalf all my wanderings and journeyings must ther have been terminated, though by the humblest agency, that of the insects of the air. The inerposition I experienced I. I had kept my hold fa pillow, with which I had gone to Mr. Henderson; and tearing it open on the bushes when I was unable to rise, I found within it most unexpectedly about a couple of square yards of blanket. It was to me, in the circumstances, like a sheet sent down from heaven to cover my head; and partially protected in it, I lay till the bees left me. When from the poison of the numerous stings which I had recame on, and my pulse failed and my heart fainted, a native, a Thakur, one of the aborigiand sons of the forest, who had come up, pulled me into the shade, and made a noise which was heard by our friends, including Mrs. Wilson, who had set out in search of me, after they had learned from Mr. Henderson that I had shared in the calamity, and who otherwise would probably never have sought for me in the locality in which I was lying. Among the friends was Dr. Burn, 10 whose treatment, under God, our resuscitation is in a great measure owing; . We were conveyed to our tents,

principally in native carts, and on Saturday we were brought to Bombay. Through the kind-

doing well, so much so indeed that we hope in a few days to be free from all pain, if not inconvenience, arising from this affliction. I have known instances of natives losing their lives by such an attack as we encountered; and our friends from India will explain to you the danger from which we have escaped, from which we have been delivered. "They compassed me about like bees," is one of the appropriate figures of the Psalmist. The wild bee of ladia, of a dark chocolate colour, and about an inch and an eighth in length, is of the same variety which I have seen in the Holy Land; and that illustration of the Psalmist has to us an intensity of meaning which we had never before realized."

TRUE FREEDOM. In an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cox, ome years ago, the following anecdote of the Father of his country was appropriately introduced. The officer alluded to was the father

of a member of Dr. Cox's Church? Towards the close of the revolutionary war an officer in the army had occasion to transact some business with Gen. Washington, and repaired to Philadelphia for that purpose. Before eaving, he received an invitation to dine with the General, which was accepted, and upon entering the room, he found himself in the company of a large number of ladies and gentlemen As they were mostly strangers to him and he was naturally of a modest and unassuming dis position, he took a seat near the foot of the table and refrained from taking an active part in the conversation. Just before the dinner was concluded, General Washington called him by name, and requested him to drink a glass of wine with him.

"You will have the goodness to excuse me General," was the reply, "as I have made it a rule not to take wine."

All eyes were instantly furned upon the young officer, and a murmur of surprise ran around the 100m. That a person should be so insocial and so mean as never to drink wing was really too bad; but that he should abstair from it on an occasion like that, and even when offered to him by Washington himself, it was

perfectly intolerable!
Washington saw at once the feelings of his mosts, and promptly addressed them :-- Gendemen," said he, "Mr. _____ is nght. I do not wish any of my gaests to partake of any thing against their inclination, and I certainly do not wish them to violate may established ningiple in their social intercourse with the I honour Mr. -- for his frank week and for his consistently in thus adhering to an established rule which can never do him haim, and for the adoption of which I have no doubt he has good and sufficient teasons."

Doctor Cox temarked, after concluding this inecdate, that the name assumed by the present reformers-the name of " Washington ians,"-- an peculiarly appropriate. He thought that if the "Father of his country" was alive at the present day, he would be first and foremost in the great cause of reform, and that the poor drunkied would find in him a triend and a protector indeed.

WARRIORS IN RETRIEMENT.
There is a county in Alabama cailed Mareno.
The circumstances under which the appellation was given to it are alluded to in an address before the University of Alabama by Mr A. B. Meek - they are connected with some historical incidents not generally known in this country. After the fall of Napoleon, several of his distinguished Generals and compa nions came to the United States and received from Congress, on the 3rd March 1817, a grant of lands in Alabama, the conditions of the grants being that the emigrants should cultivate the ring upon one acre of each quarter section, an the olive upon another, and at the end of four tion years should pay the General Government two dallars on the acre for a fee simple title to the land. Among the grantees were Marshal Gronchy, Gen. Liebebyre Desnoueltes, Duke of Dantzic and a Marshal and a Peer of France. Gen. Count Clausel, Gen. Count Real, two Generals Allemand, and Generals Vandamme, Likanal, Penniers, and Gamier de Suintes; with a number of other submidurate officers. They settled upon the Tombechee river, and called their colony after the noted battle field of Marengo - a name which the county embracing the locality of the settlement still bears.

For a time, it appears, the military toralists celt neacefully homes and with the characteristic philosophy of Frenchmen adopted themselves to the cir-cumstances of their condition. A traveller in 1819, passing through the settlement, was ferried over a river by the officer who commanded Napoleon's advance guard on his return from Elba. While the warlike husbandman turned the sword into a ploughshare and the speci into a pruning hook, the female portion of the colonists were employed in avocations stil more in contrast with their former modes c

The address remarks :-"Here, dwelling in cabins, and engaged in humble attention to the spinning wheel and the loom or handling the weeding hoe and the take in their little gardens, were matrons and maidens, who had been born to proud titles and high estates, and who had moved as stars of particuar adoration, amid the fashion and refinement and imperial display of the Court of Versailles. And yet—to their honour oe it stated—notwith-standing the rustic and ill-proportioned circumstances around them, they did not appear dispirited or miserable. Nothing of "argels ruined," was visible in the condition. They were contented-smiling-happy."

One of the most amusing things among the unusual compliances which these celebrated warriors yielded to with native good humour was to see them mustered and drilled by militia officer on training days-according to the statutes of the commonwealth made and

provided. But these unquiet spirits, continues the address, nursed in the storms of battle and the convulsions of States, could not long brook the peaceful pursuits of agriculture; and one by one they left, some for the armies of the South American Republics, some for their native country, until in 1833 hardly a vestige of the colony remained. A stranger would now in vain look amongst the back lands and the broad cotton fields of Marengo for the simple patches upon which the Dake of Dantzic or Conn Clausel attempted to cultivate the olive and the

Louis Philippe's Private Fortune.-The arge sums which Ilis Majesty was supposed to nave placed in foreign funds were no doubt an bject of cariosity with the possessors of his pertfolios: but all that is produced is an account showing that he had possessed in America \$55,000 which, all the proceeds being re-invested, had increased in 1817 to \$72,600 five per Cents, that is, about £18,000, producing £900 a year. There is no trace in these papers of lieve the truth to be, that all the King possesses out of France is the sum of about £10,000 in the British funds, yielding about £300 a year; and the Queen has, it is said, about £500 a ten lines and above six lines 32 dataset in the Australia and above six lines 32 dataset in the Australia and above six lines 32 dataset in the Australia and above six lines 32 dataset in the Australia and above six lines 32 dataset in the Australia and above six lines 32 dataset in the Australia and above six lines 32 dataset in the Australia and above six lines 32 dataset in the Australia and above six lines 32 dataset in the Australia and above six lines 32 dataset in the Australia and above six lines 32 dataset in the Australia and above six lines 32 dataset in the Australia and above six lines 32 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order, at 25 dataset in the second according to order. year in the Austrian funds, a legacy from an three small and accidental resources is reduced all that male colonic has said of the avaricious

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