## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best copy. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a essayé d'obtenir la meilleure copie. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués cidessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur		Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)		Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur		Includes supplementary materials /
Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Continuous pagina Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires	ation.	•

[ WHOLE NUMBER 219

THE WORD AND THE SPIRIT OF GOD. O! who can fathom, gracious Lord, The wonders of thy living word,

Its entrance giveth light;
Its mysterics expand the mind,
Imparting truth to human kind, A blaze at dead of night,

Light penetrates this dark abode. Light penetrates this dark aboue,
The light of truth, the light of God,
Reflecting from the Lamb;
And by the Holy Spirit's voice,
I gather courage to rejoice
Before the great "I AM."

This light of God reveals the way How Jesus takes my guilt away, And brings me under grace; He keeps my nature in control, And consecrates my sinful soul To be his dwelling-place.

Lord, shine upon the sacred page.
And let the mighty theme engage
My undivided care:
Unseal the fountain day by day.
And grant the boon for which I pray, It is thy Spirit's prayer.
Rev. J. C. E. Neville, Vicar of Houghton

#### RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY .- The 44th Anniversary of this Society was held at Exeter Hall, London, on the 3rd of May last. The aged Lord BEXLEY, President, took the chair, but being unable to deliver by his own voice the sentiments which he wished to express, the Rev. A. Brandram, Secretary, read an address which the venerable nobleman had put upon paper, testifying the joy which he felt in meeting with the Society's supporters, and more especially on the present occasion when Protestant districts of France. After a time he was enabled to introduce the PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND as a Vice-President of the in- to visit a sick man who was lying dangerous-

From the Report which was read by the Secretary, it appears that the income during After a little conversation with the sick man, the past year was £50,116. S. 4. and the ex- der the circumstances; and in the course of penditure £105,042. 19. 1. The issues of books his prayer he entreated, as any Christian from the depository at home and depots abroad exounted to 1,124,067 volumes. The Bish-ops of Fereford and of Melhourne had been through Christ Jesus. In other words, it added to the list of Vice-Presidents. From the was a Protestant prayer. (Loud applause.) several Societies in British North America, the At its conclusion, the sick man said, "Have sum of £1,707. 7. 5. had been received dur- you, doo, come to the knowledge of the ing the year; and 20,880 Bibles and Testa- truth?" The visiter replied, "I have long ments had been sent to that portion of the great been acquainted with the truth, though I ed upon all the friends of the Institution not to relax in their efforts, especially as a pathway was now open before the Society, " into districts and provinces and countries into which it had hitherto in rain sought to enter, or where

the first Resolution. His Grace spoke as of the favourable regard of so many Christian friends, but I shall be sorry if any one and printed under the direction of the Com-I wish, my Lord, it were as easy to get the Report generally read as it is to have it printed and circulated; for I am sure, with regard to this Report, as I have could not have any opponent, and I think it could hardly fail to have more contributors amongst those who knew in what work this Society is engaged, the manner in which latest prayer will be that God will give pros-God has blessed it, and the mercies which it is conveying to the world at large. I shall not attempt to follow the Report. To attempt to echo it, would be a hopeless task; and, in fact, the idea which it leaves upon my mind may be better described by comparison than actually expressed. It may be compared, I think, to what one sometimes finds in standing on an eminence, with a broad country before us, composed of hill and dale. On one of those days which are so common in this land, of mixed cloud and sunshine, we see before us a wide prospect, and for a while all appears dark. A cloud has overspread the view, and you cannot to the principles on which I now appear bedistinguish one object from another. Too much is this the case, my friends, with regard to the world at which we have been glancing—too much may it still be said that darkness covers the earth, and gross darkness the people." In some cases it is inevitable darkness which prevails: for the light of revelation has not reached too many of those lands which we have seen before us. Would it were not so; I think we may say it ought not to be so, when we consider the nature and extent of British enterprise, British commerce, and British wealth, (Hear, henr.) But still so it is. There are still lands where only gross darkness prevails; nothing else has reached them. there is likewise a different sort of darkness which overspreads too many countries.
This may be called an artificial darkness darkness which men sometimes cause for themselves, but which is sometimes caused

scriptural doctrines, or their ungodly practihear," and cheers.) But sometimes, while light shoots across, and we see lighted up, here a spire, there a farm, and then again a grassy knoll-a change which enlivens all

around, and delights the eyes of the beholder So it is likewise with the moral and spiritual prospects which are set before us in the Reports of this Society. You find suddenly a place in which darkness had been dispersed. And how is it dispersed? Just as t is dispersed in the natural landscape; because the sun has shone out in that particular quarter. Darkness is dispersed in the spiritual world because the Bible has been brought there, and the agent in bringing the Bible has perhaps been that Society in which we are this day and always interested. Our Reports exhibit instances of this kind: and we know, that as the sun, wherever i shines, enlivens all and warms all, and nourishes all, so that book which we circulate enlivens, warms, and nourishes whoever properly receives it and holds its principles. We have

had examples of this from time to time, very lightful in their character, in the various Reports which have been brought before us to many present. I refer to the case of one Spain, happily had afterwards come to the nowledge of the truth, and left his own country to settle for a while in one of the he returned to his own land, was there asked ly ill; nothing more was said to him than that then his attendance was requested. he proceeded to prayer, as was natural un-

would do, that God would give to the sick

field of labour. In concluding, the Report call- have been in another country, and you have had no opportunity of knowing the fact." "But," he continued, "what enlightened you?" "The Bible," was the sick man's reply. And what Bible was it? Why, it was a Bible which had been brought into Spain from this country, and had been it had been embarrassed at every step." procured from Mr. Borrow, who was the The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY then agent of the British and Foreign Bible Socierose, amidst a congratulatory burst of apy. (Applause.) There was an instance plause from all parts of the room, to move of the sun lighting up a prospect which would otherwise have remained dark. Enfollows:- I am always happy to be assured tertaining these views in reference to the importance of the operations of our Society, it cannot be supposed, my Lord, that I, any here thought I had more claim to that regard more than yourself, should change my opinithan formerly. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) ons or practice respecting it. (Great cheer-The Bible Society may confer honour upon ing.) I have no doubt that the Bible Sothose who belong to it, but it can never re- ciety will maintain its principles, and I hope

ceive nonour from them. (Hear, hear.) I that I shall maintain mine. (Renewed therefore turn from all private considera- cheers.) The Bible Society has maintained tions, and proceed to move, as is usual on its principles from its infancy, and I may say these occasions.—"That the Report, an that I have done the same from my youth; abstract of which has been read, be received for the Society itself was but about two or three years old when I first became a subscriber to it. (Hear, hear.) It may, in-deed, happen that hereafter I may be less able than I have hitherto been to take an active share in its proceedings. For I have been with regard to others, that nothing else already been long enough in my new situa-is needed than that it should be read, and tion to find that, though I have always been that the world should know what God is one of the working clergy, and wish to condoing through the agency of this Institution, in tinue so (laughter, and applause)-still, I order to make this the universal Society, in- shall have occasion to husband my strength stead of being the Society of only a part of or I may not be able to work at all. Thereour fellow Christians, (Hear, hear.) It fore, if I should not in future be so frequently with you as I have been, in bodily presence, I hope you will believe that I shall always be with you in spirit, and that my first and

> ing on its operations. (Cheers.) The LORD BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH spoke as follows: This is the first occasion on which I have had the honour to present myself before this Annual Meeting, though have been for many years a subscriber to the Bible Society, and have spoken on its platform in the country for many years-I do not recollect how many-and I think it will be convenient if, before I enter upon the peculiar topic which has been left in my hands, I say a few words in reference

> fore you. I have always considered it a very great privilege to be allowed to assist in any work of the Lord; but, at the same time, I think it of the utmost importance that, in our earnestness to combine, we should all clearly see that in combining, we do not violate any of those great principles by which our general conduct is guided. Now, persons who agree in seeking an end, may not agree as to the means whereby that end may be sought; but it does not follow because a man does not agree with me in reference to the propriety of advocating or urging the claims of this Society, that he in view. (Hear, hear.) If I had chanced to differ from those assembled: if I had not

deemed it consistent with my duty to be pro-

sent on this platform, I do not conceive

that I should necessarily have been at all

less anxious to promote the great object

for them by others who keep out the light which we all profess a desire to promote.

which otherwise might thine upon them, But I am very glad that I can appear here,

because they are not willing that their un- | and I will tell you why I do so. Our | thize in their joy; and I hope I may be differences may, speaking generally, ces, should be exposed to view. ("Hear, classed under two heads, those of prejudices and those of principles. By the term prewe are looking at the natural prospect, and judices, I mean to indicate cases in which observing its gloom, suddenly a gleam of we differ in matters, in themselves not essential; by difference of principle, I mean differences upon matters which are essential. Now it is not by any means an easy task to draw the line. A man can hardly do so for himself; and when another person does this for us, unless there be a great deal of Christian charity in the mind of the person who draws the distinction, there will often be great danger of his confounding principle with prejudice. It is, I repeat a very difficult thing to draw a line between the two, and I do not, in fact, know how any one is to point out the decision. We must all judge, and answer for ourselves. Whenever, indeed, a man can get the better of any prejudice, he does himself a great

deal of good; whenever a man at all violates a principle, I think he does both himself and the public a great deal of harm. (Hear, hear.) I am getting older every day, and there is one thing, and one thing only, in this world which seems to me to be worth contending for, and that is our principles. Now it cannot be denied that between myself and many by this Society. I dare say one which of those to whom I address myself at the struck me very forcibly is likewise familiar present moment, there are great differences present moment, there are great differences of principle; I deny it not, I conceal it not. who having been brought up as a monk in I do not mean to give up my principles, please God, and I ask no man in the world to give up his. If I can persuade him, I shall very gladly see him go with me; if he can persuade me, I shall be very happy to go with him; but if I cannot persuade him, and if he cannot persuade me, let us go prisingly cheap. A Testament to be had for jogether as far as we can. (Cheers.) Now sevenpence, a Bible for half-a-crown! I say with regard to the great end which we have let me live, not under the reign of Solomon, in view, I suppose there is no difference of opinion amongst us. We all wish that the prayer of our blessed Saviour may be carried out, and that Christianity may be spread over the surface of the world. This s what Christ prayed for, it is what every Christian prays for; and it is what every believer will try to carry out in the way that he thinks right. Again, we are all, I presume, agreed as to the propriety of carrying out Christianity as based upon the Bible. It is Christianity alone that can do us good; is Christianity, and nothing but Christianty, that can do the world good, and I do not believe that any one will carry out Christianity unless it be based on the Bible. Therefore, every man who goes forth in this great work, should carry the Bible with him. Here we are all entirely agreed. We all of us know also, that the facility with which this is done is wonderfully increased by combination, by our joining together; and when we have a clear and definite object, limited by bounds which no one can mistake, then even persons who differ essentially in principle on other matters, can go together cordially, freely, and honestly; they can proceed in company without any compromise. This is, in fact, exactly what we should do in every similar case. I will not state the case of war, but we see that it is so in that case; I will not state the case of civil tumult, though thank God we have seen lately that the same principle may be acted upon in that case, and we have seen the blessing connected with it. But in the case of a plague or of a famine, should we ask what think this will be one-that I have assisted, are the opinions, political or religious, of the according to my station and capacity, in propersons who came forward to assist us in putting an end to such calamities if it were in our power to do so? No one would dream of doing so. The reason is this,-that the lines of demarkation are clearly and distinctly marked, and I would join as readily with a Hindoo in either of the objects stated, as with a brother Dissenter or a brother Churchman. The object which we have met to promote is, in like manner, definitely marked out. It is an object for which the Saviour on me through their word; that they all may perity to this Society, and wisdom and disbe one, as Thou, Father, art in me, and I i. cretion to all who may be engaged in carrythee, that they also may be one in us." He prayed for a oneness at which Christians certainly have not yet arrived; it is a pray-

I hope I shall die offering up that prayer. From the Rev. James Stratten's speech we select the following portion:-Let me see pure benignity, a holy character, and a regard for the glory of God and the good of men, and I look upon the man in whom these are combined with respect and veneration, whether he appear in the costume of a prelate, or covered, like William Allen, with a quaker hat. (Cheers.) And I am indebted very much to this Society, and to the impressions produced by it upon me in early life, for now possessing this spirit and these principles. Here I lost in youth my bigotry, (hear, hear,) hero I learnt the principle of universal charity, and began to feel the glow and warmth and sweetness of it; and that feeling has, I trust, augmented in my mind with growing years up to this day. And let me say that we have witnessed on this occasion the finest and most magnificent display of that spirit that I ever saw. What is it, my Lord, that has called out the sympathy, the strong admiration and delight of the differs from me as to the great end to be kept | Meeting in relation to the Rev. Prelate 1 It is his goodness. (Cheers.) And, let me tell the other prelates who are present on this occasion, let me tell the clergy, let me tell all Episcopalians here, that they have not the joy and gladness of the recent appointment ontirely to themselves. (Applause.) No, we Nonconformists most deep-

er which I have offered up all my life, and

regarded as sufficiently large and liberal in my views, when I say that we, the Nonconfor mists of England -- perhaps you might not have been aware before that I am one of that body, but such is the fact (laughter)that we regard that as the best stroke that has taken place in favour of the Church of England for more than a century. (Loud cheers.) My Lord, I may venture to say that I think this Society has no occasion to be ashamed anywhere; it may show its face and distribute its Bibles, and prosecute its work undauntedly in any part of the world. We are not ashamed of this Society's history. What has it done? When it began, Bibles vere scarce in England, scarcer still in Wales. In France after the Revolution it was very hard to get a Bible: the French people were obliged to ransack. Lyons to get Bible, when in the frenzy of their madness against the word of God, they wanted to tie it to the tail of an ass. Since then 2,000,000 opies of the Scriptures have been circulated in that country; and I think we may infer from all that we have heard that no such scene as I have mentioned is likely to be repeated. There is the leaven of the word of God among the French people; and wherever the Scriptures are read, they hunanize, they fill with benevolence, they make men true and faithful to the interests of society, and in favour of the maintenance of order and peace. What has this Society done in our own country? It has done greater things than Solomon ever did, Solomon made silver to be in Jerusalem as stones, and cedar trees made he to be as the sycamores that are in the vale for abundance." This Society has made the word of God surbut under the Imperial diadem of our beloved Queen (applause)—in a country and in an age when I can have God's holy word for half-a-crown, when I can not only sit and read the Bible myself, in silence and in hought experiencing the mellowing and holy offuence which arises from the devout read ing of the Scriptures, but when I can look around me and know that there is not a cottage or cabin in which that Bible may not also be present if the parties living there desire it. (Cheers.) I think we have cause to be thankful in another respect as regards the past history of this Society. What hoblesnature's nobles-what men of ecclesiastical preferment and large intellect, and deep learn ng, what men from all parts of the world, have stood on this platform in past years and with one heart and one voice pronounced their opinions as to the advantages, the glory of this Institution! Of these many have produced upon my mind by a sentiment dress was signed by three classes of personswas to this effect: " When I come to my last hour, which cannot in the order of things be far off, there are many things which I must repent and deplore before God; there taken in the affairs of this Institution; among the things which I shall have to be glad of I

IRISH SOCIETY OF LONDON .- The 26th Anniersary Meeting of this Society (for promoting religious instruction among the Native Irish, through the medium of their own language) was held on the 4th of May last, the Earl of Galloway, President, in the chair. The principal part of the funds collected had been remitprayed, "Neither, said he, pray I for these | ted to the Irish Society in Dublin ; the expendidone, but for them also who shall believe ture had amounted to £6,885, and there was a balance in hand of £1.426. £1500, had been contributed by " The Committee of the special fund for the spiritual exigencies of Ireland." There were in connexion with the Dublin Society, and through it with this institution, 46 gratuitous Superintendents of districts; 45 Inspectors who periodically examined the scholars : 767 Schoolmasters or Teachers : and 17 838 pupils who had passed examination. The Archbishop of Canterbury had accepted the office of Vice-Patron to the Society. The conclusions at which the Committee, on a review of their labours to this time, had arrived were amongst others, that the agents employed were well suited to their work, and exhibited great boldness in the faith as it is in Jesus : that the power and influence of the Roman Catholic priests are decidedly and manifestly on the decline; the priestly agitators having induced the mass of the people to exercise the right of private judgment on the subject of politics, the same people would apply that right to other branches of knowledge, and in spite of the priests would exercise it on the question of religion; that the Irish peasantry were, notwithstanding all that might be said to the contrary, deeply grateful for the munificent bounty of England during the recent famine; that the teachers are well offected and loyal, and all anxious to maintain the legislative union between the two countries.

word of God."

The Speakers on the occasion, besides the nobleman in the chair, were Viscount Bernard. the Rev. Denis Browne, the Bishop of Cashel, the Hon. Capt. Maude, the Revds. A. Dallas, had been received by the Irish population, ly, and thoroughly, and profoundly sympa- and John Craig.

From an address delivered by the Lond Br-shop of Cashel, we select the following:-It was a very great mistake to imagine

that all the recent crimes in Ireland were connected with distress. It was by men who were placed above the lower ranks that the greatest crimes were perpetrated. A man hired two others to murder an agent, because when he would not pay his rent, that agent determined to seize his cattle; and at the time when the seizure was made, the cattle on the defaulter's form consisted of ten cows: he was, in fact, occupying a large farm, and was moving in a good station in life. An account had been given by Mr. Winning of a man who was formerly a captain under the system of Ribandism; now a Scripture reader, separated not only from Ribandism, but from Popery; a loyal subject, not only of the Queen of England, but of the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords. (Cheers.) He (the Bishop) could observe with reference to his own part of Ireland, that the word of the Lord was there effecting great things. Tipperary was well known as the worst part of Ireland, and as the county in which so many persons had recently been tried and convicted of murder: a county in which, at the beginning of the present year, no man could feel that his life was safe for a single moment. There were now within six or seven miles of Clonmel upwards of 1,000 persons who were readers of the holy Scriptures. The Rev. Daniel Foley, the Curate of Clonmel, and a good preacher in Irish, had given a most gratifying account of the progress of the work in his own neighbourhood. He said that, notwithstanding intolerance, the word of God was producing the best results, to an extent which was unparalleled since the time of the Reformation. He had distributed parcel after parcei of the Scriptures, having more than doubled the number of copies within a few months. There was the most kindly intercourse between himself and the people, and perfect freedom in conversing on the lying vanities of the Church of Rome. This was the proper work of the Irish Society, and he hoped that it would never slacken in its efforts. In some places the events of the past year had rather tended to impede the Society's operations; but even in such cases they ought not to despair, for, as he firmly believed, God would ultimately bless their efforts to the conversion of the Roman Catholic population. The Rt. Rev. Prolate then read an Address which had been presented by forty six persons, in one of the So-ciety's districts, to the elergyman who had the superintendence of the Society's operations in that part of the country, expressing gratitude for his efforts to bene-"fallen asleep," but some "remain unto this fit them, and indicating a state of mind faday." I shall never forget the impression vourable to the Society's progress. This advourable to the Society's progress. This adwhich fell from a former Bishop of Durham There were two or three old Protestants, ten at a Bible Meeting held in another place. It or twelve converts, and the remainder were still Roman Catholics. In conclusion, he would remind the Meeting of the importance of perseverance. Ireland had much to thank England for; and the worse her condition are some few, perhaps, at which I shall have might be, the greater necessity was there for occasion to be glad and to rejoice; and certain- the distribution of the word of God to regenly among the things which I shall have to de-plore this will not be one, the part I have whose soil was inferior to that of the south, resembled England so much more than the south? It was solely to be attributed to the fact that in Ulster, and not in the south, the word of God had free course and was glorifimoting and extending the circulation of the ed.

> We add an extract from the speech of the Rev. A. Dallas who had, himself, visited Ireland, and had preached there, and found congregations of Roman Catholics come to hear him, in spite of the opposition and the threatenings that had been used against those who attended.

Now for the proof that the case of Irish Roman Catholies was more hopeful than some could bring themselves to imagine. Some time ago, certain individuals with whom he was acquainted, not being willing to wait until English hearts had been warmed up to the boiling-point before they made any attempt on behalf of Ireland, determined to send throughout the country persons of tried character, whose mission it was to ascertain the true state of Ireland, and what hope of success there was for an effort to spread the Gospel. Several agents were employed for that purpose. The plan was to send two together throughout the length and brendth of the land-north south, east, and west. They followed no marked track, but went simply where the Lord might direct them. Now it was not enough to say that the reports made were generally of a satisfactory character. Without one exception, these persons gave reports which justified the conclusion that he had expressed.

They had seen the Irish population under every variety of circumstances, in town and in the country; they met with friends, they met with bigots, they met with annoncuts they entered into free communication with great numbers, though some, with a Nicode mus-like failing, came to them secretly Wherever they went they were well received They found that where they spoke of Romanism as a false system, there was an echo; that where they spoke of the priests as not guiding the people rightly, there was a response. Exceptions occurred, and where such exceptions led to discussion, a better effeet was generally produced than probably would have been witnessed had the case been different. It appeared that in many parts of Ireland thousands upon thousands of letters addressed to them by post, and containing land, with its professed love for the Establish-

short printed addresses, intended to awaken their souls. (The Rev. Gentleman then gave specimens of these addresses, one of which was headed, "The Food of Man," and coupled, with an allusion to the potato failure, the declaration that the Bible is the food of man's soul.) The effects produced by these letters were altogether extraordinary: in some cases they had had the effect of bringing souls to the knowledge of the truth. After reading all the reports which had been made by the agents, he had deliberately come to the conclusion that Ireland was at that moment open to any Protestant efforts which might be made there; and that if 100 nissionaries were sent to the Romanists in different parts of the country, there was every probability that a blessed result would follow. He earnestly entreated all present to put forth their own energy, and to use their influence with their friends, as became Christian men under such circumstances.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTI-INITY AMONGST THE JEWS .- The 45th Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held on he 5th of last month, the Right Hon. Lond Asurey, who has accepted the office of President, vacant by the death of the late Sir Francis Baring, in the chair. The Jewish children under the Society's care were present, as usual, and an address was given them by the venerable Dr. Marsh, the old and steady friend of the Jewish cause.

It appeared from the report that the income luring the past year was £24,721. 13. 3. Expenditure £25,030, 14, 8. In addition to the stations previously occupied, the city of Salonich (the ancient Thessalonica) had been made a missionary station, and the operations carried on in various countries in Europe, besides Palestine, Smyrna, and Egypt, were highly promising. It had, however, been necessary to limit certain operations, such as travelling, and admission of children, on account of the diminution of income which this, in common with other Societies, has experienced during the past year.

We insert a portion of the address made by the Rev. Rugh Stowell, Canon of Chester :-It had often been made a charge against he Exeter Hall agitators that they were needless alarmists, and had cried the wolf. the wolf, until they had succeeded in disurbing the equanimity of nervous persons, but that no wolf had ever come. They might now retort on their accusers ; not in uncharitableness, but in all brotherly love and Christian feeling, that at the very moment they were crying peace and safety, sudden lestruction came upon them even as pain on woman in travail and they shall not escape. In the high places of the land the cuckoo otes of peace, peace was sounding, when with the suddenness of the lightning's flash Europe was shaken to her very centre, and the dynasty of France was crumbled in the dust. (Applause.) Without doubt it was an evil to be needlessly plarmed, but it was a much greater evil to defer all alarm and all recaution until the danger came upon them. Hear, hear.) It was useless for the mainer to look at his chart when his ship was beating to pieces on the rocks, yet much the be the co mariner if he consulted the chart of unfulfilled prophecy only when its fulfilment was taking place. An attentive and calm view of unfulfilled prophecy, taken in conjunction with the signs of the times, was in his mind admirably adapted to give counsel on the one hand and comfort on the other, for those things which made the people of this world afraid made the Christian look up and rejoice, as showing that the hour of his redemption drew nigh; and, on the other hand, they counselled him to gird up his mind, and to be still more uncompromising in Protestant principles (applause). and in proclaiming the great fact that the God of the English Protestant Church was the God of the Bible,—that the Lord Jesus was the God of the Bible, and should reign in the hearts of all men. Whilst he fully agreed with those who urged the duty of showing kindness to the Jews, he could not agree with those who commended the policy of the measure which passed the House of Commons last night. [Removal of Jewish Disabilities" Bill. In his opinion, that measure, while it undoubtedly indicated great kindness to the Jew, augured sore infatuation and latitudinarianism in the Gentile. (Applause.) Nor did he think they were doing the Jewany service in inducing him to give up his own noble heritage in Mount Zion for any petty; paltry privilege the Gentile could confer. (Renewed applause.) The nation of the Jews shall dwell alone, was God's decree, and that decree he could not alter, even to give to the Jew, who was of the aristogracy of the world, a petty sent in a Gentile House of Commons, that he might settle down in the land of the Gentile, and pitch his tabernacle in the country of the stranger, foreaking his own glorious patrimony. Why, were ho Baren Rothschild, he would disdain to barter his own noble birthright for any miserable mess of pottage the Gentile could offer! (Vehement applause.) Certain he was that [t would not tend to commend Christianity to the Jow, or make him believe that we were in carnest in our zeal for Jesus of Nazareth, whom he still denied as a curse-still crying out, Criscify him ! crucify him ! It would not be the way to commend the Gospel to him, that the greatest Gentile nation of the world could

proclaim that they could sit down with men

who cursed their Saviour, as with those who

blessed him, to legislate side by side for the

same interests, of the same great Christian

ed Church-that Church being Protestant and uncompromising to its heart's core. Much applause.) The Jew knew nothing of our distinctions between Church and people-he always identified the Church with the nation. The government of the Jews was a Theocracy. It might be said; where was the difference I for Queen Victoria was a simple woman. Yes; but she was Queen Victoria by the grace of God. (Applause.) And when she censed to be Queen by the grace of God, the throne of England would be worthless, and the grace of God would be changed to the curse of God; and England, like Capernaum, so suddenly as she had been raised up, so suddenly should she be cast down. (Applause) He gave full credit to those who had voted for the Jews' Relief Bill, for honesty of intention, but he could not but think, if they had walked in the light of God's revelation, that they would never have passed such a measure.

[The following act of munificence was mentioned in the report : In December last, Miss Cook of Cheltenham sent an Exchequer bill for £1000, as a contribution for the completion of the Hebrew church at Jerusalem: and in March, the same lady transferred £13,000. Three per cent. Consols to the Trustees of the Socicty, to be a permanent fund, not to be infringed upon or made use of for any other purpose than the following: the principal sum never to be touched; the interest of £8,500, to provide an income for the Minister of Christ Church, Jerusalem, he being at the same time a missionary of the Society; £1000. to be a permanent fund for the repairs of the Church; £1,500, to be a contribution to the Bishopric Endowment Fund; and the interest of the remaining £2000, to be applied permanently, as received, to purchase Hebrew Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer congregation; or to imply that all who seek Books (or if it should be more desirable at any particular time, in other Eastern languages or Jewish dialects) for the use of Jews in Jerusalem or in Palestine.

HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY (formerly Infant and Juvenile School Society.) -The Annual Meeting was held on the 1st of May, the Earl of Chichester in the Chair. We find no distinct mention of its ordinary receipts and expenditure, but it appears that a balance is on hand, and a sum of £5000. has been given or promised towards the enlargement of its Training Institution so as to secure Government aid towards that branch of the Society's labours. The number of persons who have been under training for a longer or shorter period during the year is 262. Very satisfactory extracts were read from the reports of the Government Inspector, Mr. Tufnell, upon the various branches of the Society's labours-Among its publications is one called the " Quarterly Educational Magazine." Besides the Chairman, the following individuals addressed the Meeting : John Labouchere, Esq. the Rev. Dr. Cumming, the Bishop of Norwich, the Revds. E. Bickersteth, Yorke, and Allen. A highly interesting examination of the Schools (Preparatory, Infant, and Juvenile) was held previously to the Meeting.

The Rev. E. Bickersteth, after acknowledging his personal obligations to the Society -having one Teacher from it connected with one of the schools in his parish, and another training-spoke thus:

I do not wonder that our beloved Monarch and Prince support such a Society as this by their natronage; had it not been for the religious Societies of our land, I verily believe that all the terrors and miseries now devastating Enrope, and all the disturbances and disquietude pervading every land, might have been at this There is so much false principle abroad, there is such an energy of evil, the periodical cations of an evil kind are so spread abroad, that it needs the utmost efforts of true Christians in every land to counteract them. And then, from the natural selfishness of the human heart, from the eager thirst after money, from the wider separation of the classes of societythe accumulated fortunes of the one and the great privations of the other, every thing is in a state of peculiar difficulty and danger. So many thousands are out of work and wanting the common necessaries of life, that unless we can bring our population at large more to see who is the real and only helper of man, ordering all things in heaven and in earth, we never can bring them to patience and long-suffering and submission on the one hand, or to the only real source of help on the other. They will be ready to listen to every demagogue, and to every fancied invention and plan of relief, however Utopian. In fact, there is a mixtruth in those false principles, that gives them all their power. (Hear, hear.) There is a great deal of truth in "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," and "Unity," and the different names that are taken for watch-words. Only men put darkness for light, evil for good. Instead of "liberty," they would have lawlessness; for "equality," every one brought down as low as they; and instead of "fraternity," each one having his own will. They know not of the higher "liberty," wherewith the Son of God makes free; nor of the better "equality" of being citizens of the heavenly Zion; nor of the more blessed "fraternity" of the children of God; nor of the happy "unity" there is in Christ our Saviour. (Hear, hear.) Well is it, therefore, that our Home and Colonial School Society has mounted up to that high ground of Evangelical truth, which is the only foundation of personal and social and national happiness (Hear, hear.)

# The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1818.

We did not, as indeed we were apprehensive while penning the remarks in our last number, find room to insert, from the work which the Archbishop of Canterbury wrote more than thirty years ago, the passage immediately succeeding the one then quoted by us with unqualified satisfaction. It is now subjoined, recalling to mind our proviso that we do not introduce it as if it had in every rt our concurrence.

Successful and a constant

ation, or new creation, which must necessarily take place in all true Christians at a definite time, and in a sensible or memorable manner. This is the grand principle of those old divines who wrote after Calvinism had been reduced to a system, and made the ground work of practical instruction. They treated regeneration as an 'instantaneous production:' described it as an immediate supernatural work of God in us and upon us,' like an act of creation taking place in an instant.' This was the gift of special grace, and never bestowed except effectually to salvation.

" Happily for our Church, the framers of its rituals took their doctrine from the general tenor and promises of Scripture, and, by a providential care extending over a church so framed, the succeeding believers in Calvin were never allowed to introduce their subtleties into her intelligible and rational formularies Therefore we are instructed to declare, that those who are devoted to Christ as infants by God in the Beloved, and, dying without actual sin, are undoubtedly saved. And therefore we hold that those who grow up, may, or may not, fall from this state of grace; and that those who have fallen may or may not recover, and he finally saved: and therefore that all are to be exhorted to examine themselves, whether they 'be in the faith;' to repent, and turn to their Saviour, if they are not; to labout, if they are, still more after the 'inward renewing of their souls day by day.'

"That God acts by system, and according to one rule, we cannot doubt; we trace that uniformity of plan which belongs to Infinite Wisdom in every part of nature that is open to our inquiries. But human systems and divine are very different things; and the source of the most perplexing errors in theology has been the attempt to reconcile all cases to an uniform rule, assumed to be infallible. For instance, it is impossible, without exciting doubts and encouraging errors, to use the same language as applicable to all the members of any modern salvation through Christ are led in the same way, and go through the same course.

" Many who have once been pronounced regenerate, have afterwards entirely apostatised from their baptismal rows, and lived to all outvard appearance without God in the world, till they are brought back (shall we term it?) or added to the fold by some strong conviction of sin, some impression which may be definitely fixed and exactly traced. The person thus saved must necessarily both be sensible of it at the time, and remember it all his life afterwards. It is too momentous an event ever to be forgotten. A man might as easily forget his escape from a shipwreck.

"There is another class, who from the dawn of reason have fluctuated between sin and tepentance; not being without inward conviction of the holiness required of them by their baptismal engagements, but suffering the good seed that had been sown to be choked by worldly cares or sinful allurements, till by the grace of God acting more or less gradually, they are brought to seek repentance carefully with tears, in the name of their Advocate with the Fa-ther, Jesus Christ the righteous.

"But allowing that a fearful majority, through the effect of inadequate education, and the intercourse of corrupt society aiding their natural proneness to sin, revolt from the obedience they owe to God; yet surely it will not be denied that some, 'the happiest of their kind,' have never thrown off that yoke of Christ which was laid upon them at their baptism; from the first opening of their infant under-standing Christ has shone upon their hearts, and shed an influence, which, through the blessing bestowed upon their parents' prayers, and the vigilance with which their rising passions have been watched and restrained, has never been extinguished. They have not in-deed been free from sin; the flesh has risen against the spirit; and every examination of themselves tells them of transgressions and omissions of the full and perfect law, which testily the corrupt will striving against the power of grace: but this does not prove that they ever have been in a state of alienation from God, have ever thrown off their allegiance, or forfeited their adoption; sin has never been allowed or habitual; and the cvil if they were led to suppose that some instantaneous change, some new creation, must take d, they who have really too much reason to ejoice, would be alarmed with unnecessary fears, and suffer a disturbance of which many of their inferiors in grace and the fruits of grace might be unconscious. He that had been dead, and 'was alive again,' had been 'lost,' and was 'found,' was happy; but how much happier he who received the blessed assurance, 'Son,' thou art always with me, and all that I have 'is thine!"

The author designates those whose opinions he combats by a term which they would hardly admit as pointing them out: few, we suppose, are those who would willingly be called "believers in Calvin," As regards ourselves, we wholly disclaim belief, in matters of the soul, in any but Him who gave the revelation from which men derive all knowledge of the way of salvation. The term, 'Calvinism' is a convenient one for designating certain views of the doctrines of grace, held by Calvin in common with the distinguished reformers of the Church of England; but the inconvenience-the danger, perhaps-of being pledged, even apparently only, to the opinions of fallable man, would make us prefer the term, if any were really necessary, and if it could be tolerated, 'seventeenth-article-ism." How those members of the Church of England who not only disclaim the term Calvinism, but also speak slightingly of Calvin's doctrinal views, settle it between them-elves and their subscription to the xviith Article, is more than we can tell.

We have thought it fair to lay before our readers the author's sentiments as contained in the above extract, because the shorter passage introduced in our last editorial might

Owen on the Spirit, book iii. sec. 19, 21. • Owen on the Spirit, mook in sec. in, a.,

† This is implied, when the phrase new birth is
insisted upon; because the propriety of the metaphor depends upon its taking place at a definable
point of time; which was the case, of course, print of time; which was the case, of course, with the Apostolical converts to whom the metaphor was originally, applied.

‡ Paley, Segnon VII.

§ How many more of them, might be saved, if

9 110w many more of them, might be saved, if parents and sponsors universally made the baptism of infants a spiritual service, and accompanied it with that prayer of faith which is expected and taken for granted by the Church;

"But I contend, at the same time, that it is | be considered as giving but a partial view of [26th July 1846. The commission sat on | praying that she will be graciously pleased no less erroneous to call men, collectively, to his sentiments on the baptismal question. the 2nd of last month, at Penzance. A wit- to direct an inquiry to be made into the In these, as here more fully stated, we coin- ness was produced who swore that his wife cide to the farthest extent to which he as- had been churched by Mr. Gorham, at St. serts the freeness, the readiness of the divine Just, Cornwall, on the 26th of July; against offer of grace to the children dedicated to which Mr. Gorham produced evidence that God in baptism; but if a change actually on that Sunday he did not officiate at St. Just's wrought in them is assumed in any of the at all, but at Sancreed. The witness abauexpressions of a "seed sown"-" the yoke doned his date, and substituted the 19th of of Christ laid upon them"-" an influence the same month: but the Vicar of Sancreed shed"-a " being endued with grace:"we allege against the assumption the result of all the experience with the young, gained the 19th, and the 26th, of July 1816. by those who possess no mean character for good-will towards the children with whom they have to deal; there is not a judicious tutor of youth that does not, in theory and in practice, proclaim that the child's corrupt | Commissioners (persons of the Bishop's own nature is incessantly active; that, of the operation of grace he scarcely ever meets with any cheering evidence; and that when such evidence does present itself, his rejoic- Secretary to Mr. Gorham, dated 6th of May, ing over it is accompanied with the most trembling solicitude, on account of the crowd of adverse influences in the child himself as ther proceedings in this case." well as in the companions-though all of them baptized like him in infancy-with whom he is linked together in the bonds of ympathy.

Six pages beyond the place at which the above extract closes, we meet, to our great likely, that Mr Gorham thought the use of satisfaction, a note in which the authoral- the Lord's Prayer three times during the leges "the valuable authority of Bishop Ry- season of afternoon service sufficient, and der" in favour of the true Anglican view that, though it was an irregularity, he trusted respecting "baptismal privileges:" they that it would not be an offence on his part, comprehend, said that evangelical Prelate in omitting it in the service of churching, admission into the visible Church, not only course of evening prayer, and was going to a covenanted title to the pardon and grace of be used once more in the pulpit. We also the Gospel, but even a degree of spiritual aid feel persuaded that there is only one English vouchsafed and ready to offer itself to our Bishop that would, if a complaint of this naacceptance or rejection." This passage ture were preferred against one of his Clergy, which we quoted with approbation in one of do more than represent to him the necessity the earliest numbers of this publication of observing the rubric, and require his pro- Bishop Russell. (June 27, 1814)-defines the full extent mise to do so in future-which there is no reawhich we discover that either Scripture or experience assigns to the benefit of haptism. Of the readiness of spiritual aid "to offer ted that for some time past the omission comitself" to the baptized child we have no more doubt than we have of the mournful fact that rejection for the time is the almost universal answer practically given by children, as they advance in mental development and manifest the choice they make upon the offer held out to them. We say almost, because to work a gracious state of the heart so early that an individual actually never was "in a state of alienation from God" since his baptism. But while this admission is made, it is not the less obviously perilous to encourage men in general to believe themselves in a state of favour with God, just because they were baptized in infancy. By all means, let every one who has obtained " external admission into the visible Church' be invited to "come, for all things are now read: "-" the par don and grace of the Gospel," and every needful "degree of spiritual nid" to give him inward peace and outward purity. But disguise not from mere nominal Christians that, as yet, they are in pursuing, arrives at the conclusion that the streets and in the lanes, and in the highways and the hedges; and that a personal moment the position of our beloved country.

nature, we know, "remains even in those (Hear, hear.) Surely it is a day when sound that are regenerate." If, therefore, they were act has to take place by which they embrace Christian principle is of unutterable moment. called upon to fix the date of their conversion, the invitation, come away from farm and the invitation, come away from farm and merchandize, put on the wedding garment and sit down at the King's table. There would be little occasion to warn against dan ger threatening from those views commonly designated by the term "baptismal regeneration," if those who hold them were zealous to lead men to the inquiry "on personal application of the Gospel" which the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the work from which we have been quoting, very earnestly

" Is the heart possessed of a sincere convicion of its own sinfulness and need of a Saviour does it manifest its dependence on the Holy Spirit by an habitual intercourse with God through prayer: does it feel a practical sense of the great business of this life as a probation and preparation for eternity? These are in-fallible characters of faith: and though they will be found in different degrees in different individuals, no one should be satisfied with himself, and no one should suffer his congregation to be satisfied, till he can trace these characters in the heart.

"But if such a frame of mind is indispensable to a Christian's reasonable hope, it is evident that a preacher can in no wise take it for granted that it exists in his hearers as the necessary and gratuitous consequence of haptism; but must require of all who have the privilege of baptism, that they strive to attain it; that being regenerate in condition, they be also renewed in nature : and constantly examine themselves whether they have this proof withn them, that they are born of the Spirit as well as of water, and can make the a good conscience towards God."

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE VICAR OF ST. JUST, CORNWALL .- We have not found any information of progress in the case which was brought under the notice of our a new case, which claims notice under the same head, has been reported; the proceedings of a Commission issued by the Bishop of conduct of the Rev. C. C. Gorham; the alleged offence being, that in using the office for "Churching" of women, in the course of the full afternoon service, he had been Horsman, the member for Cockermouth, on

(Rev. II. Comyn) proved that Mr. Gorham had officiated for him at Sancreed on the 12th,

The evidence thus overthrown being the only one which attempted to establish the charge against Mr. Gorham with time and occasion specified, it excited surprise that the selection) still decided that a prima facie case had been established. It excites no surprise that the Bishop himself, by a letter from his signified to that Clergyman that his Lordship did " not think it necessary to order any fur-

In thus succincily stating the failure of proof against the Vicar of St. Just in this matter of rubrical irregularity, we do not wish to convey the impression that the charge was wholly unfounded. It seems to us most his Primary Charge "not only an external when it had been used twice already in the son to suppose that the Vicar of St. Just would have refused, for indeed it was admitplained of had not taken place. Quite certain we are that none but the Bishop of Exeter would have instituted a proceeding of this nature, for the kind of offence here alledged, at the very time when the accused is already lying under the incomparably more serious charge of unsoundness of dectrinewe are far from limiting the power of God that charge urged against him by the Bishop himself—and the Bishop, we must of course suppose, persuaded that the charge is established;—for he had refused him institution to the Vicarage of Bramford Speke before the

above proceeding took place. These who sympathize with the Bishop of Exeter in these proceedings probably feel it a somewhat embarrassing direumstance that an advocate for the consistency of His Lordship's course has arisen in the person of an Independent Minister, the Rev. T. Binney, who on fermer occasions has said severe things about the Church of England, and who, assuming that the ecclesiastical law bears the Bishop out in the course he is

" in proportion as his conduct is canonical! right, in that proportion is the system that sustains him an infamous, flagrant, and atrocious wrong."

We, on our part, believe that the Bishop of Exeter will not be sustained by the law of England in the course he is pursuing towards Mr. Gorham; or that, if the law should prove to be on his side, the illustration of it, furnished on this occasion, will lead to a change of the law, prompt and effectual. The Editor of the Roman Catholie organ, The Tablet, states his anticipation of the issue in the following terms: "The question likely to be raised in this dis-

cussion—if it comes on—will be the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration. One party maintains that the Anglican Establishment holds it another, far more numerous, is of a contrary opinion. The defenders of the doctrine appeal to the Prayer-book; its impugners take like shelter under the Thirty-nine Articles. For our own part, though unwilling to appear as predicting any thing, we are ready to say that in our opinion the Evangelical party will win the day; and that it will turn out that the Church of England, 'pure and apostolical,' does not maintain the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration. The Thirty-nine Articles are later than the Prayer-book, and are the rule of Reformed doctrine. Offices of Divine service are not canons of doctrine, and their meaning is to be ascertained from the decisions of the Church. The Thirty-nine Articles are dog-matic decisions, and the fruit of the Reformation; they express the genuine views of Anglicanism, and are the rule by which opinions must be tested. Now, the Atticles are so far from maintaining the doctrine of Regeneration in Baptism, that they contain propositions irreconcileable with it. They are not very definite certainly; but still, whatever precision they have attained to, is in favour of Mr. Gorhan and against Dr. Phillpotts.

"It will be a remarkable and providential matter if we should see in the course of this year the agitation of two fundamental conditions of a Church, and hostile decisions arrived at. Dr. Hampden settled the theory of jurisdiction ; Dr. Phillpotts will be the cause of set readers, under this heading, in the papers thing the question of heresy. Should this which have come to hand since then, But confidence that the issue of it will be this .- the Anglican Church will be found not to teachso as to deny the contrary opinion—Regenera-tion in Baptism. Dr. Philipotts will have the great merit of agitating a question, the decision Exeter for the purpose of inquiring into the of which will be fatal to the pretensions of the most rigid Anglicans; who will, no doubt when the time comes, find some other solution of it than any one they have hitherto given."

accustomed to omit the Lord's Prayer, with the little ulto, in the House of Commons, the short sentences immediately preceding brought forward a motion, "That an humand that he had done so on Sunday the blo Address be presented to Her Majesty,

state of our cathedrals and collegiate churches, with a view of ascertaining whether they may not be rendered more conducive to the service of the Church and the spiritual instruction of the peo-The mover entered into many particulars designed to show the inefficiency of these establishments for the designs, generally alleged as requiring their preservation; and pointed out their absorption of funds which were urgently wanted for the purpose of giving increased extent to the services of a working Clergy. Some of his statements were admitted as being correct, some were considered unfair, omissions were charged upon him which ought, it was contended, not to have been made, if his object was to give a fair statement of the matter in hand. Lord R. Grosvenor, in the absence of Lord Ashley, seconded the motion. Mr. Gladstone admitted that he saw objections to the state in which the Cathedrals were at present: "he thought that much might be done to develop their usefulness, and render them more serviceable to the interests of the Church and of religion generally." Lord John Russell agreed with those who thought that inquiry was needed and that further measures ought to be taken. "There might be some inconvenience in agreeing to the Motion in its present shape, but he was quite prepared to admit that the whole subject merited further attention on the part of the Government. He could not hope, during the present session, to do anything effectual in this direction, but would again repeat his conviction of the necessity which appeared to exist of further legislation on the subject," Mr. Horsman, having received this admission on the part of the Government, declared himself quite willing to leave the whole matter in the Noble Lord's hands, and therefore withdress his motion.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH .-- At a meeting of the elergy of the diocese of Glasgow and Galloway, on Wednesday, the 10th uit., the Very Rev. E. B. RAMSAY, M. A. Dean of Edinburgh, was elected Bishop of the above diocese, in the room of the late

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT .- From letter by Professor Tholuck, of Halle in Prussia. -No sconer had the rumouts of the Berlin revolution penetrated to the country, than the cry was heard among the peasants and the low-er classes of smaller cities: "There is no king inore!" and hands of robbers began to attack governmental buildings, the houses of the socalled Pietists (Methodists), and the castles of the noblemen. In some countries this continues up to the present moment; in Silesia, in the von Schonburg, the benefactor of his people but quite recently they have burnt down his castle, &c. In Italia we remained quieter than nt not the least unlawful measures were approved of in their meetings. Part of them proposed an act of revenge on the royal com-missarius (the principal) of the university; encominatic address to the revolu tionary students at Berlin; others the proclaim tion of a republic; but all similar proposition were rejected by the majority. Such was the fruit of the good seed hitherto sown among the 700 individuals.

Among the lower class of the citizens, and among the journeymen, the desire was awakened to give vent to their passions, to commit some act or demonstration, as it is called. Several persons of the town were signalized as having incurred their displeasure. having incurred their displeasure. Among that number I was myself. On the 20th, report vas given to me from four different sides, that at nine o'clock in the evening an attack was to be made on my house. A friend applied to the magistrate to have the national guard of the citizens assembled, but the magistrate was ntimidated large body of soldiers in the city, the citizens would not allow them to take any part. Thus our only human help were the students, who had organized themselve into a sauce-garde and armed themselves; a number of them may have met, however, with the very opposite intentions. The director of the police wished Mrs. Thelack and myself to leave our home. We stayed, however, and our Heavenly Guar-dian protected us so mercifully, that not the least injury was attempted, either upon my own house or person, or upon any one else. My greatest apprehension had been the loss of my library, which I have collected at great ex pense and during a long period of years for some specific literary purposes.

We are in the hands, not of mankind, but of the Lord. He may do with us as he pleases. May He only grant us faith in proportion to our trial.—Evangelical Christendom.

LE JUGEMENT DES FAUX PROPHETES OU LES COLPORTEURS JUSTIFIES PAR LEUR muyres .- (The judgment of the false prophets, or the Colnorteurs justified by their works.)-We have received a small pamphlet in French under the above title which, after a short introduction, and with a somewhat longer conclusion, consists of an interrogatory in which a person, who has had personal acquaintance with the Colporteurs who are labouring for the benefit of our Roman Catholic Canadian neighbours, is caused to hear witness to the truthfulness and inoffensive character of their labours. The author of the brochure is, we believe, himself engaged in the same cause; and he has written in a style which reasonably can give no offence to Roman Catholics. With one slight exception, there is nothing in it that would indicate the author to be a Non-Episcopalian. The one exception is the passage where he mentions the ambition of metropolitan bishops " who thought themselves more important than the simple country-priest or pastur." Episcopalians of course consider the office of bishops to be more important than that of simple priest or pastor. We hope this pamphlet will be widely circulated and read by those who have been led to look upon Colporteurs as false prophets. The pamphlet is on sale at Mr. Sinclair's booktore, price 3d. cach.

HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIEY. We find room for the following extract from Mr. Tufnell's reports upon the Society's Inbours, mentioned in a preceding column of this page:

The Training Establishment :- "The chief aim of the Society in training those who I into his former strain of seditious writing, es

are sent to them, is to make them good teachers rather than accomplished ones, to instruct them in the art of managing children and imparting knowledge, rather than to fill their minds with information. It is found indispensably necessary to devote some portion of the time they remain in the Institution to acquiring information, yet the Society do not consider themselves responsible so much for the actual knowledge the students acquire, as for the way in which they can bring out what they know for the edification of children. They do give a considerable amount of preliminary instruction."

The Preparatory Schools :- "The chief object in the method of instruction here adonted with the youngest classes, is to cultivate the faculty of observation, that being the first faculty developed in the infant mind, The children are taught to observe closely whatever is brought before them, to discriminate parts, shapes, colours; and whatever information is communicated in this process, is considered as altogether secondary, and comparatively unimportant. The principle is, that the child should first be exercised in forming clear notions, and then taught how to express them."

The Intant School :- "The usual course of instruction in the Model Infant School is to produce to the children the cast or picture of some animal, or mineral, or plant, or some specimen of manufacture, which is made the subject of the lesson. The object, however, is not to make the children zoologists, or mineralogists, or botanists. Scientific information is of course communicated, but it is only incidentally, and is an adjunct to the main object of the lesson. Those infant teachers who make a parado of their scientific knowledge, and delight to show to their visitors how much the children know of parhydermatous animals, and monocolyledonous plants, absurdities which are often witnessed, carricature the purpose of these lessons in the model schools of the Society."

The Jucchile School :- "The Juvenile school consists of children mostly under ten years of age, all of whom have passed to this lepartment from the infant classes. On them, therefore, the full effect of the system pursued eight to be seen, so far as it can be developed in pupils of so tender an age. I have visited many schools where the pupils acquire more extensive knowledge, but I have never seen children of this class whose minds appeared to have been mere thoroughly opened, or who exhibited a more lively intelligence. Their performances in writing, reading, arithmetic, grammar, etymology, geography, were all creditable; and so far is they have been taught, they have been obviously well taught. But what is of far more importance than positive knowledge, and far more pleasing to witness, is the freedom of mind, and intelligent sympathy with the meaning of questions put to them, that was apparent in their mode of answering. The school appears to me to attain the important end of sending the children into the world with well furnished minds, capable of easy development, in whatever direction occasion may call for further progress. They possess a good ground-work of knowledge, und as such, bear testimony to the merits of the system which the teachers trained by this Society are taught to practise.

Of the publications of the Society Mr.

Fufnell says, --"The Committee have published a series of text-books for the use of infant toachers. obviously drawn up with the timost care, and in my judgment excellently fitted for the purpose in view."

To Connersrondents .- Received J. D ;--

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Capt. Fitzgerald, 2 copies, No. 157 to 208; Mrs. Boulton, No. 209 to 260; Lieut. Hancock, No. 189 to 208; Capt.

Bayfield, 2nd copy, No. 186 to 237;
Revds. Herbert Read, 3 copies, No. 189 to 208;
H. Cooper, No. 189 to 208; Dr. Wiggins, No. 189 to 208; C. Lloyd, No. 189 to 208; C. Elliott, No. 189 to 208;
Messrs. J. Durnford, No. 209 to 260; R. L. Oklebr, No. 180 to 208; Indeed Recognition No. 180 to 208; John Penner, No. 183 to 234; John McDonald, No. 189 to 240; F. C. B. Thomson, No. 209 to 260; Ranald Smith, No. 189 to 208.

## Local and Political Antelligence.

European intelligence has been received. since our last issue, by the New York papers which have been published since the arrival of the Steamer United States, from Liverpool on the 17th ulto.; on Friday evening the arrival of the Mail Steamer Niagara at Boston in the forencon of that day was reported by telegraph; her letter-bags reached the Quebec Post Office on Sunday evening; and the newspapers on Tuesday afternoon.

The prominent topic in the affairs of the United Kingdom is, of course at this time, inelano. The report of Her Majesty's intention to visit the island has been more confidently repeated .- The effect of the recently nassed enactment for restraining the seditious and the traitors, and the fools whom they use as their instruments, is apparent from the following testimony borne by Mr. Mitchell, tha Editor of the United Irishman, in one of his earliest numbers after the law came into oneration :

" We have further to inform our renders that the gagging Bill has already begun to operate upon us in an unexpected manner. This news-paper is printed by the proprietor, at No. 12, Trinity-street, and the press-work is done at a steam-press printing office, Bachelor's walk. On Wednesday evening last, the proprietors of the press sent word to our office that they were advised by eminent counsel that they could not allow the United Irishman to be pressed in their establishment any longer without incurring the risk of an indictment; and as it was then too late to make any other arrangement for the present week, we have been obliged to submit to the degradation of having our proofs revised by a lawyer, in order to satisfy the parties, before this number could appear.

"We have most heartily to apologize to our readers for this, and can only promise them that no lawyer's pen shall touch our writings a second time."

It has to be regretted that the writer himself had not good sense equal to that displayed by his Printers. As announced by him, he ran

soon as he had found printers to run the risk ! with him, and until a stop was put to this mischievous employment by his imprisonment on a charge of felony committed in publishing articles on the 6th and 13th of last month.

The European Times of May 17th says :-We stop the press to announce that our express which left Dublin at a late hour last night informs us that the jury in the case of Mr. S O'Brien not having agreed, they were dis-charged by the Chief Justice. Mr. Meagher's trial was proceeded with yesterday, but the foreman announced in Court during the evening, that there was no likelihood of their agreeing to a verdict. [They also were discharged accordingly.]

The friends of Mr. Mitchell are much surprised and chagrined at the little excitement produced by that gentleman's imprisonment. It is believed that Mr. Mitchell might be expatriated without any effort being made by the people to prevent it.

Mr. M. was committed to Newgate under the new treason-felony act. On being ushered into his apartment in the gaol, its naked appearance rattracted Mr. Mitchell's attention, when the governor observed that the furniture cortesponded with the prison regulations-a straw bed and wooden bench; but he would suffer Mr. Mitchell to avail himself of any reasonable accommodation he might require. Accordingly Mr. Mitchell was furnished with a hair mattrass, and to-day he was supplied with a better breakfast than the hard prison fare. He had been visited by Messrs. Meagher, Reilly, Donnelly and Reynolds; but not by Mr. S. His trial for this offence was to come off on the 20th ultimo.

Commercial affairs have not yet resumed their former activity, but money was plentiful. first class bills were discounted in London at 3 to 31 per cent. Consols had been up to 811 and closed at 84.

Best flour, (280 lbs. per sack) 41s. to 46s Best foreign wheat, 55s. to 58s. per quarter. Indian corn, 24s. to 27s. Flour, United States, (sour) 22s. to 21s. do. (sweet) 25s. to 27s. Canadian, 25s. to 27s. Indian corn meal, 12s.

LONDON, May 19 .- Fangurs .- The last week has been one of the dullest known to the oldest ship broker, and but little improvement can be expected so long as things remain at home and abroad as they now, are. The proceedings in the house of Commons on the Navigation Laws have had an unfavourable infin. ence. Business in the shipping department is at a complete stand-still. The timber freights remain with little or no alteration and very little doing. From Quebec to Lendon 35s. 6.l. has been given and is still to be had; to Grimsby Bee.; on Bristol Channel, 5s.; to Exmouth, 34s.; from the Mills to the River St. Lawrence, deals, £5. There has not been one vessel during the week aunounced for public sale.

THE PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE NAVIGA TION LAWS .- " Our space to-day is so largely necupied with the discussion in the House of Commons last night, on the government measure to abolish the navigation laws, that we have no opportunity afforded us for comment in our present number. We may, however, briefly state, that the proposition of the President of the Board of Trade will, if passed into a law, be the death blow to the shipping inte-

to throw open to the foreigner,

4.1. The long voyage, without any advantage whatever to the British ship-owner; 2. The colonial trade, in as far as local

legislatures may think proper; is 3. All other portions of our trade hitherto restricted by the navigation code, with the ex ception of the coasting trade. - London Mer contile Gazette, 16th May.

In FRANCE, the Parisian mob seems to have thought that affairs were already acquiring too much stability; so they made an attempt at up-Government lately put in office and dissolving the National Assembly just organized. We cut, from Monday's Mercury, a letter from Paris, dated Monday May 15.

At ten o'clock this morning the populace, composed of the clus, the atteliers nationaux, the provincial delegates, and other violent octatic associations, began to assemble on the Place de la Bastille, and by half-past eleven upwards of fifty thousand persons had been convened. They were marshalled under bannars, and marched in procession along the line of the Boulevards, by the Pace de la Concorde, to the Chamber, the numbers augmenting as they proceeded.

At eleven o'clock large bodies of the National Guard, battalions of the Guard Mobile and the Guard Urbaine, and squadrous of cavalry, of Guard Urbaine, and squadrous of cavalry, of while a laical ministry, exercising the executive National Guard, and of lancers arrived at the Chamber, the gardens and courts of which which his scruples forbid him from doing. and those of the President's house, and the vestibule of the Chamber on the quay, were soon completely filled. Regiments were also stationed in the esplanade of the Invalides, on the Quay d'Orsey, and at other points around the Chamber.

The populace that formed the procession shouted constantly "Vive la Pologne!"
"Vive la Republique Universelle!" but appeared to awaken no sympathy with the crowd that filled either side of the Bonlevards, who rather treated the affair with apparent ridi-

The character of the populace composing this immense mass was, for the most part, of the lowest orders; there was, however, a sprinklin, here and there of officers of the national guard in uniform, and of individuals who seemed from their costumes, to belong to the more re speciable classes.

They were divided into clubs, headed by banners, with their characteristic inscriptions The most conspicuous figure, however, in the procession was M. Louis Blanc, who had his place about the centre of it, amidst the

At half-past two o'clock, after the populace had thus been collected around the chamber for some time, the "rappel" was beaten in all the surrounding quarters in Paris. As, how-

ever, it was known that the drummers would be stopped and their drums broken, they were in each instance preceded and followed by atrong detachments of the National Guard with fixed bayonets. Before four o'clock the National Guard, ir

mmense numbers, were everywhere under arms and marching towards the chamber. Since the 24th February such a spectacle had never been witnessed. Having noticed what has been passing outside, we now describe

what occurred inside the Chamber. In the morning the deputies arrived at the usual hour eleven o'clock. M. Buchez took

the chair.
[The letter here goes into detail of some business, which the Assembly was engaged in when the tumult began to be heard outside, some of the members left their seats, and others

called upon every one to maintain the dignity of the Assembly.]

At Louis Brand entered the half at this moment, and at the same time the doors of the galthe will of the people. Louid acclamation.

The further proposed a deputation of the

M. LEDRY ROLLIN endeavoured to obtain a hearing. He was scarcely listened to.

Louis Blanc alone obtained attention. He suppliented the people not to violate its own sovereignty in that of the Assembly. He mounted upon the bureau.

M. LAMARTINE: Keep silence. M. ODILLON BARROT was observed to main-

ain a perfect composure.

uproar which now ensued, was such, a no description can convey an adequate idea of. The tribune was successively occupied by representatives and delegates from the clubs many of whom were personally unknown to the reporters, and resolution after resolution was proposed, the terms of which it was impossible to collect, and which were received by mere shouts or exclamations. One proposition, made by Barbes, was, that any one ordering the rap-pel to be beaten, should be declared a traitor to the country. Another proposition, which is reported to have been carried by acclamation vas, that the chamber should be dissolved and that a new government should be formed, consisting of M. M. Illanqui, Raspail, Louis Blanc, Barbès and Ledru-Rolling

Another motion was, that Barbes should be declared Minister of War, carried of course by acclamation.

BARBES moved, that the aristocrates should be taxed to the amount of 1,000 million francs. BLANQUI proposed that justice be immediately taken on the assassins of Rouin.

Bannes made his motion with a drawn sword in his hand. [Here the letter gives only fragmentary items; we complete the account from an Eng-lish paper before us.]

Barbes having declared the National Assembly dissolved, a shout arose : Let us go to the Hotel de Ville: thither the crowd accompanied the newly nominated "Government," forced the gates, took down the national colours, and hoisted the banners of the club instead of them.

But it was not long before a cry : "The Hotel is surrounded—we are betrayed?" disturbed the occupants. The tramp of troops was heard ; i was the National Guard which cantured the leaders, and turned the mob out of doors. In the mean time, the members of the Assembly, having been relieved of the presence of the democrats by their adjournment to the Hotel de Ville, and assured themselves of military protection, resumed their proceedings, M. De Lamartine profiting by the restoration of order for paying a compliment to the armed force which had put down the insurrection:

the introductory sentence makes a striking confession of the state of things in Paris The first duty of a National Assembly, who can now deliberate in safety under the shelter of your bayonets, is to pass a vote of thanks to the National Guard" &c. The Assembly continued in session until

they were informed of the clearance which had

been effected at the Hotel de Ville, and of the capture of the leaders.

Time will show what good the Assembly, it they will be suffered henceforth to deliberate in safely under the shelter of the bayonets of an armed force, will do to the country, that could not have been obtained by a course mattended with all the disasters to families, to the French nation at large, and to their neighbours, which

It is a somewhat amusing circumstance that the telegraphic report last week described the leading character in this new attempt at usurrection in Paris as Mr. S. O'Brien which of course puzzled politicians who were at a loss to conceive how Mr. Smith O'Brien could have contrived to become so important a personage in France, after having just got so ignominious a thrashing in Ireland. The name eventually was correct-

ed into Sobrier—a noted French democrat ITALY .- The news that the Pope had agreed to declare war against Austria is not confirmed The matter is, in fact, the subject of a violent struggle between the Pontiff, in his capacity as a temporal Prince, and his subjects.

The Pope, on the one hand, entertains con scientions scruples against levving war against Austria; his subjects, on the other hand, de votedly attached to his person as they are, and not unthankful for the part which he has taken in advancing liberal institutions, are nevertheless inflexibly determined that the Roman States shall not stand passively by, while all the other Italian Provinces and Principalities a noble effort to expel

rule from the Peninsula. In short, they are resolved, one and all, to drive the Austrians beyond the Alps, and the utmost that will be conceded to the conscientious scruples of Pius IX, is permission to retain the nominal sovereignty of his States,

The accounts of military operations on the part of the Austrian and the Piedmontese armies are somewhat contradictory, according as they are drawn from Austrian or Italian sources. The Eur. Times says :-" Whilst the Austrians deem the news from Italy favourable, as a successful defence be-

fore Nugent and Rudetski can co-operate is regarded as a victory, the Piedmontese seem in high spirits; and their army, now consisting of 60,000, is represented in most excel-lent condition."

GERMANY AND THE NORTHERN STATES .-The Swedish Government has notified to the Prussian Cabinet its intention of advancing an army to the assistance of Denmark to prevent

any invasion of Denmark Proper.

In making this notification, the Swedish Ambassador expressly signified that this step was purely one of a defensive nature, and that German vessels should be treated, as hitherto,

on a footing of reciprocity.

In reply to this notification, the Prussian Government declared that the Confederation had no intention of conquering Denmark, or planting foot in the Scandinavian territory; that the occupation of a portion of Jutland had no other motive than to obtain the guarantee for indemnification for the damage sustained by German commerce by the embargo on German vessels, and that as soon as that was obtained

the troops should be withdrawn.
Military operations between the Prussian and Danish forces were, by the last advices, suspended.

Paursia .- Disturbances at Berlin .- Berlin May 12 -The Ministerial address, and Royal and somewhat harsh reply of the King, calling back the Prince of Prussia, has created great sensation .- l'lacards cover the walls and trees,

condemning this measure.
The King, says one of the placards, has recalled the Prince of Prussia. The ministers are responsible for this act. Let those who disapprove of it abstain from to-morrow's parade. The people are alone entitled to de-

cide upon this matter. 8 P. M .-- An immense meeting is now going on at the Tzellen. The President of the Club, Chapler, declared the recall of the Prince of

leftes were forced open. On all sides the popu- the further proposed a deputation of the lace precipitated themselves into the hall. The whole assembly, some 2 or 3000, to march to ladies in the gallery fled, screaming with terror. the minister, Camphausen, and demand the I repeal of the King's order.

this city. The ministry by a proclamation dated 15th ulto., promise that the Prince of Prussia, as

confirmed this measure, which You Pillersdorff tria. The Papal nuncio at this Court, Viale ance to the Papal Sec.

Seats. -On the 7th ulto., about 600 of the Espagna regiment left their barracks, and, marching along the main streets from the north of the city, took possession of the Plaza, led by their sergeants. The alarm being given, General Narvaez, General Fulgosia, (the Capt. General of Madrid,) and other military authoities were speedily on the spot, and troops of infantry soon arrived.

The houses opposite the spot where the insurgents were posted, were taken possession of the balconies manned, and firing commenced, which lasted half an hour; the insurgents did not yield until artillery had been brought into the square and fired amongst them.

It appears that the insurgents expected to he joined by the people, but very few civilians interfered; indeed, it seems to have been an ill-considered sudden movement, in which the parties were, as they alleged, deceived and betrayed. Before the insurrection was quelled, various partial conflicts took place in different parts of the city, and thirty dead bodies were afterwards found in one district alone .- General Fulgosia, brother in law of Maria Christina, was mortally wounded, and died shortly after : he was succeeded by Payzuela, who instantly declared the city in a state of siege : thirteen persons, of whom S were civilians and 5 millary prisoners, were tried by court martial and sentenced to be shot, which sentence was im-

mediately carried into execution.

The unpleasant correspondence between Mr. Bulwer and the Duke of Sotomayor has become the subject of discussion in the two Houses of the British Parliament, and the affair is not likely to have any unpleasant con-sequences. Lord Palmerston did not mean to dictate, and the Spanish minister did not intend to insult.

Russia and Cincassia .- A letter from Constantinople, of April 17, says:-" Russia is concentrating considerable forces in the Crimea and in Bessarabia. All the fleet of the Black Sea is teady to quit Sabastopol. Prince Woronzoff has made advantageous propositions to the Circussians : he has gone so far as to withdraw all the Russian Army from the Circassian soil, and not to leave any garrison except in a few forts, provided Schamil would recognise the sovereignty of the Czar. The cabinet of St. Petersburg was anxious, above all to render the army of the Cancasus available for other purposes; but Schamil has refused to enter innegot ation, and has declared that between Russia and Circassia there should never be either peace or truce."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION .- Berlin, May .-From a letter from General von Colomb, of the 7th inst., we learn that the Polish insurgents under Mieroslawski, had delivered themselves up, on the road between Meschen and to the Prussian troops under the command of Generals Blumen and Blandt, who had encompassed them on three sides, in order not to be found upon the Russian territory. The war of the insurgents may thus be looked apon as concluded.

The Commanding General allowed the insurgents only a short time to decide whether they would submit un-conditionally; and, with a certain prospect of being destroyed by the Prussian troops on the one side, or the Russians, who awaited them on the other side of the boundary, the whole corns of about 13,000 men laid down their arms, and delivered themselves up to their victors.

Tunkey .- Constantinople, May 1st .- The Grand Vizier and first Secretary to the Sultan have been dismissed.

Gin. Santa Anna arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 5th May, in the Spanish brig Martinez .- The General had taken up his residence at a splendid mansion near the race course at Kingston. It is said that the General will spend a few months in that city, and pro-

New Brunswick .- Appointments, provisi-onally, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be

known: The Honorable Lemnel A. Wilmot, to be Attorney General, and a Member of Her Ma-jesty's Executive Council.

John R. Partelow, Esquire, Charles Fisher, Esquire, and the Honorable William B. Kinnear, (Her Majesty's Solicitor General.) to be Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council for this Province.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND .- The Legislative Session was closed on the 4th ultimo, with the usual formalities. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor congratulated both branches on the unanimity displayed, and the number of important measures passed, during the last session. Among these mea-sures are acts relating to Emigrants, for consolidating and improving the Election Law. and for prohibiting the exportation of Agricultural produce for a limited period. The legislature has created an assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, and passed an act authorizing the Governor to appoint a Master of the liolls, to ensure the due administration of justice in the Island.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.-We are glad to tear that measures are now being taken for the establishment of a new line of electro-magne tic telegraph from Montreal to Hamilton. This is an enterprise which is much called for, and which we feel convinced will meet with success, as the rates exacted by the present lin are so high, that but few persons can avail themselves of it as a means of communica-

It is asserted by persons acquainted with the subject, that a very considerable reduction can be made on the present rates, without lessening the profits, as the increased business thereby secured, would more than compensate for the reduced price. We are informed that many of the merchants and other gentlemen of high respectability in Montreal, are interesting them-selves in getting up this line, and that stock books will shortly be opened at all the towns on the route, in order that every one who may be

we have good reason to believe, judging, as we Our informant says there were upwards of do, from the marked success which has attend- 2000 persons present.

The whole city is in a state of great excite-ment, and for the present at least, the Prince States and Canada. The present line, which of Prussia's return may be considered as hazardous for himself, and the tranquillity of 5 per cent. on the capital stock in January, and ow commands a premium of some 20 per cent,

-Kingston Chronicle. The general character of the present Spring heir apperent to the throne, shall give his full has been congenial to the Agriculturist, and but and public adhesion to the new constitutional little labour has been retaided by the difficul-Government, before he returns. He was in England, then.

Austria.—Vienna, May Sth.—Dissolution of the Society of Jesuits.—An imperial order has foots, and comparatively little rain has fallen, and never of many hours' duration, or partale brought forward more than a week since-Some opposition was made, but it availed no-thing, and the "Chiavara" have convinced the unapproachable in the middle of April, have inajority of the absolute necessity of this step, this season been in excellent working order; and the Jesuits must now bid farewell to Austhe crops into the ground, except that arising Prela, has just demanded passports for his jour-ney from the Minister of Foreign Allairs abundance of rain, neither of which has ac-Austria appears ready to renounce all allegi- curred, and there is no doubt the Spring work will generally be completed in good time, except among the negligent and idle, who are always doing their March work in May .-Newcastle Farmer, Cobourg, C. W.

> We have good reason to believe that the rerenue from the Public Works for the current financial year, notwithstanding the very depressed condition of trade, will again exhibit a large increase as compared with the preceding welve months .- Montreal Herald.

LAKE STEAMERS.—The steamers of war on the Lakes are: The Cherokee, carrying 2 right-inch Paixhaus, and 40 men; the burthen 752 tons, the engine of 200-horse power. The Mohawk, two 18 mediums, 25 men, 60-horse power, and 191 tons. The Minos, 2 guns, ize not stated, 25 men and 60-horse power not mentioned. Commodore Fowell, of Kingston, commands the Cherokee; Lieut. Tyssen, the Mohawk, on Lake Huron; and Lieut. Harper, the Minos, on Lake Effe .- Ibil.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH LINES .- The Hon. . R. Young and M. Tonin, members of the Executive Council of Nova-Scotia, were in town and attended a meeting of the Directors of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association of Quebec on Friday, when, we are fold, the most satisfactory assurances were given by them of the desire of the government of Nova-Scotia to co-operate with the Quebec Company on the most liberal terms, and of the wish of the inhabitants of that province to have the line immediately nut in one-These gentlemen, it is expressed their entire approval of the shore line chosen by the Quebec Company, as infinitely preferable to that vid Rivière du Loup.

It is understood that within a few weeks that portion of the line extending from Quebec to Metis will be opened. The contractor will commence immediate operations to complete it, and F. N. GISBORNE, Esq., the Superin-tendent, proceeds down along the line this day, to make arrangements.

The Montreal Telegraph Company seems to have killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. As was seen by the extract from the Montreal Brokers' Circular, inserted in our paper of Friday, the stock of this Company, which a few weeks ago was up to 20 per cent, premium, has suddenly fallen to 5 per cent.; a fall which is attributable, no doubt, to the prospect of an opposition line being established, not only from Montreal to Hamilton, as stated in the article from the Kingston Chronicle and News our last, but also from Montreal to Quebec.

-Gazette. THE WEATHER, during last week, was very nconstant; at times, in the course of the same day, oppressively warm and uncomfortably cold. The thunder storm of Monday extending fat to the west and south, unrooting houses and barns, throwing down chimnies, trees, &c., in several of the parishes above Quebec; but we have not heard of any more serious accident. The week was closed by another and severer thunder storm, with heavy rain, on Saturday evening; and from the quickness with which the vivid flashes of lightning were followed by loud peals of thunder, we should not be sur prised to hear of some accidents having occurred n the neighbourhood. Yesterday was fine, al-

hough a strong wind blew from the east. The apple trees, wild strawberries, &c., are in full blossom, and promise an abundance of fruit; but we hear complaints of the grain crops and garden stuffs, generally, coming up bute to the coldness of the earth when the seeds were put in .- Monday's Gazette.

INCORPORATION OF THE BAR. - A meeting of the Bar was held last week in Three-Rivers and resolutions passed, similar to those adopted in Montreal and Quebec, for an act of the Legislature incorporating the Bar in Lower Canala .- Gazette. In Saturday's Mercury we mentioned the

arrival of a vessel direct from Oporto; we should have added that she was the first Portuguese craft, and that she was entirely manned by Portuguese. - Mercury.

The proposed concours for the election of an

anothecary for the Marine and Emigrant Hos-pital of this city, did not come off to-day—there being no students presenting. — Mercury, Monday.

Quebuc Election .- The contest beween Messrs. Mernor and Legare for he honour of representing this city in the Provincial Parliament resulted in the election, yesterday, of the former gentleman Mr. Mernor, by a majority of nearly 500. The candidate who has lost the election is a declared partisan of that disaffected and mischievous admirer of everything but British constitutional government, L. J. Papineau: his successful competitor, though otherwise on the same side of polities, has shown no leaning of that sort. The result, therefore, may be considered, to that extent, a victory.

QUEBEC BANK .-- At the Annual General Meeting of Stockholders, held on Monday last, the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected Directors for the ensuing 12 months :

James Gibb, William Petry, Weston Hunt, Thomas Gibb, Hon. John Fraser, N. F. Belleau, A. A. Parent, P. Boissean, II. J. Noad, Jeffery Hale, W. S. Sewell, L. B. Pinguet. W. Ii. Anderson,

Surresc:- The number of arrivals in this inthour since our last issue amounts to 85. The whole number since the opening of navigation is 306, which is 103 more than at the corresponding period last year; burden 140,389 tons, which is an excess of 37,662.

THE WEATHER.-There has been a good deal of rain this week, which is likely to have proved acceptable to the husbandman as well as to the miller. The temperature has been cold until this morning which is dry and sunny. We hear that the Hon. L. J. Papincan leit

in a carriage belonging to the family Monton so disposed, can have an opportunity of taking the seigniors of Point du Lac. A steamer left an interest in the undertaking.

On that morning to convey passengers to Ma-That the investment will be a profitable one; chicke to attend the meeting.

Three Rivers for Machiche on Tuesday morning

It is understood that Mr. Papinean has been ummoned thither to render account to his contituents .- Mercury.

THE ARMY .- On Tuesday afternoon Capt-Dacres' company of the Royal Artillery embarked in the steamer John Munn, en roule for London, C. W. On marching down to the wharf they were preceded by the bands of the 93rd Highlanders and Rifle Brigade.
The second division of the 82nd regiment

sailed from Halifax on the 24th ult., in the transport Maria Soames, for Portsmouth. The list of pessengers includes Major J. A. Robertson, lieut. Charles Graves, lieut. F. E. Fighe, ensign T. Smith, Asst.-surgeon R C. Anderson, 119 non-commissioned officers and privates, 16 women and 25 children, I officer's lady and child, and Dr. Woodford. Loss of the Barque Cove of Querec .- The

American ship West Point, Allen, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th May, from New-York, with loss of jibboom, head, cutwater, &c., hav-ing been in contact, 27th of April, in lat. 47, ong. 27, with the Cove, from London for Quebec, which vessel became a complete wreck; mate and three men drowned; the remainder of the crew and passengers saved by the West Point.

The schooner Marie Seraphine, arrived last Saturday from Anticosti with 30 passengers who came out in the ship Primrose, and were landed on that island in consequence of the 'rimrose getting ashore there, unable to re-embark them.

BIRTH.

On the 29th ultimo, at Hadlow, Point Levi, the Lady of CHARLES PENTLAND, Esq. of a son. At Molson Terrace, Montreal, on the 25th ilto., Mrs. WILLIAM SPRAGGE, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, at the Cathedral, by the Rev William Anderson, Rector of Sorel, Geonge HAYWARD HENSHAW, Esq., of Yamaska, to CATHERINE MARGARET, daughter of the late John Anderson, Esq., of this city. At St. John, N. B., on Wednesday the 31st

ult., by the Rev Dr. Gray, Rector of the Parish Beventey A. Rominson, Esq., second son of the Hon. F. P. Rominson, Auditor General, to ANSA Mania, eldest daughter of JOHN V. THURGAR, Esq., of St. John, N. B.

In child-birth, at the Parsonage, Fogo, Newfoundland, on Tuesday morning 16th ult, Janea Emma, wife of the Reverend William J HOYLES.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express I to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebe Post-Office, on THURSDAY, the 15th of JUNE UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN Sclock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

Post-Office, Quebec, 8th Jane, 1818.

QUEBEC Provident & Savings' Bank

ABSTRACT. March 1 Balance at the credit of Depositors ..... £37,144 0 0 Deposits from

1st March to the 31st May, £17,838 9 4 Withdrawals in the same period... 17,002 19 3

June 1. Balance at the credit of Depositors this day ... £37,979 10 The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. 21 P. M. and on MONDAY and SATUR-DAY, evenings from 6 to 8. Copies of the

furnished on appplication at the Office, Freemason's Hall, adjoining the Post Office. C. H. GATES, Cashier

Quebec, 7th June, 1848. BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY

Church Society,

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

WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received per " Erromanga," and for sale By Gilbert Stanley,

No. 4, ST. ANNE STREET, LARGE supply of BOOKS, carefully selected from the best English authors; the whole of which will be sold at very re duced prices, in consequence of some slight damage sustained in landing from one of the Quebec Steamers from Montreal. Quebec, Sth June, 1818.

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

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES. BUST received, per " Hulen," from London, a small Lot of the above CELE-BRATED CANDLES, and for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, 7th June, 1818.

TANTED, by a young person of respec-tive tability, a situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to make herself useful in any way. Respectable

reference can be given. Application to be made at the office of this Quebec, 1st June, 1818.

WANTED, Nust speak French and English, and write a good hand. Apply at the Office of this paper Quebec, 11th April, 1848.

SUPERIOR BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR, PRINCIPE CIGARS,

OW landing ex Brigantine "Victoria,"
from Halifax, and for Sale by
LEAYCRAFT & Co.

Quebec, 25th May, 1818.

ENGLISH CHEESE,

PER OCEAN QUEEN.
CHEDDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S
ARMS, TRUCKLES and PINES.
C. & W. WURTELE,

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having leased one-half of that large and extensive LUMBERING ESTABLISHMENT, known as HIBERNIA COVE, is prepared to make Edvances on Timber, Deals and Staves placed therein for sale. FRANCIS BOWEN,

St. Peter Street Quebec, 4th May, 1849.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT.

JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, Solicitons. FHYSICIANS ;

G. O'REHLLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

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

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

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

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

Λge.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Halt Credit.	
15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55	1 13 1 1 17 4 2 2 9 2 9 3 2 16 7 3 6 2 3 17 1 4 13 1 5 17 8 7 10 10	1 6 5 1 9 11 1 14 7 2 0 2 2 6 4 2 14 8 3 4 0 3 17 11 4 19 11 6 9 11	1 17 6 2 2 6 2 9 2 2 17 6 8 7 4 4 1 4 5 3 4 6 13 2	

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

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

Cohourg...... James Cameron..... Colborne....... Robert M. Boucher .... Rules and every necessary information will be Dundas ..... Dr. James Hamilton George Scott, .... Dr. Alex. Anderson. Frederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell ... Paris . . . . . . . . . . David Buchan. . . . . . . Port Sarnia, Malcolm Cameron.
Quebec Welch and Davies.
St. Catharines Lachlan Bell
Toronto. { Edmund Bradburne.}
Dr. Geo, Herrick. Woodstock. | William Lapenotiere | Dr. Samuel J. Strat-

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

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

WELCH & DAVIES, AGENTS FOR QUEBEC No. 3, St. JAMES STREET.

MEDICAL REFEREE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D. RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS:
TMN 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 Shorels,

Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails. Diamond Deck Spikes.
C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS! IGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WURTELE.

St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

ON SALE:

VINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorts
ed sizes, 61 x 71, to 30 x 40,

Best English Fire Bricks.

C. & W. WURTELE,

Si. Paul Street

### Pouth's Corner.

THE BOAT AND THE DONKEY. The fisherman's boat was drawn half up into the sand by the riverside, while the other half was in the water-it was not any other way fastened, and would have been enfocuough, if no one had meddled with it. But the miller's donkey came down to drink; and as he thought he might find the water clear without making his feet wet, if he could get at the other end of the boat, he stepped in, and went to drink, thinking of nothing further than the fine water he had found, and his own face and long ears which it reflected like a looking-glass, moon. ("Hear," and a laugh.) Why, But the donkey's weight at the one end of the boat had lifted the other end so that it slipped off from the sand-beach, and the current was carrying it quietly along, when both the miller and the fisherman happened to come out and see it affort with its passenger. "I say, fisherman," said the miller, "bring your boat in, for it is carrying my donkey off." The fisherman replied: "My good fellow, it is your donkey that is swimming away with my boat; you had better see to it, or you will lese your donkey and have to pay for my boat in the bargain." The miller was not a little offended at his neighbour's coolness. "He was not going to move a foot to secure either boat or donkey; and if the fisherman chose to let them be lost, there was a way to make him smart for his obstinacy." The two

the donkey's master was responsible. The miller procused a lawyer on his side who assured him that the owner of the boat was the party that must pay the damages. The people all around had each something to say: a number of them sided with the miller, others took the fisherman's part. The two disputants determined not to give in, the one to the other; and so they proceeded to the judge, to have the

men came to high words; a crowd gathered

around them; a lawyer passing that way,

the fisherman called upon him to set the

miller right; this genileman declared he

was ready to maintain against all the world

that the donkey was the delinquent, and

matter decided. The lawyers used their skill and eloquence in stating the case: the one con-tended that if the boat had been properly made fast, it could not have been set free by the donkey, and no less could have been the result; the other was quite as confident in asserting that if the donkey had not taken the unwarranted liberty of stepping into the boat, the boat would have remained steady enough in its place, and no inconvenience would have arisen. When the case had been sufficiently argued the judge desired silence, in order that he might consider the case, which he admitted to be a very nicely balanced one. There was wrong on both sides in the outset: the boat ought to have been fastened; the donkey ought not to have stepped into it. While the judge was considering how to decide, a loud braying in the street broke the silence in court: everybody looked from whom the noise came, and soon the cry arose, that the donkey had come back. The judge felt greatly relieved by the intelligence, and gave orders that inquiry should be made, how the animal had been brought back to land, and what had become of the boat. It was then ascertained, that puzzled, the fisherman's son, who was apriver, and the fisherman and miller found by the boy to whom properly they, as father and as master, ought to have been guides and patterns. They then inwardly gree upon so delicate a point as the question whether the donkey swam away with the boat, or the boat with the donkey.

LONDON CITY Mission .- The 13th Annual Meeting was held on the 4th of last month, Lord Kinnamo in the chair. The year's receipts amounted to £16,137. 9.2. which is an increase of more than two thousand pounds upon the ordinary receipts of the previous year; and there was a balance in hand, but that could not pay more than 6 weeks' expenditure, the Mission having increased the number of its agents from 186 to 201, and the demands upon its funds being now such as to require £18,000 for the year, to maintain the ground at present occupied. The Missionaries had 115,815 families under constant visitation, which represented about half a million of persons. Of adults under visitation, 3649 died during the year; 1,150 of these received no other Christian instruction but that of the Missionary, from the commencement to the conclusion of their sickness. Their visits to the Workhouses had been so profitable that in Marylebone the separate cells for unruly inmates had become unnecessary; in Wapping the ward which used to be called the "refractory ward" had so much changed its character that the Guardians nad altered its name and called it the "casual ward." Special attention had been paid to Policemen, and to Cabmen, as being classes of persons whose employment interfered very much with their attendance upon the public means of grace. It was in contemplation to make a special effort on the behalf of foreigners residing in the metropolis.

One of the localities to which the opera tions of this Mission extend is thus described: One court, Plumtree-tree court, entered either from Shoe-lane or from Holborne (a few yards each of St. Andrew's Church) had only thirty houses in it, but they contained 153 families, three or four families living often in the same room; of the 175 children

pry recently established a Ragged School ; munity. He pointed out the effect which this for more than half a century this court had received no regular or systematic visitation

To this locality reference is made in the following extract from an address by Lord Asn

I am here to bear my testimony to the very great debt which the public owes to you, and to your missionaries, for having developed to the world a state of things, of which the nineteen-twentieths of the educated and easy part of this great metropolis were just as ignorant as they are of what is going on upon the left horn of the talk of journeying to Timbuetoo, or pene-trating into the interior of New Holland! I will venture to say, that your missionaries have made discoveries quite as curious, and to us ten times more interesting, than were ever made by all the travellers that have roamed over the habitable globe. (Hear, hear.) They have proved to us that there are thousands and tens of thousands living in the courts and alleys of this great metropolis, in a condition disgusting to every sense, and ten times more fearful when contemplated in a spiritual aspect. (Hear, hear.) For years and years these people continued to live and to multiply, and yet their existence was just as much unknown as are the inhabitants of many an undiscovered island at the present moment; and I dare say, there may be, even in this present assembly, very many persons who may not know that within half an hour's walk of their own comfortable dwellings there are thousands and thousands of human beings who would furnish ten times more occupation for all their curiosity, all their intelligence, all their zeal and all their prayers, than if they were to wander over all the plains of Tartary, and all the deserts of north and south Africa. (Hear) That is a state of things which has been brought to our knowledge by the exertions of the City Missionaries. They have proved to us the mischief, they have shown to us the danger, they have in no slight measure developed to us the remedy, and it is our own fault, and it will be our most unpardonable sin, if we do not, by God's blessing, go forth to the conflict. (Hear, hear.) Now take another branch of their operations-and I at least am bound to speak of that with more than ordinary gratitude; take what they have done for that peculiar class of schools called Ragged Schools. It is needless here to discuss what was the origin of Ragged Schools: the fact is, that they have now acquired so much favour that people and places contend for their origin just as the seven cities disputed the birth-place of Homer. (Hear.) We cannot tell where they were born; by God's blessing they exist-by that blessing they will still go forward, but whenever you enter a Ragged School, remember this-we are indebted for nine-tenths of them to the humble, the pious, the carnest City Missionary. (Hear, hear.) Why, reference has been made to Plumtree-court ; I know Plumtree-court, I know it by sight, I know it by smell (a laugh); nobody who has been into Plumtree-court will ever forget it. A Ragged School has been opened in Plumtreecourt: I am to have the honour of taking the chair at its first public Meeting. while the owner of the boat and the don- (Hear.) I mention it to state that it was key's master were contending, while the at the solicitation of your Missionary that crowd was taking sides, while lawyers Plumtree-court was brought to my notice, were pleading, and the judge was getting and that it is at his request I am to have that honour. (Hear.) I wish you would prenticed to the miller, had started off fol- all go to Plumtree-court, you would see lowing the boat and its passenger down the prime source of nineteen-twentieths of river; when he had a little more than these mischiefs. You would see the disovertaken them, he threw off his clothes, gusting sanitary condition in which thouand reached the boat by swimming, got sands are allowed to grovel. (Hear.) the Sailors' Home. A Depository for books into it, and brought it on shore by paddling. You would see a Razged School held in and tracts had been opened immediately oppo-The donkey jumped out and made his way a locality so abundant in filth that if site to the Home; 4,932 seamen had passed home, where he reported himself in his you chose to plant yourself in the nearest through the institution during the year, of own peculiar way, and stopped the legal dunghill you would be in clover and surproceedings. The boy poled the boat up rounded with perfume compared with the spot in which those children are to be eduthemselves reproved by the example of cated. (Hear, hear.) But the cause is so good temper and prompt action set them great, it would be better that we should be seated upon that dunghill, engaged

in that undertaking, than reclining upon any damask sofas or chairs that resolved that they would never again disa- ever were made by the art and skill of Gillow or Dowbiggin. (Cheers.) There is also in your agents a very singular and peculiar fitness for the work to which they are called. If politicians were allowed to use their expression in respect of Mr. Pitt, that he was "a heaven born Minister," I think we may say without profanation that your missionaries are heaven-born agents. (Hear.) The very Report would show to you that they are no ordinary men in capacity, or intelligence. or zeal; but it does so happen that having these qualifications they add to them one more-personal, practical, and minute experience of the habits, the manners, and, so to speak, the natural history of the people they have to deal with. For this must be borne in mind, although these people are "men of like passions with us." -although they have the same hopes and are destined to the same ends, long habit and long neglect have given them peculiarities of character, of manner, and disposition, which it is absolutely necessary that you should understand before you attempt to do them any sort of good, or hold with them any sort of intercourse. (Hear.) Now these men are admirably fitted for the work they have undertaken, and I am quite astonished that the Committee of the London City Mission should have been able to find so large a body of such persons. can consider it nothing but a special mark of God's blessing upon this undertaking, that they have found 201 such men, when I really should have thought a few years ago that there was not one man in the whole metropolis fit for such a work (Hear, hear.)

The Hon, and Rev. BAPTIST Nort, adverting to the satisfaction which had been expressed at the influence exercised by the Mission in promoting the peace of the city, cliciting the cause of his trouble. The expressed his concurrence, not unmixed, how-poor fellow burst into tears, and told him ever, with some apprehension lest a notion that, about twenty-four hours before, he should go abroad that it was the direct object had landed from his vossel, then having (under fourteen) resident there, not more than of the Society to be a port of subsidiary moral £13., the earnings of a long and tedious ment to establish a military colony at Fort thirty attended any school until the Mission police, and to preserve the order of the com- voyage. Happily he sent £2 to his wife. Garry, Hudson's Bay, on a similar

would have in shaking the confidence of those classes whom their labours were designed to reach; and with regard to its effect upon the supporters of the mission, he spoke thus:

Though the operations of the Committee might not be directly affected by the view which we in this assembly may take of those operations, yet there are two ways in which we might, in some measure, injure them by keeping lower objects in view than those which the Committee look at. I believe in the first place, that the large contributions which have been made to this Society, and which I cannot but expect will continue to enlarge till the whole contemplated object is realized, have arisen mainly from the feeling that numbers have had, that it was essential to save the souls of the lost, and that God had manifestly given his blessing to these efforts If we should come to view the Society in another light, and should think of it only as a subsidiary police, or as some moral influence for repressing any specific crime, our interest in it would necessarily be lowered. Besides which, who can tell how many of those spiritual Idessings which have descended upon the labours of these good men, have resulted from the tens of thousands of prayers which God's people have put up that those blessings might descend Now our prayers depend in their fervency upon the view we take of the end to be accomplished. We wish for the peace of our country; we rejoice in thinking that while there is convulsion and doubt elsewhere, so remarkable a spectacle of the result of our institutions, and of the numbers of the friends of order, has been exhibited in this country but that alone would not animate us to in tense and persevering supplication. It is when our attention is fixed upon the misery of thousands in this city close to us, their struggle to live in this world, and their hope. lessness for the next, that we feel animated to those prayers which bring down a blessing from God. (Hear, hear.) Let those prayers continue. (Hear.) And if we would offer them for the spiritual welfare of any who are unhappy and lost in any part of the world, surely our first sympathies are for those who are our fellow-citizens in this great metropolis-they are our neighbours, within a walk of us, but for whom we have done and can do so little, and therefore we ought the more earnestly to commend these missionary instructors to the blessing of God in our prayers. If not, when that day comes which is not far from any of us, when we shall stand before our final Judge, it will be no comfortable meeting with these myriads, when we think that we did nothing for them said nothing to them, aided them not in their misery, and turned with coldness away from the few hardier and better spirits who were willing to plunge into these depths, to bring them out from thence. (Hear, hear.) I seems but a little part of the duty to which God calls us, to nid these evangelists in their labours, and follow with benevolent interest those visits of mercy, through which any of our fellow-citizens may be reclaimed to the happiness, of which God has given us so large n portion, and may share with us at last in those eternal blessings which will speedily make them forget the conflicts and the priva-

tions of time. (Cheers.) SAILORS' HOME AND DESTITUTE SAILORS Asynum .- The Annual Meeting of these Institutions was held on the 6th of May last. Admiral Bownes in the chair. Two separate reports were read, the one for the Home, the other for the Asylum. St. Paul's Church for seamen had been consecrated in July last, in the presence of His Royal Highness Prince Albert; it contains 800 seats, all free, and communicates with which number, 1,604 were old or returned boarders; 128 large ships had been manned from the Sailors' Home, during the year, and £26,282 had been received and disbursed by the cashier who has in charge the money entrusted by the boarders to the custody of the institution. This branch of operations had brought to light many gratifying instances of filial duty and brotherly affection, in the remittances which were made to members of Seamen's families. The Society had lost its President, the late Admiral Sir Robert Stopford; Admiral Bowles was requested to become his successor, to which the gallant officer kindly consented .-The Asylum has now been in operation 21 years, during which the wants of 26,505 human beings had been relieved, and instruction had been given to them in the Gospel of the Lord Jesus. The course pursued in it was this: when a sailor was admitted within the house, his person was cleansed from outward defilement, plain and clean clothes were put on him ; a frugal meal was given to him. This was succeeded by the hour of instruction and prayer, and the words of eternal life fell with peculiar freshness and beauty on a mind too long accustomed to blasphemy and ribaldry. That he might not abuse this charity, he was not allowed to remain for more than 6 weeks in the Asylum, nor for so long a period, if he had been negligent in looking out for employment; nor was he admitted, unless he had been at sea within 12 months. In the course of the last year, 1,157 had by this means been preserved for a time from extreme want, and perhaps from aggravated crime.

The Meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Norwich, Royds. James Ralph, C. Gribble, J. Craig, and W. Holderness, and by Captains A. Cliapman, Harcourt, and Maude. The following is part of an address by the Rev. C. Gribble , Chaplain of the Sailors' Church :

A few months ago, on visiting the Destitute Sailors' Asylum, he found the mon scated at their evening meal, and observing that one of them seemed much depressed in spirit he sat down near him. and spoke kindly to him, with a view of

With the remaining eleven, however, he principle to that in New Zealand, the proceeded to one of the ordinary lodging secretary of war has issued the following houses in the neighbourhood, and there he conditions, upon which military pensioners He became, it appeared, was entrapped. entirely intoxicated, and for many hours ran riot in every kind of debauchery and sin. On the morning of the day on which he (the Rev. C. Gribble) spoke to him he had found himself pennyless; and when the fumes of the liquor had passed away, and conscience began to do its work, remorse preyed upon the poor miserable man's heart with an intensity which was aggravated by the recollection that he had not only disgraced himself, but had also injured his wife in thus squandering his money. Let the Meeting observe, in passing, how this illustrated the principle of, as well as enforced the necessity for, such an Institution as the Sailors' Home. Humanly speaking, if this man had been acquainted with such an Institution as the Sailors' Home-an Institution for boarding months' pension, and a further advance of and lodging sailors, -he might have been led there, and, being brought under its influences, he would, in all probability, On arriving at Fort Garry, each pensioner have been saved from the loss and misery will be provided with quarters in or near which he endured. But to proceed with the Fort, and will be also entitled to a his narrative. There was but little occa- temporary grant of land, not exceeding his narrative. There was but little occasion to point out to the man his miserable condition, for he appeared to feel that more than could be described; but when, in speaking to him of his soul, he directed him to Christ as the only way of salvation, and exhorted him to a higher kind of repentance than that remorse which the consequences of sin had produced, his words appeared at once to convey to the What, sinner's mind a degree of comfort. humanly speaking, would have been the position of that poor man, had there not existed such an Institution as the Destitute Sailors' Asylum? True, it might be said that, as a matter of strict right, he had no claim to relief; but they should all bear in mind that if the Lord dealt with themselves simply on the ground of justice, they would be where no hope could visit them. This man was found in his deep distress; the Asylum met his wants; he was cared for, and instructed in the way of salvation. Though the mischief that had been done could not then be undone, he was directed

RELIGION AND POLITICS, not to be sundered.—From a speech by Lord John Russell, on the Removal of Jowish Disabilities' Bill, on the 4th, of May, in the House of Commons: the theory well stated; the application very questionable. " I still find points of principle and points of practice on which it is desirable that I should make a comment. Let me address myself to them; and in so doing let me remove the misapprehension which still appears to prevail, that it was any part of my argument that religion had nothing to do with politics,

or that we ought not to be guided by religious feeling in conducting the legislation of a nation. Sir, my opinion is quite the contrary. My opinion is, that religion ought to nfluence us in the smallest domestic affairs, and in our highest legislative measures. So far from thinking that religion has nothing to do with politics, I believe that Christian principle is the basis of legislation. I believe that it was Christian principle that guided in this country our greatest representatives-that it was Christian principle, for example, that inspired William Wilberforce, and those who acted with him, to that at tempt which resulted in the destruction of the abominable slave-trade—and to speak of no particular law, but of the general spirit of institutions, my belief is, that whereas ancient republics and states not under the influence of Christianity, as they became more civilized, became more loose in their systems, more demoralised in their principles, and more corrupt and debased in their practices, so, under national rule which has Christianity to enlighten and to guide it, a nations become more civilized they will, solely as they are so guided, become more pure, become more ready to acknowledge, and to be directed by, the influence of a Divine and holy law. (Cheering.) Holding these opinions, it cannot be my view, that "religion has nothing to do with politics," or that "Christianity ought to be kept out of systems of legislation." But what I do maintain is, that you cannot by special declarations-by words introduced into an oath -by forms and statutes imposing disqualification-obtain that Christianity which you seek for in your legislation. The object is not to be gained in that way. I proved this on a former occasion by adducing the cases of notorious dishelievers in Christianity who had sat in this House. But if your object is attained in this way, why not carry est amount I ever heard of was made by a the principle further? Why not insist upon a declaration from a Member on entering this House, that he is not swayed by factious or by party bias-that he is not actuated by personal or by corrupt motive, but relatives, who were jealous of his superior that his sole aim and object is the good of his country? If a declaration is good for the favour shown him by the white men anything, one declaration is as good as another. (Hear.) And what I contend for is, that although your exclusion may be valid as a negative, it is utterly useless as Mutual Life Assurance. creating an affirmative. You may, by a declaration, exclude the Jews; but neither by declaration nor by exclusion, can you create a belief in Christianity. (Loud cheers.) That is altogether beyond you-it is far beyoud the limits of your legislative power. (Renewed cheers.) And yet, Sir, I cannot but think that the want of a due sense of the importance of this distinction has run through nearly every speech that has been delivered on the question. It is said, "You are anxious to abolish Christianity; you are striving to unchristianize the Parliament." Why, if a declaration of this sort produced the effect of creating Christianity; I admit there would be great force in the argument; but as I It is provided by the Rules, that the whole

utterly powerless to declare that it shall be Christian,-why, I say, that the declaration is of no effect whatever. MILITARY COLONISATION AT HUDSON'S BAY .- It being the intention of Govern-

Curses in the

will be enrolled for service in that colony : -The candidates must not exceed fortyfive years of age, be five feet six inches i height, of a robust frame, and medically approved of. No objection will be made o married men having families, provided the number of children does not exceed three. The pensioners will be enrolled to serve seven years, will receive pay at the rate of 1s 3d per day for a private, 1s 6d for a corporal, and is 10d for a sergeant, in addition to their pensions, to commence from the period they are called on to leave their homes till they embark, with a free conveyance for themselves and families, at the public expense. A free passage to Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847. Fort Garry, with rations on the voyage will be given them. Previous to their quitting England, an advance of two one month's pension for each child will be given to purchase an outfit for the voyage. will be provided with quarters in or near 20 acres for a private, 30 to a corporal, and 40 to a sergeant, of a description fit for tillage, and within two miles of the Fort. Advances of money will be made for the purchase of furniture, &c., but these advances will be deducted from the pension. The pensioner, during the first year of service, will receive pay from the Hudson's Bay Company at the rate of 7s per week (if a private), and of 3s a week during the ollowing year, in return for which he will be liable to be employed during the first year three days in each week, and six days n each month during the second year, either in public works, or in drilling militia, or in such duty as the governor shall direct. Corporals and sergeants will receive an extra remuneration at the rate of 1s per week for the former, and 2s for the latter, during the first year, and half the amount during the second year. The men are also to attend military exercise, without pay, twelve days in each year, and on every Sunday for muster at church parade. At to Jesus as the Refuge of his soul. the termination of the seven years, for

> abled in the execution of their duty, they will be entitled to additional pension. THE MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE AT HUDSON'S Bay .- Trade is carried on by the natives by means of a standard valuation called in some parts of the country a castor. This is to obviate the necessity of circulating money, of which there is little or none excepting in the colony of Red River. Thus an Indian arrives at the fort with a bundle of furs, with which he proceeds into the Indian trading room. There the trader separates the furs into different lots, and, valuing each at the standard valuation. adds the amount together, and tells the Indian (who has been gazing all the time at the procedure with great interest and anxicty) that he has got fifty or sixty castors : at the same time he hands the Indian fifty or sixty little bits of wood in lieu of cash, so that the latter may know, by returning these in payment of the goods for which he really exchanges his skins, how fast his funds are decreasing. The Indian then proceeds to look round upon the bales of cloth, powder horns, guns, blankets, knives, &c. with which the shop is filled; and after a good while makes up his mind to have a small blanket. This being given him, the trader tells him that the price is six easters; the purchaser hands back six of his little bits of wood, and proceeds to select something else. In this way he gres on till all his wooden cash is expended; and then, packing up his goods, departs to show his treasures to his wife, and another Indian takes his place. The value of a castor is from one to two shillings The natives generally visit the establishments of the Company twice a year: - Once in October, when they bring in the produce of their autumn hunts, and again in March when they come in with that of the great winter hunt. The number of easters that an Indian makes in a winter hunt varies from fifty to two hundred, according to his

which the enrolment is made, the land is

to become the absolute property of the

pensioner, but the company can reclaim

the land within six years by paying to the

pensioner the present value of it, or giving

a grant of land of treble the extent at a

greater distance from the fort. Medical

attendance will be provided at the expense

of the Company, and if wounded or dis-

perseverance and activity, and the part of

he country in which he hunts. The larg-

man called Piaquata-Kiscum, who brought

in furs on one occasion to the value of two

hundred and sixty castors. The poor fel-

low was soon afterwards poisoned by his

abilities as a hunter, and envied him for

Ballantyne's Hudson's Bay.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

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

know that the words of exclusion can have Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall no such effect,—that while we declare that be Members of the Society, by holding Polithe Legislature shall not be Jewish, we are cies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Centle men who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Pre-

miums, apply to R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada, Quebec, August, 1845.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Mi-litary and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by constant attention to his business, to meet with

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

11. KNIGHT,

12, Palace Street.

## REMOVAL.

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

Tin and Copper Smith. Quebec, 11th May, 1848.

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

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S Supures. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HARNERL.

REED & MEAKINS. Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM. To be Let or sold,

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED OR TES

RIVER ST. FRANCIS,

Milway between Sherbrooks and Lennozvilla. THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Genteel Family : 3 Sitting Rooms, Sursery 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-

mildings.
The FARM consists of a good Frame Cot age and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellen Land-100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well tenevel, and in a high state of cultivation 13 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 21 from Bishop's

College. Terms easy-price moderate. The above offers many advantages to a purhaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small preent ontlay. Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Fag.

Sherbrooke.

- 6

THE Subscriber is prepared to supply Famile lies and Ion-Roepers with ICE delivered at their residences. For particulars apply to J. MUSSON. Quebec, 10th May, 1848.

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK-STORE OF G STANLEY, No. 4, St. Ann Street, Quebec,

R. & A. MILLER, St. François Xavier Street

Montreal. Intended, principally, as a supplement to the Psalms in common use in the Church of England, as contained in the Prayer-Book.

Selected and Arranged by THE REV. CHARLES BANGROFT, M. A. (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.)

Price in cloth is, 6d. plain leather is. 9d
pest 2s. A liberal reduction will be made, if a quantity be ordered.

NOTICE.

THE BRITANNIA LIVE ASSURANCE COMniums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON.

India Wharf, October, 1846.

The Berean, EDITED BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Is published every THURSDAY Morning, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer, 4. ANN-STREET.

TERMS: -Fifteen Shillings a-Year, or Twelve Shillings and Six Pence if paid in advance. W. C. EVANS, Esq., Montreal, The Rev. W. Thompson, Christierille, The Rev. Charles Bancrort, St. John's,

The Rev. Charles Bancrott, St. John's, G. F. Rowen, Esq., Sherbrooke, John Dursford, Esq., Toronto, The Rev. R. V. Rooers, Kingston, Samuel Muckleston, Esq., de. J. P. Battersby, Esq., Jonester, C. B. Alex. Davidson, Esq., P. M., Niagaro, C. W. The Rev. Henry Stokeman, Dunneille, C. W., The Rev. S. B. Ardagh, Harrie, C. W., H. INCH, Esq., Halifax, N. S., GROUGE BLISS, Esq., Fredericton, N. B., W. L. AVERY, Esq., St. John, N. II

COMMANDER ORLEARS, R. N., Charlotte-Town
Prince Edward Island,
The Rev. C. H. Williamson, New York,
are so kind as to act for the Berean.
Terms in Great Britain:—Ten Shillings Stery

ling in advance. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. John Hanny Jackson, Bookseller, Islingon Green, Islington, London, Terms in the United States, including postage to thelines: -3] Dollars a-year, or 31 Dollars

if paid in advance; if paid in advance;

Agents at

Noie Fork at 75 Nassau-street, Mr. F. G. Piew. Brooklyn at 41 Front-street.

ADVERTISEMENTS, delivered in the evening be-fore the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 2s. 60. for six lines and under, first in-sertion, and 71d each subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six lines 3s. 4d first insertion. and 10d each subsequent insertion; above ten lines 4d per line first insertion, and Id per line

each subsequent insertion. Advertising by the year or for a considera-ble time as may be agreed upon 1992 1992

A CO IL SIDUADA SIDE