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.	•

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

VOLUME V.-No. 3.1

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1848.

WMBER 211

HUMAN LIFE. I walked the fields at morning's prime, The grass was ripe for mowing : The sky-lark sung his matin chime, And all was brightly glowing.

" And thus," I cried, "the ardent boy, His pulse with rapture heating,

Deems life's inheritance his joy---The future proudly greeting

I wandered forth at noon :--- alas ! On earth's maternal bosom
The scythe had left the withering grass,
And stretched the fidding blossom.

And thus, I thought with many a sigh,

The hopes we fondly cherish, Like flowers, which blossom but to die Seem only born to perish. Once more at eve, abroad I strayed

Through loady hay-fields musing: While every breeze that round me played Rich fragrance was diffusing. The perfumed air, the hush of eye. To purer hopes appealing.
O'er thoughts perchance too prone to grieve,
Scattered the balm of healing.

For thus " the actions of the just," When Memory bath enshrined them, E'an from the dark and silent dust Their odour leave behind them.

Bernard Barton.

CHRIST CRUCIFIED. doctrine of the Cross effectual in accomplishing the conversion of sinners.

I am not about to appeal to theory, but to fact, as the only legitimate proof of such a

1. Consider, then, in the first place, the efficacy of these doctrines in the carliest ages of the Church of Christ .- When the Apostles went forth to convert the world, what were the main topics chosen by them to work on the prejudices and consciences of their hearers? Let them answer for themselves: "The Jews require a sign, and the Greeks seek after wisdom; but we preach Christ crucified: to the Jews a stumblingblock, and to the Greeks foolishness; but to them that are saved Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God." In like manner the same Apostle says, " I am determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified." And observe the result of this mode of proceeding. During the life of Christ, though that life was adorned by every thing most lovely and at-tractive, though he "spake as never man spake," though his ministry was surrounded by the blaze of miracles and mighty demonstrations of the power of God, few converts comparatively were made. But as soon as the Apostles could plead the death of their Master; could lead the sinner to the tomb of steal, or become inciriated, or tell falsehoods, his Saviour: could exhibit the Son of God or lead abandoned lives.' We answered his Saviour; could exhibit the Son of God mangled-and bleeding on the cross; a new impulse appears to have been given to religion, a fresh power communicated to every sentence which they uttered. St. Peter no sooner stood up and proclaimed the Saviour, whom the Jews had "wickedly taken and slain.....but who was assuredly Lord," than his hearers were "pricked in their hearts;" multitudes were touched, convinced, and converted before the cross of Christ, and of heaven and earth. He sends me to acthree thousands were added to them that quaint thee, that he would gladly save thee, believed. And when his brother Apostles and make thee happy, and deliver thee went forth, in the strength of the same prin- from the miserable condition in which thou but fair to consider the early triumphs of shed his blood for man. All that believe in religion as chiefly obtained by these doctrines. the name of this Jesus, obtain the forgiveness The once bigoted Jew, and the profligate of sins. To all that receive him by faith, Gentile—the proud member of a true church, he giveth power to become the sons of God. and the polluted idolater-the nations who The Holy Spirit dwelleth in their hearts: slept in darkness, who practised and justified and they are made free, through the blood every abomination; the luxurious wor- of Christ, from the slavery and dominion of shipper of Jupiter in the Pantheon, and the sin. And though thou art the chief of sinnaked and savage disciple of the Druids in ners, yet, if thou prayest the Father in his our native woods ;-all these, reclaimed, as we now behold them, from ignorance, and for thy sins, thou shalt be heard and saved, guilt, and blood, are to be regarded as so many witnesses to the power of the truth, that the thou shall live with him for ever in heaven.' Son of God "loved us, and gave himself for I could not," added the converted native. "I "When I am lifted up," says our Lord himself, "I will draw all men unto me." And that declaration has been abundantly verified: From the moment of his death, the spectacle of his sufferings became, as it were,

a lost world. 2. But consider, secondly, the history of religion among the Heathen nations in subsequent ages.—Various means have been employed by the missionaries of different Christian countrie, to effect the conversion of the Heathen; but I know of no instance in which any real or permanent success has been granted to the labours of any instructors who have not made Christ, and him crucified, the main object of their ministry. Let us look at some of the distinct cases of missionary exertion which present themselves in the records of those different bodies.

the talisman and magnet of religion ; and

hearts, which no violence could have subdu-

ed, have, in a thousand instances, softened

under the beams of his pity and tenderness to

It is worthy of remark, in the first place. that those bodies of professed believers in the New Testament who are notorious for their rejection of the doctrine of the Atonement, ne though conscious of the inclicacy of their own principles for the conversion of unbolievers, have rarely or never undertaken any mission to the Heathen portions of the

It is no less notorious, that the missionnries of those bodies of professing Christians, who, without expressly rejecting the doctrines of the Atonement, attach little importance to

ful of all missionaries to the Heathen, lends much force to this argument. The Journalists of these missions again and again inform us, that, as long as their teachers sought to move the Heathen by mere moral reasonings, or even by the terrors of God's holy law, they failed; but when led, by continual disappointments, to insist upon the dying love and tenderness of Christ, in many instances the stubborn idolater at once acknowledged the power of the appeal, and became a convert to the Gospel.

In like manner, the celebrated Brainerd, when speaking of his triumphant mission among the Indians, says, that his chief object was to lead them to a view of the "corruption of their hearts;" and "at the same time to open to them the glorious and complete remedy provided in Christ for helpless, perishing sinners, offered freely to those who and no goodness of their own to recommend them to the Divine acceptance. When these truths were felt at heart, there was no vice unreformed, no external duty neglected : drunkenness, the darling vice, was discarded, and scarcely an instance of it known for months together."

The Jesuit missionaries in China, on the ontrary, are represented as having, through fear of offending the taste of a people much attracted by pomp and splendour, attempted to conceal the ignominious death of Christ, and to display him exclusively in all the dignity and majesty of Divine power; and they have suffered the just penalty of their offence by a total failure in the object of their

But the testimony of all times and coun-

ries is the same. It may confidently be affirmed, that, in the proportion in which the sufferings of the Cross are faithfully and feelingly displayed to the Heathen, their conversion is promoted. It would be easy to call many European witnesses of this truth. But perhaps it may be more satisfactory to listen to a North-American Indian, who had himself been rescued from the miseries and crimes of idolatry. When delivering his sentiments as to the best means of converting the Heathen, he said, "Brethren, 1 have been a Heathen myself, and have grown old amongst them; I therefore know their modes of thinking. A preacher once came to us, desiring to instruct us; and began by proving to us that there was a God. On which we said to him, 'Well, and dost thou think we are ignorant of that? Go back to the place whence thou camest. Then again another preacher came, and began to instruct us, saying 'You must not him, 'Thinkest thou that we know not that? Go, and practically learn these own people; for who are more addicted to such vices than they? Thus we sent him away also. At length a missionary came to my hut, and sat down by me. The contents of his discourse were nearly these: I am come to thee in the name of the Lord

name, and believest in him as the sacrifice and he will give thee a crown of life, and could not forget his words. They constantly recurred to my mind. Even in sleep I dreamed of the blood of Christ shed

for us. If, then," continued he, " you would have your words gain an entrance among the Heathen, preach to them Christ converted Heathen, and it may be illustrated and confirmed by the examination of

3. Consider, thirdly, the evidence to the dom .- It is indisputable, that during the worst ages of Popery the doctrine of a crucified Saviour had fallen into disuse or contempt. I do not say that the outward emblems of this doctrine—the Cross and the holy Sacraments-were not exhibited in the Church of Rome. But, whilst they retained the shadow, in too many instances they had sacrificed the substance. They had substituted many mediators for the one great, Mediator between God and man, the "man Christ Jesus," They had in a great measure sub-stituted, for the doctrine of justification by

ed. Devotion refused to stay, where the and active kindness, and re-peopled her de claims of her Lord were forgotten, and his name and office confounded with those poor; John Newton, whose dusky Coleman

the granded state of the control of the change of the control of the change of the control of th

of Rome from her corruptions, and to revive the decayed piety of Christendom; but all failed, because they carried not the Cross in the front of the battle; because they contended rather for a rectified morality than a pure Gospel; because they chose "ex-cellency of speech and wisdom," when they should have "determined not to know any thing save Jesus Christ and him cruci-

4. But, lastly, let us consider the power of the truths we have been considering, upon the hearts of individuals.—Tell us on who feel the influence of religion upon your own souls, in changing, improving, moralizing, and sanctifying the character, whether this effect has not been wrought by the power of these doctrines. Tell us vhether the transformation was accomplished either by the mere maxims of morality, or by dry reasonings on the beauty of virtue. I'ell us, whether it was not wrought by the tidings of your lost estate as sinners, and of the full and free redemption purchased on the cross for a ruined world. Tell us, whether it was not on the altar on which our Redeemer was offered that you laid down, f they are laid down, your bad passions and tempers; your selfishness and worldliness; your pride and covetousness; your dishonesty to the public, and your unkindness in your families. Tell us, if conviction and experience do not constrain you to exclaim, 'God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world!"-As the instructers of others, have not some of us ascertained the impotence of every other doctrine? As private Christians, have we not discovered, that, although a "stumbling-block" to some, and "foolishness" to others, this crucified Lord is, to "those who believe, Christ the wisdom of God and the power of God?" If so, to us at least no demonstration can be necessary of the wisdom of the Apostle's resolution to "preach Christ crucified."—The Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow, on

1 Cor. I. 23. THE PALM TREE. Few trees can equal the palm in absolute usefulness. Its shadow refreshes the weary Its sweet and abundant fruit restores his strength. And when his soul faileth him for thirst, its welcome telegraph announces, Here is water. The light-house of the wilderness, nature's simple hostelry, its beacon has darted life into many a glassy things thyself, and then teach them to thine eye, and has forwarded to his home, which he hardly hoped to see again, many a sinking wanderer; -so that glad associations and grateful offices have gone far to enhance its beauty. And in the tender mercy of God there are distributed through the Church of Christ and, consequently, through the world, many persons who, in beneficence, flourish like the palm. To do good and communicate they never forget. They cannot avoid it. It is now spontaneous with them, for ciples, it is said, the "word of the Lord at present liest. To this end he became God gave them the disposition when he mightily grew, and prevailed." It is therefore man, gave his life a ransom for man, and gave them their new nature. Like a cool shadow in a scorehing day, their counsel revives the perplexed, and their sympathy cheers the sad. Like the clustering dates ungrudgingly showered on the passenger. their generosity and hospitality are a boon to all who need them. And like the palm tree pointing to the hidden well, their sure direction guides the weary seeker to the Fountain where he drinks and lives for ever. Such a one was Barnabas, the Son of Consolation, in whose large heart and tender wisdom, afflicted conscience and wounded spirits found the balm which healed them. a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost." And such were Gains, and Aquila, and Lydia, and Dorcas, whose willing roof and untiring bounty made churches their debtors, and who found in the prayers of the poor their payment. And such was Philip the Evangelist, who put the timely question to Jesus, his blood, his sufferings, and his the Ethiopian, and business-like and brotherdeath."-Such was the judgment of this like sat down in the chariot beside him, and pointed out so plain that way to heaven which the earnest stranger was so fain to almost any page in the history of idolatry. find. And such in later times have been many of the Church Universal's worthies: same truth to be collected from the history Bernard Gilpin, whose open hand and invitof religion among the nations of Christen- ing door softened towards the Gospel the rude heart of Northumberland. John Thornton, of whom it was remarked, "Were there but a thousand living Christians of great opu-lence likeminded with him, the nation would be convinced of the good operation of the Gospel." William Wilberforce, who, in addition to countless acts of considerate philanthropy, sought out and sent to college young men of principle and promise, and saw his liberality rewarded when they became judges of the land, and distinguished ministers of the Gospel; Howell Harris, who filled his Trevecca mansion with scores faith in the blood of a Redeemer, which is of disabled and destitute Christians, and properly the doctrine of the Cross, that of amidst the tears of a hundred adopted chiljustification by human works, merits, and dren, passed away to that beloved Savious penances. And in proportion as they thus whom hungry he feel, and a stranger he had disguised or disfigured the peculiar truths of taken in; Mrs. Fletcher, of Madeley the Gospel, both piety and morality decay- who devoted her long widowhood to praye Mrs. Fletcher, of Madeley

doctrines of the Cross as the inscription on And such in your place and your measure their hanner, came forth to combat in the may each of you who are Christians at all name and in the strength of the Captain of aspire to become. "Herein is the Father our salvation. Other attempts had been glorified that ye bear much fruit," Kind more than once made to cleanse the Church looks, kind words, kind deeds, advice thoughtfully and honestly given, trouble cheerfully taken, visits to the sick and the mourning, when your heart goes with you and you are in a mood for prayer, gifts of your substance, large enough to make you interested in the cause to which you contribute, and intercessions as earnest as these gifts are cordial: such are true fruits of righteousness; such are the genuine produce of a thriving palm.—From "The Palm" by the Rev. J. Hamilton.

THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS.

Addressed to the Church of England young Men's Society for aiding Missions at Home

A few years ago the writer of this paper aid a visit to a spot in Gloucestershire, known by the name of " The seven springs.' In a small natural basin of sand, seven tiny fountains welled forth at intervals a few drops of water, the whole quantity thrown up in a minute being little more than sufficient to fill an ordinary-sized tumbler. The water thus collected oozed its way from its sandy bed, and, forming a thread-like rivulet, tripped on its silent path, and was soon lost apparently for ever, to the eye. At a future period, the writer stood upon London Bridge, and surveyed from its parapets the broad and noble stream which rolled beneath its arches. bearing on its bosom the stately merchantman, freighted with the produce of almost every country under the heavens. Yet from the tiny fountains just described this mighty mass of waters have originally flowed! The Seven Springs are the sources of the Thames. that father of English rivers. How striking was the contrast! How powerful an illustration it presented of the vision of the holy waters described by the prophet Ezekiel, (chap. xlvii) which were at first only ancle deep, then reached to the loins, and finally became a river that could not be passed over !

With feelings somewhat analogous to those portrayed above, the writer surveys two volumes now lying upon his table. The one is a recent report of the Church Missionary Society, with its list of devoted missionaries and labourers—its ramified stations—its multiplied schools—its opulent patrons—its balance sheet, amounting not only to thousands, but to ten times ten thousand pounds —and its lists of subscribers and auxiliaries. perplexing to the eye, from their number and variety. The other volume, which attracts notice, is one containing the Reports of the same Society during the first years of its progress. It has within its pages soul-stirring sermons, by such eminent men of God ns Scott, Simeon, Cecil, Biddulph, and Venn. It has scattered among its slender list of subscribers the honoured names of Wilberforce, Gambier, John Newton, Henry Martyn, Bacon the sculptor, and Hannah More; but still, notwithstanding all these aids, it displays pecuniary resources so small external circumstances so discouragingand operations so contracted—that the pions soul, surveying the mighty results which have sprung from such slender beginnings, must exclaim: What great things God had wrought! Who hath despised the day of

small things? In the first year of the Society's operations, the annual subscriptions are only £177; the donations, £734. In the fourth year, the gross amount is even less-the subscriptions being £383; the donations, £157. A sermon preached by such a man as Cecil yields only £2 16s. 6d.; and the Committee express their obligations to clergymen who will assist them by such sermonseven if it be once in two or three years. Nor are other difficulties awanting. On the second anniversary the Committee laments that not one suitable party could be found to act as their missionary; and even up to the fifth year of their establishment they appear to have toiled on without having any more cheering fact to report to their subscri hers than the execution of a few translations. and the arrival of their first missionaries at the scene of their future labours.

Discouraging as such events must have een at the time, how cheering ought the retrospect of them to be to those who in a spirit of self-distrust, humility, prayer, and ove of the Saviour, have cast in their lot with the Church of England Young Men's Missionary Society! What gratitude is due by them to God for having, in the outset of their course, smoothed the path from so many difficulties, besides raising up so many willing minds and Christian benefactors! May the sketch given above cheer the members of this society to increased thankfulness and persevering labour !! May they ever remember, that on the closeness of their own walk with God, the efficacy of their exertions must greatly depend. The flash of youthful cuthusisam may prompt to spas-modic exertion; but it will soon languish and decay. It is only zeal kindled by the Holy Spirit, and sustained by watchfulness and prayer, which will outlive the difficulties incidental to this Society, and vevery scheme of Christian usefulness. May the great Lord of the Vineyard raise up many young men of such a spirit to engage in this work

DISSENTING RELIGIOUS BODIES IN late visit to Barcelona, the French Pro-

RUSSIA.

Whilst Russia presses herself on our notice by ever increasing political and ecclesiastica machinery from all, but the very few initiated, who are indispensable to guide its movements. Hence, while every other European power must submit to have its councils and designs revealed, more or less, by the leading journals of the day, through the medium of that Arguseyed class, known by the name of "Our Own Correspondent," no such personage exists at St. Petersburgh or Moscow; and even those who live on the contines of this hermeticallywhat is passing within a few wersts of their domicile. In such a state of things, our natural desire to learn how the kingdom of God progresses in that vast empire, is glad to avail itself of any light, which even official docu-ments now and then afford; and of these, a very remarkable one now lies before me. It purports to be the report of the Minister of the purports to be the report of the Minister of the Interior for 18-16 (such reports never find their way to the public for at least nine or ten months after date, thus giving time for the various grades of political censorship to sift, polish, and excerp, as may be deemed advisable), and contains a statement of the relative position of all the different sects, Christian or un-Christian, which are tolerated in Russia, comprehending a sum total of 8.530.255 individuals; together a sum total of 8,830,255 individuals; together with an exact list of their clergy and respective places of worship; all which may, perhaps, be most graphically given in the following comparative table :-

Names and Number of the Sects. Amount Places of of Clergy. Worship 29 2,158 2,250 98 51 52 Roman Catholics . 2,769,929
Armenian Catholics 19,995
Armenian Greeks . 364,246
Lutherans 1,756,763
Reformed (or Cal-2,264 440
 Vinists)
 14,361
 31

 Jews
 1,158,648
 5,239

 Mohammedans
 2,322,021
 18,550

 001,548
 6,674
 Lama Worshippers 224,518 6,674 Various other Heathen Sects 169,749
Total in round 507

numbers 8,830,000 36,000 11,000 These 11,000 places of religious worship, are exclusive of convents and monasteries,

therein 145. vear, three Lutherans and seventy-three Jews, while the Protestant Church is stated to have been increased by fifty-three Roman Catholics and thirty-three Jews. It is deserving notice, that no conversion from the Greek Orthodox Church is alluded to. Yet it would be an erroneous deduction, from this omission, that none such had occurred. The fact being, that whoever leaves the pale of the Russian Establishment, disappears at the same time from the country, either voluntarily by flight, (as in the case of Prince Gazarin,) or involuntarily by banishment (as Siberia's list can testify,) or by purpose of better instruction, so that such apostates are never enrolled in any Russian ecclesi-astical register. Yet that cases of this kind do of self-denial, renunciation of worldly, and high souled exposure to personal, or (still worse) family suffering, such as European civilization knows nought of save in Russia; but which, if made known, would prove that the ancient spirit of martyrdom is not extinguished.

The same official document from which have already so largely quoted, informs us, that the Roman Catholic Church possesses an aid-fund, for her special use in Russia, which amounted, on the 1st of January, 1846, to 887,448 silver rubles [about 3s. 6d each in value.] Of this large sum, 300,000 rubles are, however, severed, and formed into a species of sinking fund, of which the interest alone can be raised, and which is appropriated solely to the repair and maintenance of Roman Catholic churches. The Roman Catholic Seminary in St. Petersburg now contains its full complement of farty pupils, and the pre-viously existing disputes between the Armenian (or Gregorian) Catholic clergy and their flocks, are officially appointed to have entirely ceased from the time when the Romish Propagandists were expelled from the trans-Caucasian provinces.

In running the eye over the foregoing table, the question naturally occurs, " How many of those called Christian communities, may we hope are really instructed to place their hopes of salvation on the finished work of Christ?-Evangelical Christendom.

PROTESTANTISM IN SPAIN. - There is not perhaps, a large city in Spain where there are not a number of French Protestants, who, attracted thither by the prospect of finding scope for their industry, at length become incorporated with the nation whose hospitality they have sought, and at the same time cease to profess the faith of their fathers. The Society for the Evangelization of Scattered Protestants, whose seat is at Nismes, has ascertained that Ithere are in the city of Barcelona at least eighty meadow near the granary of Part Dien, where Protestants speaking the French language, All they were attached to one cord, made fast to Louis Frossard, a French paster, by whom they trees at stated intervals, with their hands ittel have been recently visited found them wholly behind their backs, and numerous pickets of destitute of the means of religious instruction, soldiers disposed so as by one discharge to idolater, have been wholly without success. The case of the Mexicans, who may be considered as among the most success. The case of the Mexicans, who may be considered as among the most success. The case of the Mexicans as among the most success. The case of the Mexicans and Transfer of the most success. The case of the most success. The case of the Mexicans are among the most success. The case of the most success of the most success. The case of the most success of the most success. The case of the most success of the most success. The case of the most success of the mo

resident in that city, were formed by M. sard into a Church, under the direction of by ever increasing political and ecclesiastical encroachments, she contrives, by a perfection of police regulations, before which even that of Fouche must hide its diminished head, to "withdraw in state from human eyes;" and before the other European consuls, a piece of the contribution of the subject before the other European consuls, a piece of while working her ends with a puissance al- ground was obtained for a Protestant cemetery, most irresistible, knows how to conceal the and a considerable sum voted for its appropriground was obtained for a Protestant cemetery, ation to that purpose. The building of the walls enclosing it was immediately commenced, and the entrance will be surmounted by the inscription "Cemetery of Protestant Christians."

M. Frossard, during his stay in Barcelona, officiated at the funeral of an infant, and a few officiated at the funeral of an intant, and a few days afterwards at that of an English sailor. On these two occasions, special permission having been obtained of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities, M. Frossard had an opportunity of meeting his brethren publicity, in the Protestant burial-ground, and of presenting to them the consolations of the Gospel-During the few weeks he remained in the city he also conducted diving worship several times. he also conducted divine worship several times, administered the Lord's Supper, and took measures for establishing a school and a place of Protestant worship.—Evangelical Christendom.

> SCENES IN FRANCE, A. D. 1793. The scenes in the prisons which preceded the executions, [at Nantes] exceeded all that io-mance had figured of the terrible. Many women died of terror, the moment a man entered their cells, conceiving they were about to be led out to the Noyades [Drownings;] the floors were covered with the bodies of their infants, numbers of whom were yet quivering in the agonies of death. On one occasion, the inspector entered the prison to seek for a child, where the evening before he had left above three hundred infants; they were all gone in the morning, having been drowned the preceding night. To all the representations of the citizens in 52 swered, "They are all vipers; let them be sti-007 fled." Three hundred young women of 927 Nantes were drowned by him in one night; so far from having had any share in political 33 discussions, they were of the unfortunate class 650 who live by the pleasures of others. Several 6,159 hundred persons were thrown every night, for some months, into the river, their shricks at being let out of the entrepot on board the barks. wakened all the inhabitants of the town, and froze every heart with horror. Fifteen thou-sand persons perished there by the hands of the executioner, or of diseases in prison, in one month; the total victims of the Reign of Terror

are exclusive of convents and monasteries, which are enumerated as follows:

Roman Catholics for both sexes 106, Containing Monks and Nuns to the number of 1664. Armenian Gregorian religious thouses 31. Amount of Monks and Nuns to Collot d' Herbois. "Ye are dying of fatigue," said the judges and the executioner houses 31. Amount of Monks and Nuns to Collot d' Herbois. "Ye publicans," replied he. "the amount of sour laboure to contain the container of sour laboure to contain the container of the their of the container of the their of the container of the terms of the container he, " the amount of your labours is nothing to The next subject touched on in the report is the result of proselytizing, which is reported to have produced in the year 1846, conversions to the orthodox (established) Greek Church from the Roman Catholic Communion, 3,328; but from the Protestant no less than 32,932! To the Romish Church there went over in the same embraced each other with transports of enthusi-

embraced each ether with transports of enthusiasm, exclaiming—

"Mourir pour la patrie,
Est he sort le plus doux,
Le plus digne d'envie."
Many women watched for the hour when their husbands were to pass to execution, precipitated themselves upon the chariot, locked them in their arms, and voluntarily suffered death by their side. Daughters surrendered their honour to save their parents' lives, but the monsters who violated them, adding treachery to crime, led them out to behold the execution of the objects for whom they had submitted to sacrifices worse than death itself.

Deeming the daily execution of fifteen or twenty such persons too tardy a display of

twenty such persons too tardy a display of Republican vengeance, Collot d'Herbois latastical register. Yet that cases of this kind do occur, and that not unfrequently, is well known to all in any degree familiar with the private annals of Russian families. But the persecution which any public notice of such events has been known to draw down on the remaining deters from the continuous determined with uplifted sabres, threatened with instant death, whoever moved from the posiof the file, two cannon loaded with grape, were so placed as to enfilade the whole. The wretched victims beheld with firmness the awful preparations, and continued singing the patriotic hymns of the Lyonese, till the signal was given, and the guns were discharged. Few were so fortunate as to obtain death at the first fire, the greater part were merely mutilated, and fell uttering piercing cries, and beseeching the soldiers to put a period to their sufferings. Broken limbs, torn off by the shot, were scattered in every direction, while blood flowed in torrents into the ditches on either side of the line. A second and a third discharge were insufficient to complete the work of destruction, till at length the gendamerie, unable to witness such protracted sufferings, tushed in and despatched the survivors with their sabres. The bodies were collected and thrown into the Rhone.

On the following day, this bloody scene was renewed on a still greater scale. Two hundred and nine captives, drawn from the prisons ot Roanne, were brought before the revolutionary judges, at the Hotel de Ville, and after merely interrogating them as to their names and professions, the lieutenant of the gendarmerie read a sentence, condemning them fall to he executed together. In vain several exclaimed they had been mistaken for others, that they were not the persons condemned. With such precipitance was the affair conducted, that two commissaries of the prison ware led out whong with their captives atheir origs. thein real authors were alike disregarded, of In passing the bridge alorand, the error, was discovered, upon the prisoners being counted it was intunated to Collett, d'Hurbois, that there were too many. "What signifies it," said tie, "that there are too many; if they die.to-day, they cannot die to-morrow." The whole were brought to the place of execution, a

solate home with orphans and the pious

to escape. The great numbers who survived the discharge, reinlered the work of destruction a most laborious operation, and several were still breathing on the following day, when bodies were mingled with quick lime and cast into a common grave. Collet d'He

chery from a distance, by means of the which they directed to the spot. here were All the other fasillades, of white manner. neveral, were conducted in er the windows One of them was execumited Fouche, with of a hotel on the meenty courtezans, were thirty Jacobins a they rose from the table to engaged at ducle. The bodies of the slain enjoy ther in such numbers down the Rhone were waters were poisoned, and the danger of thegion at length obliged Collot d'Herhois to mmit them to the earth .- Allison's History

The Vereau.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1848.

Publicity has recently been given, in the Colonial Church Chronicle, to a somewhat interesting proceeding connected with the infant Church in New-Zealand. It is no less than a meeting of the Bishop and Clergy-consisting of three Archdeacons, four Presbyters, and two Deacons, which does not, however, comprise the whole of the Clergy in the island-for the purpose of holding what the account denominates " the first Diocesan Synod" in that part of the British possessions. It appears that, after opening the proceedings with prayer in the Church of Waimate, the Bishop drew the attention of the Clergy to certain questions which having been carefully considered, " the decision of the Synod was embodied in" a number of regulations "which are designated by the name of Canons. They refer to I. BAPTISM. Canon 1. On the Baptism of Infants in places where proper Sponsors cannot be obtained; Canon 2. On the Baptism of the Infant children of unbaptized parents &c; Canon, 3. On the Baptism of Adults; Canon 4. On the qualification for Baptism; Canon 5. On Bigamy .- II. Confirmation. Canon 6. On the probation of newly baptized persons; Canon 7, On the admission into the Church of England of persons baptized in other Communions .- III. THE SACRAMENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER. Canon S. On the examination of Candidates for admission to the Lord's Supper. Canon 9. On the Offertory, &c .- IV. DISCIPLINE AND SYSTEM. Canon 10. On the Census; Canon 11. On the Marriage and Burial of unbaptized persons; Canon 12. On Cycles of Visitation; Canon 13. On native Teachers, and their duties; Canon 14. On Discipline and Excommunication; Canon 15. On Central Schools.

We enter into no detail of the rules laid down under the heads thus enumerated. They were discussed and adopted by men of local information, deeply interested in the peaceable and judicious working and the utmost practicable advance of the mission to which they have devoted their lives; and it is to be concluded (that they have resolved upon a course of proceeding calculated to promote these ends. But the question which presents itself, as of immediate bearing upon the interests of the Church of England in other parts of Her Majesty's foreign possessions, is this: Have the Canons, thus passed, any binding force upon the Clergy and the Laity of New Zealand-and would Canons enacted by a similar process in other Colonial Dioceses have such binding force, not upon the parties only who have adopted them, but also upon their successors, and upon those who were not called to council 1

We assume at once that no rule has been adopted, nor would be in other imaginable cases, which conflicts with the laws of the mother Church in England. But in matters which remain discretionary, has a Synod, composed of the Bishops and Clergy in any Diocese, power to enact Canons, and can they be enforced ? Imagine the case of a Clergyman, who removes into the Diocese of New Zealand subsequently to the passing of the Canons above described, and who is not willing to relinquish that discretionary power which the first Diocesan Synod has limited—could he be proceeded against for setting at naught the legislation of that body?

We do not feel ourselves competent to pronounce an opinion either one way or the other. It is rather remarkable that the intelligence respecting this Synod does not come to us through the channel where above all others we might have looked for it-that is, the Monthly Record of the Church Missionary Society, whose agents exclusively, with the Bishop, composed that assembly-and we do not know whether that does not indicate some doubt of the tenableness of the proceeding, on the part of the cautious and experienced conductors of the Society. But, if it should be found that Diocesan Synods of this kind may not only be convened, but have power to enact Canons which shall bind the Colonial. Church-Clergy and Lay-then it would at once appear, that the daughter Dioceacs in the Colonies possess a faculty of

Europe is defery right-minded Colonial tention an, how this faculty may be brought Cluate and healthful exercise, for the inreased efficiency of the ministry of the bois and Fouché, were witnesses of this res | Church, and the promotion of godliness and zeal among her Laity.

> The latest accounts from the other side of the Atlantic assure us that disavowals have been made, by the various Sovereigns of Europe, of every intention of interfering with the French people in the course upon which that high-spirited but fickle nation has entered for an entire change-undoubtedly intended to be an amelioration-of its political institutions.

This is a cause of great thankfulness Louis Philippe accepted the French crown under circumstances which ought to forbid all desire on his part, or that of his adherents, that foreign nations should interpose on his behalf:—the same nations have no claim for interference in favour of any one else, since they recognised the exclusion of the former dynasty, when they entered into relations with the Sovereign who stepped into Charles the tenth's place by the will of the people. That an enger desire exists, among crowned heads, to oppose, if it could be effectually done, this setting-up of kings and putting-them-down again, by the people at their own choice and pleasure, may be assumed; but sovereigns got so little, either glory or profit, by meddling with French internal affairs formerly, that it is natural they should be cautious how they interfere now: and, indeed, advices from the continent of Europe, hitherto, have given evidence of much more need for conciliation, on the part of the Sovereign Princes, towards their own subjects to keep them quiet and submissive, than of encouragement for them to pick a quarrel with the French republi-

While we thus rejoice at the prevailing disposition towards non-interference, and the readiness with which the British Government, and some others, stepped forward to recognise the Provisional Government established by the irregularly, but for the time irresistibly pronounced will of those who substituted their own despotism for the despotism of the King with his Cabinet, we confess that we can see, in the recent events, nothing to bespeak our sympathy so as to draw forth congratulation towards the French people. That the ambassadors of Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, and other countries, entered promptly into friendly communica. tions with the de facto governing body at Paris, is expedient and becoming; but for the Ambassador from the United States to tender at once his "congratulations," seems to us, we must confess, a very reprehensible piece of impertinence. He commenced his address to the Provisional Government, on the 29th of February, with this paragraph:

"As representative of the United States, charged with care of the rights and interests of my country, and of my fellow-citizens residing in France, and being at too great a distance to await instructions, I seize the earliest opportunity of offering my congratulations, persuaded that my Government will approve the step, of which I have taken the initiative."

It seems to us quite likely that of the step thus taken by Mr. Rush no disapprobation will be signified by his Government, because it will be popular with the great bulk of North American republicans: but we are well persuaded that in their own breasts there remains many a grave doubt and hesitation, whether the events just initiated by brute force and popular excitement will produce for France any real cause for congratulation. None is furnished by the mere change of the monarchical form of government for that of a republic; least of all in France where such a change was made once, and brought upon the nation calamities which the mind shrinks from recalling to memory. The republicans of 1848 are singing over the remains of their companions, who lost their lives in the conflict with the force sent against them by the authorities of the monarchy, the very words "mourir pour la patrie" &c., which the monarchists made their own funeral songs as they were sent forth to butchery by the republicans of 1793. (See the article from Allison's History, on our first page.) Wha strong and sufficient reason have we, at this day, for anticipating that the events of: las February will usher in for France a period of liberty and brotherhood, inore than what might have been attained by a course of moral force opposition to arbitrary government -if moral force there was in the nation sufficient to make its weight felt by corrupt men in power? But if there was not, verily it is not the application of physical violence and the excitement of national vanity, that will secure freedom and equal rights. Men of great fame and powerful minds have been turnultuously invested with the func-

"There are amongst them minds of no common mould. LAMARTINE, Louis BLANC, and Anago, with all their, eccentricities self-government in which their mother in and all their offence to English prejudice, are

tions of government. They are appointed

to govern the nation : but who governs then?

The London Times, not unjustly, describes

thus the Provisional Government of the

French Republic, and the task set to their

by their constituents:

and it deserves the at- | men of the highest genius. Their hves have been devoted to visions of social regeneration They have worked at their theory of society n their closets, and become enamoured o their splendid, though may be impracticable answer to the problem. Like magicians trifling with spells which they could not master, they suddenly find that they have shaken the earth to its basis, expelled a dynasty, and inaugurated themselves in its place. destinies of France are in their hands. They must now act. Thirty-five millions ask an edict a-day. Paris is continually thundering at the doors of their council-room- Where is our new constitution? Make us all brothers. Make us all gods."

We are afraid, there is too much truth in the interpretation of present revolutionary feeling in France which closes this extract. We see no good in that equality which the revolution establishes, by making the vote of the most ignorant and vicious-provided he have not forfeited civil rights by course for ages, began to be so terribly shaken. of law-weigh as much as that of the most enlightened and pure, in selecting the it is also remarkable, that each part of the sermen who are to frame a constitution and vice (including the lessons) relates more or less establish a permanent Government for the French Republic. The men most lavish of promises to deify the vain, and to make the profligate share the earnings of the industrious, has the greatest chance of success, unless that kind of revolution, in sense and feeling, should take place among the electors throughout the Departments, for which the writer in the Times expresses his solicitude in the following paragraph:

"We will frankly say that the distinguished men now sitting at the Hotel de Ville cannot better employ the brief interval between this and the 9th of next month, when the election is to take place, than in imparting to the people some of their own good sense and good feeling. Whatever may be the virtue and wisdom of the majority in France, it is evident there are large masses of uninformed, unenlightened, ill-tempered, and irreligious men. What are those but semi-barbarians who have combined together to exclude from employment and to ban. ish from the soil the British labourers, mechanics, and engineers employed on the railroads-works made, be it remembered. in a very great measure with British money and British instructions? What else can be said of those who have driven from the factories of Rouen many hundreds of industrious and peaceable British subjects, now forced to beg their way back to this country? M. DE LAMARTINE laments these atrocities, but his lamentations will be of little avail when he has confined to the savage perpetrators the task of regenerating their country, England is incapable of such brutality. A dozen times in her history she has invited foreign refugees to her shores. The blood of French and Flemish emigrants flows in the veins of the Englishman. We could venure to say, that half the House of Commons could trace back their pedigrees to some victim of foreign persecution welcomed to this hospitable, soil. Many thousand Germans, Frenchmen, and Belgians are receiving wages in this metropolis to the exclusion of our native industry. No one lifts a finger against them. Only last night an equestrian troupe from Franconi's opened Drury-lane, and will probably be found a formidable rival of Astley's. We do not doubt the fraternal spirit of the men composing the Provincial Government. When hey acknowledge with sympathy the greeting of our Chartists, they feel that France and England should dwell together as brothers, and they naturally desire a similarity of institutions. The people, unfortunately, show no such largeness of soul. If the English Chartists who sent that friendly and flatter. ng deputation should present themselves at Rouen, or Orleans, or Tours, or even at Paris, and ask a day's work, they would find themselves hunted from works raised by English money, and pursued with maledictions to the coast, there to perish unless rescued by British benevolence. Such are the peo. ple who on the 9th of next month will have to meet under the banner of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, and elect the assembly which is to establish these principles in everlasting institutions. We put it to these high-souled and eloquent men, seeing that they have now east the die, and cannot withdraw the decree they have issued, could her even desire it, that now is the time to aspire this vast constituency with some of

he world." We have thought it right to depart from our usual course, on this occasion, by entering thus editorially upon the day's exciting topic of political intelliof the spread of liberty, equality, and fraternity. The true Christian desires the universal prevalence of liberty to serve God and to do good to his neighbours' should have equal rights, and that he should conscientiously regard his neighbour's interests as those of a brotherwhat sincere disciple of Christ would not devoutly pray for such a consummation! But republicanism has given no evidence of efficiency towards these ends, in preference to monarchy. The republic of Virginia sends her citizen to the penitentiary for teaching a black woman to read the Bible! A coloured man, however well educated and refined in manners, will not be allowed a passage in an American Liner, on terms of equality with whites, though possibly inferior to him in education and good breeding. What, therefore, the cause of freedom has gained by the recent French revolution, it as yet wholly to be learnt; and though the Christian may ardently wish, he has for the present still

that fraternal spirit, they, profess to teach

to the French nation as a necessary consequence : enlarged means of doing good, and steadfast guarantees for the enjoyment of St. Jude's. **₩**, # **₩**

In another column will be found the terms in which the President of the United States has notified Congress of the change of government which has taken place in course adopted by the U.S. Ambassador

EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCE .- It is a range fact that on Sunday the 13th instant, February] it was lifty seven years since the norning service of the Church was the same throughout as on that day. The last time that the Sixth Sunday after the Epiphany fell on the 13th February, was in the year 1791, the year in which the King of France and his family fled from Paris and when " the powers of the Heavens?? which had remained unmoved Again in 1818, has the King been compelled

o one subject-viz. the great series of events

referred to in the Gospel of the day .-Copied by a Friend, from the Constitution or Cork Advertiser.

THE REV. HUGH McNEILE, D. D., Canon of Chester, preached his last sermon as Incumbent of St. Jude's church, Liverpool, on Sun-day morning, the 5th of March, in that place of worship, which was densely crowded, a vast number of strangers being added on that occasion to the stated congregation which of itself is sufficient to fill the church. His text was the 10th verse of the 145th Psalm: "All thy works shall praise thee, O Lord, and thy saints shall bless thee." From the Liverpoo Couries, which professes to give a verbating report of the sermon, we cut the following passage which the preacher was led to intro-duce in mentioning with gratitude the opportu-

his connection with St. Jude's: "The Lord hath granted success. It may be said of this and that man, this and that woman, not in this town only, but elsewhere, that by the mercy of God they where born here Testimonies of this kind have been graciously vouchsafed to me from time to time, and ever now, at this time, many such are given. I put one in my book this morning to read to you It is as follows:

nities for labour which God had granted during

Dear Father in Christ .- I am persuade you will not feel it intruding in me thus to address you; for I believe that as God is my record, I long after you in the bowels of Jesus Christ. It is now twelve years since I lived in Liverpool. At that time the Lord led me to St. Jude's Church, to hear the Gospel of Jesus from your lips; and he brought it with power to my soul. Blessed be his name, he has kept me in the same path till now; and in that I find rest. I am induced to write this because I can sympathise with you in those thoughts concerning many, when you are obliged to say " Who hath believed our report?" And I am sure it will strengthen your faith, and comfort you, to know, that this and that man was borr there. I was born there.

Go forth, then, dearly beloved in the Lord to your new charge, where you will not shur to declare the whole counsel of God,-a free salvation, without money and without price. This you have told, and will tell, keeping back none of the truth. There are under shepherds who cause hearts to be cast down which the Lord would not cast down, by hiding Christ, Surely, dear sir, we have reason to bless God, nothing else will satisfy the longing souls, and give joy and peace, but eternal, unchangeable love. He so loves his bride that he cannot live without her. He says, "Because I live, ye shall live also." This is a precious truth to know and realise in our daily experience—our union in and with our precious Lord, as members of his body, joint heirs of his eternal inhe-ritance, which he hath prepared for us before the foundation of the world. And also to know that the Lord reigneth; that though kingdoms may fall, and men's hearts quake for fear, ye he who hath this hone in him may shout for joy, for his complete redemption draweth nigh. And now, having trespassed so far, I would further beg that you would write

I know your engagements may forbid; but it would be regarded with thankfulness.' "This is from a tradesman, not now residing here, but who did, as he says, reside here twelve years ago. And with such testimonies from various parts of the country, and from the metropolis, God has blest his ministry in this metropolis, God has blest his

house. To him be all the praise."

The preacher, at the close of his discourse nentioned that he did not attempt to produce that excitement which usually accompanie what are called farewell sermons; from many of the congregation to whom he had been m nistering he did not expect to be separated in St. Jude's itself he hoped to preach often though not as the Pastor, yet as the friend and brother of many of the Lord's children in that congregation. We subjoin the closing passage, as given in the report before us:

"All things are ready. The oxen and

the fallings are killed; the marriage supper is prepared; the invitation has gone forth: 'Come, for all things are ready.' We are now about to celebrate this precious supper, in the ordinance of remembrance Jesus Christ has left. Thus we shall conclude our connexion as pasgence. It is a topic which speaks largely tor and people around the Lord's table. And when these strangers leave us, and go away to their respective homes, and are making their comments in the streets on what they have heard, we shall pray for them, that Gor would cause this day to he long remembered in conveying truth to the souls of men. I doubt souls as well as bodies. That every one not but it may be a cause of disappointment to some of their minds that they have been thus addressed; that instead of a moving sceneinstead of yielding to my heart's affections towards the people I love, and speaking in a way to draw out their natural affections towards myself, and so causing excitement—that in-stead of this I have preached the gospel this day. Be it so, It is just what I intended, None of you are concerned with what passes between me and my people. But all of you are deeply concerned with what passes between you and your God. Believe on the Lord Jesus

coming here, we do not part. We shall meet around the throne of grace, and in the house of prayer, I trust, often, if our lives be spared. All his works shall praise him—his saints shall

bless him .- Amen." In connection with the above, we find in the same paper an account of the consecration of Sr. Paul's Chunch, Prince's Park, Liverpool, which took place on Thursday, the 2nd of March, by the Lond Archinishop or Can-TERBURY elect, who preached on the occasion, taking for his text the 20th verse in the 5th chapter of St. Paul's second epistle to the Colervently to pray for, those su bstantial and abiding benefits to spring forth, from the movement, of which it has secured neither ciled to God." The Rev. Dr. MoNsile Society, has been performed by the Loan Tract

officiated in the desk; the newly consecrated building being that of which he was to be the Incumbent on resigning the ministerial charge

DIARY OF A CHRISTIAN WARRIOR. - Captain Vinton, of the United States' Army, who fell during the bombardment of Vera Cruz-brother to the Rev. Dr., Vinton of Boston-became a decided Christian, and even formed plans for entering into the ministry, while engaged in the duties connected with earthly warfare. France, and of his approbation of the In a letter from Fort Taylor, he gives the following account of his manner of spending his time: the "palmetto temple" he speaks of, seems to have been a grove of trees whose trunks formed the pillars and their foliage the dome of its ecclesiastical architecture:

" Since I have been here, which is five or six weeks, the following has been my daily course : rise at reveille; private devotions; study Greek and Hebrew; walk to my pulmetto temple, a mile distant; Church service aloud; return to reading; dinner; reading alond with Major G.; study Greek an hour walk with Major G. to palmetto temple; soci-al prayer and hymn; return to tea; Bible class of twenty soldiers and two or three officers, in the evening; after tattoo, retire to my tent; Greek and Hebrew or religious reading; private devotions and bed. On Sundays we have public worship, with good attendance from the nen and officers, the Major and I officiating alternately. Our interruptions are so few, that the foregoing routine is carried on with regulaity day after day."

THE HORRORS BROUGHT ON BY SLAVERY. In admitting the following article, we have to vercome great reluctance to allow, even as needful statement of fact, that blasphemous language to go forth which springs out of the presentation by the Grand Jury, couched in the ordinary form of their finding; when will Virginia, with her many professors of Christianity, wipe off the blot of an institution which carries such consequences in its train!

"The Boston Chronotype of the 26th ult., contains a report of the trial and conviction of Mattha Christian at the August term of the Common Pleas, for 1817, in Wood county, Virginia, on a charge of teaching a slave to read the Bible! The following is the indictment, and we commend it to the careful consideration of all who claim to be humane and Christian citizens:

Wood County, to wir.-The Grand Jutors empanelled and sworn to inquire of offences committed in the body of said county on their oath present : That Martha Christian late of said county, being an evil disposed per-son, on the fourth day of July, in the year of our blessed Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, at Righteous Ridge, in said county, not having the fear of God before her eyes, but moved and instigated by the Devil, wickedly, maliciously, and feloniously, did teach a certain black and negro woman, named Rebecca, alias Black Beck, to read in the Bible, to the great displeasure of Almighty God, to the pernicious example of others in like case offending, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonrealth of Virginia.

"Unnatural and inhuman as it may seem, the defendant in the case was found guilty, and on the next morning was brought into Court for sentence. Judge Shacklebar dwelt upon the great favour extended towards her on per trial; the enormity of the offence, and the necessity of faithfully administering the law; and she was sentenced to ten years confinement in the penitentiary, and to pay the costs. The defendant's counsel immediately appealed from the cruel sentence, and the parties are

now awaiting a decision in a higher Court.
"Those who read this indictment cannot fail to see how ill adapted the forms and precedents of Common Law are to the demands of slavery."-Rochester Daily Democra'.

VALUE OF RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE UPON SEA MEN, acknowledged by Insurance Companies —It is a matter of thankfulness, that public bodies are beginning to feel the close connection subsisting between the moral and religious character of men, and the temporal interests which are placed under their charge. The must trust his goods and credit to the care of his servants,-the proprietor, whose possessions, to a great extent, must necessa-rily be in the keeping of others, are deeply interested in the moral and religious principles of those on whom this responsibility devolves. We are led to these remarks by observing in the list of acknowledgments last week to the Prot. Ep. Ch. Missionary Society for Seamen in New York, the following, among other donations: General Mutual Insurance Company \$50; Union Mutual do., \$25; Mercantile Mutual do., \$75; Mutual Safety do., \$100; Semi Mutual do., \$200; Atlantic Mutual do., \$200; forming a total of \$650 from six offices. We have no doubt that the keen-sighted managers of these Institutions see clearly the vast importance of religious culture to seamen as a safeguard for the vessels and merchandize committed to their care, and we hope that the respectable offices in our own City will not be less ready, or willing either, to appreciate the fact or follow the example .- Ep. Recorder.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE .- When Commodore Stringham was at Rio Janeiro, in command of our squadron, some months ago, a great parade in behalf of the Emperor occurred on Sunday. The Brazilian ships and men of war fired a grand salute, but the American ships were silent. The next day Capt. Stringham sent an explanatory note to the proper minister of the court, saying that the Sabbath was observed in his country, and he hoped that it would be deemed a sufficient reason for not having fired the proper salute on that day, but that, with the kind and respectful feelings which he and his countrymen entertained toward Brazil, he would have the happiness of giving a salute on Monday, to which Capt.

S. received a friendly reply. The salute was S. received a friendly reply. The salute was fired and the affair ended with perfect harmony -Ep. Recorder.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown Auxiliary Religious Truct Society.—We have been favoured with a copy of the report of this Association, from which we are happy to learn that its Committee, which has been in office for four successive years, has had encouraging means of usefulness, of which the following extract gives a summary:

Furnished by the liberality of the Parent Society with several large grants of Tracts, they have distributed gratuitously thro' the entire Island and along the shores of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, Tracts to the value of £45; publications have been sold to the amount of £180, while they have made grants to Sunday Schools to the amount of £50. They have now on hand at the depositary books to the value of £124 7s 4d. and the remittance to the Parent Society of £46 14s. sig., now in Treasurer's hand, will free the Society from all

Association, and much praise is due to the members of this Association for their perseverance in this pains-taking effort, upwards of 400 Tracts are weekly distributed in Charlottetown, and they often form an occasion for preaching the Gospel, to those who either are unable or unwilling to attend the ministrations of the word.

Thus it will be seen that the Society is successful in its operations and that, without drawing largely upon the liberality of its friends, it is proceeding silently but usefully in its course of christian exertion. Your Committee are deeply interested in its success, because they know the works and the Tracts published by the Society are so well calculated o rouse the careless, to instruct the ignorant, and to alarm the wicked. This Society is the the Missionary, and a help to the Sunday School Teacher: its publications meet and attract the child in search for amusement, help in the education of youth: solace the chamber of sickness, and convey true wisdom to the

SWITZERLAND, RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE CANTON DE VAUD.—The sittings of our Grand Council, in which was discussed the proposed decree telating to religious meetings out of the pale of the National Church, was remarkable in more than one respect. On the one hand, I think that the cause of intolerance has never heen sustained by more feeble arguments. Thus, the rapporteur [or secretary] to the comnittee charged with examining and reporting upon the proposed decree, could produce nothing whatever in proof of the political character of the Free Church, founded as you are aware, in March, 1847, but a private letter, written in confidence, by a Vandois clergyman, on occasion of the proclamation which the Council of State ordered to be read from the pulpit in the month of July, 1815. He alieged as one of his notives for telusing to concede religious liberty, that it was an aristocratic liberty, because demanded by a minerity only. And while one councillor of State accused the Bible Societies of wishing to brutify (ebrutic) the people, a pastor of the National Church, deputed to the Grand Council, declared that Pharaoh and Herod were friends to religious liberty; the latter, because he built a temple to Augustus; the former, because he was willing to grant to Moses permission to offer sactifice to the Lord in Egypt, which Mores refused, saying, that if the people saw the Israelites offer their gods in socrifice, they would stone them. He, doubtless, made almsion to "Ah! gentlemen! the people, you observe, would have been more powerful than Pharaoh." The same speaker (I willingly teltein from mentioning his name) charged Methodism with " having again put forward works, making religion to consist in forms; they meet in private houses, in opposition to the Helvetic Contession of Faith, according to which, at least it men would avoid being persecuted, they must not meet till after sunrise, and in buildings set apart for that purpose." He regretted that we should have issued editions of the Bible without the apocryphal books, and accused us, (I know no: upon what ground,) of wisning to re-estab-lish prayers for the dead. One of his gravest charges against the Free Courch is, that its members celebrate Good Friday by religious services. The only argument put forth seriously (for all this will appear to you as so much ill-timed jesting) was, that the Vaudois people are opposed to religious liberty or rather to the Free Church. Now, to this assertion, we fear not to oppose another of a contrary kind, and to say, that the Yaudois are not more intolerant than other nations, and that, if they had not been excited by intolerant decrees, we should now enjoy, as during the lifteen years which preceded the revolution of 1815, entire liberty. This was demonstrated by speakers who addressed the Council in favour of religious liberty, and who completely related all the arguments of their opponents. Allowing, in default of being able to quote extracts from their speeches, to mention their names. They were: Pellis, advocate; De la Harpe, de missionar; minister; Hugonin, ex-justice of the peace; and Ducret, a member of the Free Church whose speeches were listened to with more attention than on former occasions. Some members of the radical party also proposed and supported measures of toleration, and they very nearly obtained a majority; so that this discussion may be considered as having advanced the cause of liberty.—Corresp. Ecangelica

THE PROPOSED HIERARCHY OF THE CHURCH of Rome for England .- Our leaders are aware that it was some time since determined to establish Roman Catholic sees in England, and that Westminster was fixed upon for an archbishopne, which it was expected would have been carried into effect immediately. But an obstacle to the whole scheme has been discovered, which appears likely to stand in the way of its ever being accomplished. The dig-nitaries of the Romish Church in England, as is the case generally within the sphere of its operations, are the trustees of property to a considerable amount, for charitable and other uses in connexion with the Roman Catholic religion. They hold this property in trust as Vicars Apostolic; and if they change that character, and assume the titles and dignities of English Bishops, the transition, it is consilered, would make their trusteeships, as Vicars Apostolic, null and void, and cause a lapse of the trust property in their hands, as such, to the heirs-at-law, who would be but too ready, no doubt, to put in their claims, and thereby deprive the Church of Rome in England of large funds; the disposal of which, by its ecclesiastics, contributes so materially to uphold its influence and promote its usefulness [?]. So insuperable a difficulty as this must be a permanent hinderance to an object which had been calculated upon by the Propaganda as an important means of strengthening the position and advancing the interests of the Romish Church in this country. The just apprehensions of certain members of the Anglican Church, lay as well as clerical, that mischief would arise from such an invasion of the rights of our own hishops, may therefore be set at rest .- Morning Post.

ECCLESIAS TICAL.

The Rev. John Invin, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, has been appointed Incumbent of St. Thomas? Chunch, Montreal.

THE LORD BISHOP OF FREDERICTON preached in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on Sanday 26th March. His Lordship intended to embark in, the next Muit Steamer for England.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Major Burn, No. 156 10 208; ildem, two copies, No. 148 to 191; Capt. Kirkland, No. 185 to 210; Rev. Dr. Mackie, No. 209 to 260; Mrs. General Mackie, No. 221 to 272; Massra, P. Roc, No. 156 to 208; D. Davidson, 153 to 204; T. McGiun, No. 156 to 208; H. Mulholland, No. 171 to

To Connesiondents .- Received G. G ;-W. A; will write to-morrow, if not to-day ;— W. C. E; -T. J; -J. B, will be attended to;

Local and Political Entelligence.

On Saturday last, telegraphic intelligence became known in town which had been received at New-York by the arrival of the Steamer Washington, from England on the 22nd of March. On Monday evening, at 51 o'clock, the Morning Chronicle issued another extra giving intelligence received at New-York by the Hibernia, which arrived at eleven on Sun-day night, from Liverpool on the 25th ulto.

We learn, by these arrivals, the gratifying fact that Her Majesty was delivered of a Princess on the 18th ulto.

Lord John Russell's resignation of his post

as Premier is assumed, and the Earl of Clarendan mentioned as his successor .- Mr. Hume's the in the House of Commons, that the Inthree years, was negatived—363 to 138.— A somewhat incredible paragraph of trouble in Iteland, and many lives lost, which was reported with the intelligence by the Washington. seems contradicted by the last extra which writes thus: IRELAND TRANQUIL,—The leader of Young Ireland arrested for sedition. Quotation of Bread stuffs received by the Washington:—Flour, 28s. a 29s. Wheat, Canada, 7s. a 8s. London Corn, 28s. a 32.; Flour, 26s. a 28s.—On the same subject, by Hibernia, we learn: London, March 21 .- Corn trade dull .- No quotations of prices.

Liverpool, March 24th. Wheat dull; lower prices than on the sailing of the Washington. Flour, 6d. per barrel lower, and 1s per sack. Indian Coin, 1s. per quarter lower. Indian Meal, 6d. lower. We have been in hopes of teceiving some

English papers from which to derive intelligence of a somewhat more explicit character than what is given in the telegraphic despatches. But the Halifax Extra which is to oring the English mail has not arrived at the time of But the Halifax Extra which is to bring writing (Wednesday afternoon) and we must content ourselves with mentioning that France was comparatively quiet, but her financial difficulties were great, and extensive commercial embatrassments were coning on. The Gov-ernment had legalized the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of France. If the fol-lowing paragraph is correct, it promises ill for the harmonious working, even for a temporary purpose, of the governing power provisionally

installed by the will of the insurgents.

The majority of the Provisional Government demanded the resignation of M. Ledru-Rollin. This he refused, and threatened to appeal to the people. M. Pages drew a pistol, but the matter was finally hushed up." Upwards of 500,000 men were out of em-

ployment in Paris and the principal cities. Al. de Lamartine announced to the populace that "national workshops are open for those who are without work." This was received with immense acclamation. All the ancient titles of pobility are abolished, and the qualifications, which were attached thereto, are prohibited. All political prisoners liberated-slaves in the the Colonies to be emancipated as soon as possible-kours of labour reduced: where 11 hours used to be required, they shall be 10; where 12, henceforth to be 11-articles pledged at the Mont de Piété," for sums not exceeding 10 france, to be returned to the owners, the Minister of Finance to pay the amount out of the pub lie funds—the title "royal" to be discontinued and "national" to be substituted in every in stance. A great part of the early doings of the Provisional Government manifests the necessity under which they find themselves to humour the lower classes.

Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte hastened to Paris, on heating the news of the revolution. under an impression that there might be something for him to do-probably something to get --consequently upon the events which had taken place. He offered to the Provisional Government his services, should they be needed in the then existing crisis. But he was told that the best service he could render the Provisional Government was to let them aloneor, as they seem to have politely expressed it "to retire from France for a short time."

M. Arago, the republican Minister of the Marine, sent for the French adminas in the Marine, sent for the French adminas in the Marine, sent for the French adminas in the Marine, and purchased an acre of tang, which and asked if there were any of them willing to the Bowery Theatre now stands, for about \$800, the value of which increased greatly in the lifetime. and steadiness - that he knew them all to be so, and that he was ready to appoint to the command of the fleet of the Republic any one they might choose to select. They declared their willingness to abide by his own decision. M. Arago then said that he had equal confidence in all, but that there was one among them who enjoyed an advantage which determined his choice—that of popularity—he therefore appointed Admiral Baudin to the command of the Toulon fleet. The nomination was approved of by all the Admirals present.

THE CHOLERA.—From the second report of and direction. the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission.—
"Maying received much additional information, as to the progress of cholera towards Europe, and as to the means of its prevention,"

" That the disease, as it has recently appeared in Persia, in Trebizonde, and in Russia unchanged in its general character; and that it is at the present time, according to the latest information, in a similar position to that in which it was in 1831, when its progress was arrested by the frost, previously to its advance upon Europe immediately after the thaw took

place. That the more recent experience in Russia has led to the general abandonment of the the-ory of its propagation by contagion; a conclu-sion in which, after a full consideration of the evidence presented to us, we fully concur.

the views which we adopted in re-Nation to the expediency of Special Cholera Mospitals, except in cases of peculiar necessity, have been confirmed by the coincident adoption of the same conclusions in Russia.

"That we received much information, tending to establish the conclusion, that cholera is not the sudden disease which has hitherto been supposed; that the commonly-known form of the malady is, in reality, its second stage; and that its first stage is manifested by the premonitory symptom of diarrhea, which is commonly unattended to, but which, if met by the strict observance of proper regimen, and by appropriate medicine, may be arrested before passing into the more violent and fatal stage of the disease.

"That in addition to our former recommen-

dations, we further recommend, that preparamost important measures of alleviation, the establishment of local dispensaries, where persons affected with the first stage of the disease, ns manifested by the premonitory symptoms, may be immediately placed under the proper treatment for arresting the further progress so far as it was in his power, the free govern-

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROY-At MAIL STEAM Silies.—During the past your of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of and he was drowned this admirable line of steamers made 20 vova- other countries, leaving to each to establish Montreal Gazette.

A. A. acknowledges the receipt of [ges to and from Liverpool and Boston, the dis-58. cut. J. from Col. Ord, for the Achill Herald. lance steamed being 120,000 miles. The number of nassengers conveyed from Liverpool to Halifax, 219; and from Halifax to Boston, 247. On the return trips the numbers were, from Boston to Halifax, 253; from Boston to Liverpool, 1481; and from Halifax to Liverpool, 270. The average time of each passage out was 15 days, and each passage

days, inclusive of the detention at Halifax.

17ALY.—The constitution of Rome promises the judicial tribunes to be independent of the government. No extraordinary commission is required. Ports to be in future established. The Pope prorogues legislature. The Chamber dissolves; the Council of Deputies being required to convoke a new one within three months afterwards. The sessions are to be public. The members of the Senate are appointed by the Pope, for life. The qualification of the Senators is, to be of the age of 30, and plenary xercise of civil and political rights. Senate will be chosen, "par préférence," from the Prelates and Ecclesiastics, Ministers, udges, Counsellors of State, constitutional lawyers, and possessors of an income of 4000

PRUSSIA .- At Berlin, hard fighting took place between the government troops and the people; the latter fired from behind barricades nd the roofs of houses, and did great execution. The troops fired grape, and a great deal of bloodshed took place. The alarm bells were rung, and universal terror prevailed, especially mong the women. The next day an armistice was proclaimed, on which occasion a change of ministry took place, and the King promised to forget and forgive all, and hoped the people would do the same. The people were satisfied.

Accounts from Austria as well Prussia mention conflicts between the people and the troops, in which the former, at all events showed so nuch determination as to draw concessions from their respective Governments. Disturances are mentioned as having taken place in nearly all parts of Germany, but the accounts by telegraph are so ill-arranged, defective, and partly evidently erioneous, that the greater part are not worth reprinting.

Poland.—The inhabitants of Cracow an-

ounced themselves a republic on the 14th. 15,000 insurgents were under arms the day efore. Government was compelled to release 100 political prisoners.

Russian Statistics .- According to the almanack for the year 1818, published by the Academy of St. Petersburgh, Russia in Europe reacting of St. Fetersoning, tossia in Europe covers a superficies of 90,117 square miles, with a population of 51,092,000 souls; the kingdom of Poland, an extent of 2,320 square miles, with 4,850,000 inhabitants; and the grand duchy of Finland 6,811 square miles, with 1,547,702 inhabitants. According to the last census, St. Petersburgh contained 443,000 inhabitants. In 1816, 1,677 poods of gold, one pood of platinum, and 1,199 poods of silver were extracted from the Imperial mines. [One pood is equal to 36 lbs. avoirdupois.]

Sweden .- The news of the proclamation of the French Republic created great excitement in Stockholm. The students assembled, and nad a grand torch-light procession, crying-'Vive la liberté"-" Vive la Republique"-"Vive Ledru Rollin"-"Vive Charles"-" A has les Jesuites." The police very wisely avoided nearly all interference, and the students, after perambulating the streets, very quietly dispersed.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN JACOB ASTOR OF NEW YORK. - Mr. Astor was born in the village (Walcorp, near the ancient city of Heidelberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in July, 1763, of humble parents. One of his brothers settled n London in his eighteenth year, Mr. Astor oined bim, and after remaining three years in the British metropolis, accepted an invitation from another brother, Henry, who had settled in New York toward the close of the Revolutionary War, and commenced business as a butcher in the Bowery, to emigrate to America. He sailed in November, 1783, and encountered many difficulties during a boisterous winter voyage of three months.

Mr. Astor's eldest brother, the butcher, was a kindly, generous man, and the architect of his own fortune. Although he began business without means, he speedily acquired wealth, lent John Jacob money for his speculations, and left city property, stocks and other estate to Wm. B. Astor, to the value of half a million

even in his lifetime.

Jno. Jacob Astor bought furs, studied the fur trade, and married early in life a young and amiable German demsel, who had a dowry of about \$300. Obtaining a small loan from his brother Henry, he entered into partnership with an active and intelligent Irishman, Mr. Cornelius Heeny, now of Brooklyn, then with Mr. Smith, father of Gerrit Smith, of Madison Co. under the firm of Astor & Smith. Having acquired a moderate fortune, some forty years since, he founded the American Fur Comna ny, of which he evidently had the chief control

Mr. Astor's idea of establishing, at the mouth of the Columbia River, a trading house where the finest of furs could be collected for the Chinese market and shipped direct to Canton, gave evidence of a vigorous intellect and great sagacity.

Mr. Astor lost two of his ships, had his fort

(Astoria) taken by the British, sent skilful ob servers overland to take an account of the valey of Oregon, &c., among them Mr. Ramsay Crooks, an excellent business man, and Mi Vm. V. Hunt, and would have realized much wealth from the adventure in the course of lew years, had not one of his partners sold Astoria, without his knowledge or consent, to his opponents, the North-West-Company, at the very moment when peace would have restored it to him.

During the war with England, Mr. Astor adapted his business to the crisis, and gained enormously by it. His furs in the far west, at Michilimackinack, Detroit, and elsewhere on the way to market, were placed in a situation of great danger, by the movements of opposing armies and hostile fleets, but by his own energy and tact he released them and carried them

safely to the best markets.

Ilis property is variously estimated, but seems to be not less than 20 millions of dollars. FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—The prompt recognition of the new government by the representative of the United States, at the French court, meets my full and unqualified approbation; and he ha been authorised, in a suitable manner, to make known this fact to the constituted authorities of the French republic, called upon to act upon a sudden emergency, which could not have been anticipated by his instructions. He judged rightly of the feelings and sentiments of his government and of his countrymen, when in advance of the diplomatic representatives of other countries, he was the first to recognise, ment established by the French people, The

the form of government of its own choice While this policy will be maintained towards France, now suddenly, transformed from monarchy into a republic, all our sympathies are naturally enlisted on the side of the great people, who, imitating our example, have resolved to he free. That such sympathy should exist on the part of the people of the United States with free government in every part of the world, and especially in France, is not remarkable. We can never forget that France was our early friend in our eventful revolution, and generously aided us in shaking of a foreign yoke and becoming a free and independent people. We have enjoyed the blessings of our system of well-regulated self-government for near three-fourths of a century and can properly appreciate its value. Our ardent and sin cere congratulations are extended to the patriotic people of France, upon their noble, and future government liberal institutions similar to our own. It is not doubted that under the benign influence of free institutions, the enlighten-ed statesmen of republican France will find it to be for her true interest and permanent glory, to cultivate with the United States the most libe-

and prosperity of both nations will be promoted. HAPPINESS OF THE VIENNESS DANSEUSES .-It appears from United States' papers, that two of the young dancers from Vienna, who some time ago delighted Canadian spectators by their innocence and happiness under the guardianship of Madame Weiss, have so ill appreciated their advantages as to run away from the whole of them, while at New Orleans, taking the direction, so far as was known, to Mobile. The account given of it by the papers, in describing the feeling of bereavement which pervades the remainder of the troupe, slily hint that its character in a great measure partakes of regret at not being in the place of the run-aways.

al principles of international intercourse and

commercial reciprocity, whereby the happiness

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA .- We learn from the best authority, that the sum requisite to commence work on the Watertown and Rome railroad, (the road from Rome to Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence, opposite Kingston, Canada West) has been subscribed, and that the directors are now busy making preparations to commence the survey and the letting of con-

The principal part of the stock, so far, has been taken by the farmers of Jefferson county The Watertown and Rome road runs length wise of the county of Jefferson, accommodating in the best manner, every town in it, and large portions of St. Lawrence, Lewis and Oswego counties. In addition to which it is winter and summer road for the trade of Canada West and New York city. We are told that Canadian statistics show a business that promises a dividend particularly inviting to those who are fond of making good investments.—Albany Journal.

Nova Scotta .- The new American Steamer Hermann, Captain Crabtree, seven days from New York, bound to Southamptom and Bremen, put into Halifax on the 28th ult., having experienced a severe gale on the 25th, which damaged her machinery,—two of the injection pipes being injured, and other parts of the machinery strained, and the paddle boxes broken. She would proceed on her passage after receiving the necessary refit.

NEW BRUNSWICK .- We learn from the New Brunswick papers of the 1st instant, received on Saturday last, that the legislature of that province was prorogued by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, at St. John on the 25th ul-timo, instead of at Fredericton, the sent of government, in consequence of His Excellency being unable to leave the former city, through indisposition. The ceremony was quite a novelty to the good people of St. John, sixty rears having clapsed since the legislature me in that city. Sir Wm. Colebrooke's successor Sir Edmund Head, with his lady and three children, had arrived at Halifax, and he would proceed to New Brunswick immediately after the prorogation, to be sworn into office. Morn. Chr.

A THIEF ENTRAPPED .- There has been an attempt to tob the Bank of New-Brunswick. The thief first effected an entrance into the Furniture Warerooms of Mr. J. Hogan, proceeded to the garret, and went through the skylight. He then made his way over the roof of the Mayor's office to the Bank, and let himself down the chimney about 20 feet, when he was unable to proceed any further, on account of the flue becoming smaller as he descended. I

He then found it impossible to extricate himself, but remained jammed in the chimney. He was discovered by his most piteous cries bringing several persons to the spot, who en-deavoured to extricate him from the top of the chimney, but were unable. Information was then given to the President (Thos. Leavitt, Esq.) and Alderman Smith, who opened the doors, and after breaking away a portion of the chimney on the inside, succeeded in getting him out.

The prisoner's name is Slater; he is a baker by trade, and is said to be the person who recently attempted to rob the Bank, and subsequently committed the robbery at the Post

Slater, has given information to the authori ties of the whereabouts of a number of his accomplices,—a desperate gang of robbers, who have infested our City for some time past, and stole property to a large amount. Some three or four of them have been captured through the exertions of office: James Stockford, and others, and committed to jail. A portion of the stolen articles have also been recovered, and deliver ed up to their owners on being identified.

St. John, Loyalist.
Yesterday our attention was directed by Lieut. Col. Allen, to a large importation of Military equipments, a present from the British Government to New Brunswick, and sufficient for the regular outfit of ten troops of Cavalry. The whole, arms and equipments, are new and of the first order, and afford a strong proof that England does not mean to treat lightly the defence of her Colonies .-Fredericton Reporter.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.-We are enabled to state that, the commission some time since issued in favour of Messrs. Burns, Coffin. and Crawford, to investigate all matters con nected with the Penitentiary system, has been cancelled, by the present Government, Official letters have been received from the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, by the three gentlemer named, apprising them of their services being dispensed with. - Kingston Chron. & News.

ST. MARTIN, 30th March .- Yesterday morning, the 29th inst, one of the arches of the bridge, which is being erected by Messrs. Delorme & Lemoine, at Sault aux Recollect, the place where P. Lachapelle, Esq., obtained his privilege last session of Parliament, fell with a tremendous crash, which was heard for several miles round. Unfortunately, it killed one man, and another sustained a fracture of the thigh. We believe they were brothers. Yesterday afternoon, (the same day,) Mons. Bonjamin Couviette, a habitant of St. Martin, was crossing at Ste. Rose, on his way home from Ste, Therese, on the ice ; it gave way, and he was drowned. His horse was saved.

We learn from the Bytown Gazette, that the state of society in that town is most deplorable and disgraceful. In one week, besides lesser outrages, there were two attempts of assassination, the Rev. Mr. Andrews, and Mr. A. Keefer, both being shot at, and both very nearly hit, a ball passing actually through the hat of the latter. The people of Bytown ought to tax themselves locally to maintain an efficient police, and not trust to the Government and to the military, who have no business to, act as police. - Montreal Gazette.
They and Montreal Telegraph. - The

important work of stretching the wire across the St. Lawrence, at a point near the Chute of the Lachine Rapids, for the Troy and Montreal Telegraph, is now fast progressing towards completion. From the east shore, to Allsopp's Island, is 3200 feet, and from this Island, to the west, or Montreal shore, 3180 feet. A pier will be built on a small Island, now submerged in water, between Allsopp's Island and the east, or Laprairie shore, on which a strong and high scaffold will be erected, supporting a mast, projecting from the top to 150 feet from the ground. Two other masts, one on the east shore, and one on the east side of Allsopp's Island, will be of the same height, and that on the west shore 120 feet, including piers, &c. All this portion of the work is under contract, to Capt. W. Murray. The most difficult work, and that requiring the utmost skill, will be to stretch the wire across the current, rapids exceed, in dangers and difficulties, any other part of the St. Lawrence. This will be accomplished by Mr. L. O. Griffin, Superintendent of the whole line, for the Proprietor, E. Cornell, Esquire .- Ib.

A fire took place on the 2nd inst., at St. John's, C. E., which proved very destructive to some valuable property. It was discovered in the evening, on the premises of Mrs. Wattern the Halest Property. son the Hotel keeper, which were consumed with other outbuildings adjoining, which were partly insured. Fortunately, the exertions of the citizens and military were sufficient to save the Hotel and dwelling houses. Mr. John Luckin lost seven of his best stage horses. with stage waggons, harness, &c.; all unin sured .- Montreal Herald.

Election .- Hon. R. Baldwin has been reelected for the Fourth Riding of York, without opposition.

RIVER NAVIGATION .- The Montreal, Queen, John Munn, and Quebec are to run, as last year, as passenger boats between Quebec and Montreal, with the Sydenham as a spare boat. St. George, Canada, and Alliance, tow-boats.

APPOINTMENTS by His Excellency the GovrhorGeneral :- MATTHEW RYAN, of Montreal, Esa., to be Revenue Inspector for the second division of the Montreal District, in place of

James M. Ferres, Esq.
Donald Annas Macdonald, to be Sheriff of the Eastern District, in place of Alexander

McMaster, Esq., resigned.
The steamer Saranac arrived at St. John's fron Burlington, last Saturday, first trip this

LACHINE CANAL—to be opened on the 25th instant, or before if possible.

A Public Meeting of the "Friends of Ireland" was held on Tuesday last, in the Hall of the Parliament House, which was rowled to suffocation. Some uneasiness had been excited by the reports which went abroad that, subsequently to the telegraphic misinformation that 2000 nersons had been killed in Dublin, inflammatory notices were circulated, calling upon Irishmen to arm: this foolish or wicked attempt had, however, been properly discountenanced by those possessing influence and the public meeting went off very peaceably. The Rev. P. McMahon was called to the Chair, the Rev. Messrs. McGanvan and Kerrigan, (all R. C. Priests,) acting as Secretaries. Resolutions were passed in favour of repeal "the only remedy for all the grievances" of Ireland, promising constitutional assistance to the Irish people in their endeavours to procure the restoration of a Domestic Legislaure, charging Great Britain with misgovernment of Ireland, hailing " the triumph of liber ty in France," and glancing at reforms grant-ed by some of the most despotic governments to their people. Instead of arms, there were the hauthoys of the St. Patrick's Band, in their gay uniform, which it may be hoped answered much better than pikes and muskets.

By telegraph, to-day, we are informed that Lake St. Peter is clear of ice. We may expect a steamer about Thursday.
Two schooners arrived from below to-day.
Wheel-carriages are in general use.—Tue

that measures are in general use.—Tuesion's Mercury.

Distract Bank of Quebec.—It is stated
that measures are in progresss for bringing
this recently incorporated institution into operation at an early period.

LECTURE, by Mr. C. ROGERS, on "The
Mind, its connection with, and its effect open

Mind, its connection with, and its effect upon, matter" which was advertised by the Mecha-nics' Institute to be delivered on Tuesday last is postponed till Tuesday of next week.

City Couxcil. - The Council have been in formed, by a letter from Mr. Bouthillier to the Mayor, that one more condition is connected with the proposal of letting them retain posses-sion of the Public Buildings namely that the Vaults under the Old Parliament Buildings shall remain in the exclusive possession of Government. This, with the conditions pre viously laid down, has been recognised by the City Council in accepting the use of the Public Buildings.

CAP ROUGE OMNIBUSES .- Mr. Hough advertises the commencement of running his Omnibuses to and from Cap Rouge for the 20th instent, fixing the hours of departure as follows From Quebec to Cape Rouge, at 6 o'clock, a.m.

Cape Rouge to Quebec, at 8 " " Quebec to Cape Rouge, at 1 " p. m. Cape Rouge to Quebec, at 3 " " Quebec to Cape Rouge, at 5 "Cape Rouge to Quebec, at 7 "

P. S. The English letters have just come

MARRIED. On the 4th instant, at St. Paul's Chapet, by the Rev. R. G. Plees, Mr. Samuel Miscamp-bell, to Miss Anne Atkins, both of this city.

DIED.
In this city, on the 7th instant, Donothea, wife of Mr. Chas. Poston, Jun., and fourth daughter of the late Mr. Same. Nichols, in

the 20th year of her age.
On Friday, after a lingering illness, Sanan, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Lun, aged 10 years, S months and 5 days.
At Isle-nux-Noix, Canada, on the 17th ul-

tino, James Pattenson, Esq., aged 65 years, He served for 43 years in the SIst Regiment, and was present at most of the actions during the Peninsular War. At the time of his death he held the appointment of Fort Adjutant at Isle-aux-Noix, Canada East.
At St. John, N. B., on the 27th ult., at his

late residence; Berry Hill, near Fredericton, Major the Hou. WILLIAM HENRY ROBINSON, in the 55th year of his age, late of the 7th Dra-goon Guards, and Member of the Legislative Council of that Province. He was the youngest son of the late Colonel Beverley Robinson of that Province. of that Province.

4th, Martia, wife of Rs. Bay, on Match Mutual Life Assurance.

Rector of Barie.

B. Andagui, Mutual Life Assurance. Rector of Barrie. B. Andagu,
In Lennoxville, on 4th inst., Mr.
wife of Rev. L. Doorittier, aged Adultssa D., retired to rest the evening previolars usual health, -awoke at two and complaine of illness -a physician was called who arrive about three, only to see her breathe her last. Her complaint, it is supposed, was affection of the heart.

AUCTION SALES.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Will be sold, on SATURDAY, 15th instant, at the PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, St. John Street :-

LARGE QUANTITY of the Furniture A helonging to that Establishment, consist-ing of Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Sofas, Chimney Piece and Toilet Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Hair Mattrasses, Glass and Earthenware, I Single and 2 Cooking Stoves, and a variety of other articles.

-ALSO, A Splendid Missisppi Board, cost £25.
Sale at ONE o'clock precisely.
Conditions—Cash.

B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 12th April, 1848.

Will be sold, on MONDAY, the 17th instant at the residence of Captain DACRES, Roya Artillery, St. Ursule Street, (opposite to Mr.

E Gingas, Coachmaker):—
[IIE whole of his Household Furniture, consisting of Dining, Card, Loo, and other l'ables, Sidehoard, Chiffonier, Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Sofas, Chairs, Carpets, Pier, Toilet and other Looking Glasses, China. Glass, and Earthenware, Bedsteads, Feather Beds & Bedling, Window Curtains, Cooking and other Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, and a variety of other

Sale at ONE o'clock. Conditions—Cash.
B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 12th April, 1818.

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY the 19th instants at the residence of Mrs. Widow McGARVEY, St. Eustache Street, St. John Suburb:—
A Quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of Dining and other Tables, Sofas, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Carpets, Looking Glasses. China and Earthenware, Bedsteads, Beds, and Bedding, Dou-ble and Single Stoves, and a variety of other articles.

Sale at ONE o'clock. Conditions—Cash.
B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 12th April, 1818.

VALUABLE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BY B COLE. Will be sold on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at

Will be sold on 1114 RSDAY, the 20th instant, at the residence of the Revel. Mr. CLUESTER, Grand Battery, near Hope Gate, the whole of his valuable Household Furniture:

CONSISTING of Dining, Card, Loa, and other Tables, Handsome Drawing Room Furniture, Sofas, Chairs; Brussels and other Carpets, Sideboard, Window Curtains, Bedsteads, Wash. Sands nd Toilet Tables, Looking Glasses, Stores and ines, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Conditions-Cash.

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

PATENT

nevolving Premium Pumps. INTILE Subscriber offers for which, for simplicity of construction and convenience, have secured the premium at several Mechanical Exhibitions. ALSO, Daily Expected di-rect from the Manufacturer, LIFT and FORCE PUMPS of various qualities.

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

Quebec, 12th April, 1818.

WANTED. WANTED,
TYWO PROTESTANT LADS, about 15
Lyears of age, for a RETAIL STORE.—
Must speak French and English, and write a
good hand. Apply at the Office of this paper.
Quebec, 11th April, 1848.



FIRE ENGINES.

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

Engines of greater power at Manufacturer's Prices, from £5 upwards.
HENRY S. SCOTT. Quebec, 30th March, 1848.

W. HOLEHOUSE,

Plumber, Glazier, & Painter No. 3, ARSENAL STREET, NEAR THE ARTILLERY BARRACKS,

DETURNS THANKS to his friends and the public for the flattering share of support he has received in the above line, and iopes by assiduity and attention, with detate charges, to secure a continuation of the same. He would also tespectfully invite attention to some superior FORCE PUMPS, WATER CLOSETS, FILTERING MACH-INES, &c., which he is prepared to fix or moderate and liberal terms.

N. B.—SHIP WATER CLOSETS, HEAD PUMPS, SHIPS' SCUPPERS, of any weight of size, made to order on the shortest notice. Quebec, 22nd March, 1848.

WANTS A SITUATION,

THREE SHARES in Bisnov's College Lennexville:—the property of a Clergy-man deceased?—Inquire, if by letter, Post Paid, of the Rev. W. Boxp, Lachine.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET

THE Constitution and Regulations of this benefit eley insure to its Members the full sums as thich can be derived from such sums as thich can be derived from such important durare willing to devote to the whole profits are LIFE INSURANCE. The by the Mutual System to the Policy holders is established, and their which the Society bers is made on fair, similar to the Memprinciples.

It is provided by the Rules, that whole

It is provided by the Rules, that whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary holding he Members of the Society, by holding hell cies of Insurance for Lile with it, of more than three years standing. than three years standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Pre-

miums, apply to R. M. HARRISON.

Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845. THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1817.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT.

BURTON & SADLEIR, SOLICITORS. THYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

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

ed by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of combound interest much beyond that which can e obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assur-ances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annuities whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to he local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables uch Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy isks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

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

Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole

1 crm of Life.						
Age.	With Profite.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.			
15 20 25	1 13 1 1 17 4 2 2 9	1 6 5 1 9 11 1 14 7	1 17- 6			
30 35 40 45	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 9 & 3 \\ 2 & 16 & 7 \\ 3 & 6 & 2 \\ 3 & 17 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 2 6 2 9 2 2 17 6 3 7 4			
50 55	4 13 1 5 17 8	3 17 11	4 i 4 5 3 4			

60 7 10 10 6 9 11 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 respect-ing 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-

Rrantford William Muirhead...
Cobourg. James Cameron...
Colhorne. Robert M. Boucher... London 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 Edmund Bradbame Dr. Geo. Herrick Dr. Geo. Herrick ... Woodstock. William Lapenoticre 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.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. John's Surures.
Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSELY

No. 15, Stanislaus Street. FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

TIHE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since h ed business, and heconfidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with

A S resident or daily GOVERNESS, a young person, a Profession, competent to teach in all branches of an English education, including plain and fancy needle work, and who can produce highly respectable testimonials from England.

For particulars apply at the Publisher's.

FOR SALE.

a continuance of the Subscriber also invites an inspection of hisstock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES-KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c., having just received per "Doubles," from London, a generalissortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fishion, which he will make upin his usual style, at moderate charge.

style, at moderate charge.

H. KNIGHT,

12, Palace Street

Pouth's Corner.

BE IN EARNEST AT SUNDAY SCHOOL. I was one Sabbath afternoon about to close the school in which I was engaged, (says a teacher,) when a well dressus genteel person, who presented himsema visiter, desired, if it would notchildren. ed an intrusion, to speak tone addressed This being readily grantfowing effect : himself nearly to the poor lad, who was

"There was on his sinful companions, noted, even hess but especially for his for his wighd Sabbath-breaking. He, swearing th some others, resolved one Sabalo to pelt some steady boys who were going to their school. However, it so happened, that the lads on being attacked, took to their heels; this lad followed them to the very door of the school, which, when opened, (they were then singing,) such a sound came from the place as seemed to stun him. He wondered what they could be doing inside; and a teacher at that moment admitted the other boys and invited him in. A new scene now opened itself upon him-nearly three hundred boys, seated with their teachers. They all appeared so neat and clean, and in such order, that he wished he was one of them. He stood for some time a spectacle for the whole school, dirty and ragged, and with his wooden clogs on which whenever he stirred, made him the subject of notice, of every person, to his great shame and mortification. After some consultation, he being a stout, good-looking lad, it was resolved, to admit him to the A. B. C. class. Every thing was new to him. The next Sabbath he appeared; his hair was combed, and his face washed, but his clogs still remained to mortify him. His particular case was taken under consideration, and a pair of shoes given him. He now found himself so much behind the other boys, that he resolved to strain every nerve to get up to them. This determination was the means of his rising to the very first class, when, his conduct being approved, he was chosen a teacher. He now felt he had something more to do than to teachhe had a soul to be saved or lost. In a little time he was enabled, through grace, to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and to rejoice in his salvation. The Lord then called him to preach those glad tidings; and happening some time after to officiate within twenty miles of his old, much beloved school, he rode hard. after the morning's labours, and reached the place just in time to see the lads in his own, very own school-and here he is now speaking to you!"

The scene now became truly affecting. He burst into tears, as did several others around him. At last, he sobbed out, "O, my dear lads, be in right good earnest to make the most of your very good Sabbath school privileges! I have kept you too long; God bless you all!"—He then con-cluded with a most affecting prayer.—

London Teacher's Offering.

PRAY WITHOUT CEASING. A servant-girl overheard some Ministers appointing one of their number to write a treatise upon the apostle's command "Pray without ceasing" (1. Thess. V. 17.) She wondered to hear them speak of it as a very difficult text, and then she was heard to say that it seemed a plain and easy one to her. An aged Minister baving been told of it, asked her to say what she knew of the meaning of the text, and how she obeyed it? "Well, sir," said the girl, " when I first open my eyes in the morning, I pray, Lord, open the eyes of my un-derstanding; and while I am dressing, I pray, that I may be clothed with the robe of righteousness; and when I have washed myself, I ask for the washing of regeneration; and as I begin to work, I pray, that have strength equal to m When I begin to kindle the fire, I pray, that God's work may revive in my soul; and as I sweep out the house, I pray, that my heart may be cleansed from all its impurities; and while preparing and partaking of breakfast, I desire to be fed with the hidden manna, and the sincere milk of the word: and as I am busy with the little children, I look up to God as my Father, and pray for the Spirit of adoption, that I may be his child, and so on all day: every thing I do furnishes me with a thought for prayer." "Enough, enough," cried the old divine, "these things are revealed to babes, and often hid from the wise and prudent." "Go on, Mary," said he, " pray without ceasing; and as los me, I will bless the Lord for this exposition, and remember that He has said, 'The meek will be guide in judgment.'"

GLEANINGS FROM HANNAH MORE. Canvassing for leave to open a school. We found more than two thousand people in the parish, almost all very poor; no gentry, a dozen wealthy farmers, hard, brutal, and ignorant. We visited them all, picking up at one house, (like fortune-tellers) the name and character of the next. We told them we intended to set up a school for their poor. They did not like it. We assured them we did not desire a shilling from them, but wished for their concurrence, as we knew they could influence their workmen. One of the farmers seem. ed pleased and civil; he was rich, but covetous, a hard drinker, and his wife a woman of loose morals, but good natura sense; she became our friend, sooner than some of the decent and the formal, and le us a house, the only one in the parish that was vacant, at £7. per annum, with a good garden. Adjoining was a large ox-house; this we roofed and floored;; and by putsting in a couple of windows, it made good school-room. While this was doing we went to every house in the place, and found each a scene of the greatest ignoin it for forty years. One rode over from children, to take her last leave of the body, wells, three miles, to preach once on a before it was carried out of the house. sick persons visited; and entitive were time over the coffin, embracing it—her in talking to them; and said all now hing tract her children's particular notice; of Apennines, always playing which afford the each subsequent insertion.

Advertising by the year of toral course different stations in society required life and salubrity wherever they stand, be time as may be agreed upon.

Eight people ir was thought a good conin the aftern'e spent our whole time in gregative the characters of all the people, getemployment, number, and wages of very family; and this we have done in our other nine parishes. On a fixed day, of which we gave notice in the church, all the women, with their children above six years old, met us. We took an exact list from their account, and engaged one hundred and twenty to attend on the following Sunday: A great many refused to send their children, unless we would pay them for it! and not a few refused, because they were not sure of my intentions, being apprehensive that at the end of seven years, if they attended so long, I should acquire a power over them, and send them beyond sea. I must have heard this myself, in order to have believed that so much ignorance existed out of Africa.

Strong grounds for Suspicion .- Some farmers, in a parish adjoining, where there is also a school, have been to the fortune-teller, to know if we are Methodists, and if our school is methodistical. The oracle returned an ambiguous answer. and desired to know what reason they had for suspecting it; the farmers replied, it was because we sung Watts's hymns. The sage returned for answer, this was no proof; had they no better reason? 'Yes' they answered, 'for if the hymns were not methodistical, the tunes were.' The Py. thian asked why they were so; the reply was, because they were not in Farmer Clack's book!'

Opposition between the Clerk's Desk and Pulpit.—I must just tell you that we have kept possession of the pulpit at Wedmore ever since, and sent one of our own clergy every Sunday to keep up the attention to our plan. Last Sunday, Drewitt preached an hour; after he had finished, the clerk got up and said, 'The parish are desired to meet next Friday, to consult on the best means of opposing the ladies who are coming to set up a school.

Bold Drewitt, nothing dismayed, stood up instantly in the pulpit, and said, 'And on Sunday next, the parish are desired to meet the ladies, who intend opening the school at nine o'clock;' but I now doubt if I shall be able: it will be a hard contest; and whether John Barrow or Hannah More will be the successful candidate, I have not the least idea.

Effect of univeariedness in well-doing. After these beneficial plans had been carried on for several years, the curate of Blagdon, the parish in which Cowslip Green was situated, waited on the sisters, to request they would open one of their schools in his parish. This they absolutely declined: declaring that neither their health (which had already greatly suffered by their exertions) nor their time, nor their finances, would allow them to extend their personal superintendence beyond the range it had already taken. The application was, however, renewed by a deputation from the churchwardens and overseers of the parish. sent by this clergyman, who came with an earnest request that "they would be pleased to come and do their parish a little good.' They acknowledged that it was the great reformation wrought in some neighbouring parishes which 'made them bold to come,' as the notorious profligacy of the place was exceedingly deplored by

the better part of the inhabitants. The sisters at length yielded, and removing thither an approved master from one of their other schools, they soon collected near two hundred children, whom they found deplorably ignorant. Things, however, soon put on a new face, and a rapid improvement rewarded their efforts. The beneficial effects which had resulted from the establishment of Sunday readings in the other villages, induced them to make the experiment in the parish of Blagdon. The poor adults, as well as children, resorted to them in crowds, and the minister and his wife generally attended. In the course of two or three years from this auspicious beginning, it appeared, from a letter received by Mrs. More from the wife of the clergyman of Blagdon, that 'the two sessions and the two assizes were past, and a third was approaching, and neither as prosecutor nor prisoner, plaintiff nor defendant, had any of that parish (once so notorious for crime and litigations) appeared. Warrants for wood-stealing and other pillerings were becoming quite out of

We find the following singular and interesting little incident recorded in the journal of Mrs. Martha, 'On our return to the country, we found Blagdon in a steady uniform course of improvement, in morals and in religious knowledge. The evening reading was very affecting; the whole people stood up; and, with the modesty and simplicity of children, suffered the schoolmaster to state to us the particulars of their behaviour during our absence. It was an extraordinary proceeding, for the parish officers were among the number. It was at the desire also of the justice himself, (the curate of Blagdon, before mentioned) that we were publicly informed of the very decorous behaviour of the

men on the day of their club meeting.'
After the above account the reader will be surprised to learn that it was in this very quarter that a violent persecution arose against Mrs. More, promoted by the curate of the parish, of which, without unravelling too much of the details of this disgusting history, it may suffice to say that the charges brought against her were so preposterous as to conduce only to the defeat and disgrace of the fabricators.

Funeral of " Bold Drewitt," mentioned above.-Monday 17, 1803.-After breakfast, the Wilberforces departed for Bath, and Patty and I for Cheddar, to pay the last sad duty to Drewitt. When I saw the poor widow, there were no tears, no mur-Found each a scene of the greatest file in murs, no complaints, it was the most heroic rance and vice. We saw but one Bible in murs, no complaints, it was the most heroic all the parish. And that was used to prop piety and exemplary fortified. We attended the widow with her three young Sunday, but no weekly duty was done, or She leaned in a praying posture, for a long

her heart was praying.

Mr. B——preached a most interesting funeral sermon to above two thousand weeping auditors, and it fell to his hard lot to read the prayers, and to bury the friend of his heart. After sermon, the widow quietly walked out of her pew, took her babes by the hand, and went to the grave, over which she stood without indulging iny emotion during the last sad ceremony. When all was over she walked with her children back to the house, to which the mournful procession all returned. The sight and sorrow of R-, the beloved friend of her husband, at length forced a flood of tears from this heroic mourner. If I am not the better for her example on this occasion, it will be among the number of my sins. Lord, sanctify to us all, and to me in particular, the solemnities of this day; and grant that the sight of routh genius, and virtue consigned to the grave, may quicken my preparation for it. Such were the last honours paid to an obscure curate, whose talents and acquirements would have adorned the highest station but whose humility and piety eminently fitted him for that which he filled.

FUNERAL OF A MOTHER IN ISRAEL Letter from Martha More to her sister Han-nah, dated August 18, 1795, on the death of the Schoolmistress of Cheddar.

I took my letter yesterday to finish i at Cheddar; but, alas! hurry, grief, and agitation, render it almost impossible for me to write a word; however, I will endeayour to convey to you, that we have just deposited the remains of our excellent Mrs. Baber, to mingle with her kindred dust Who else has ever been so attended, so followed to the grave! Of the hundreds who were assembled, all had some token of mourning in their dress. All the black gowns in the village were exhibited, and hose who had none, had some broad, some little bits of narrow black ribbon, such as their few spare pence could provide. The house, the garden, and place before the door was full. But how shall I describe it-not one single voice nor step was heard—their very silence was dreadful. It was not the least affecting part to see their poor little ragged pocket-handkerchiefs, not half sufficient to dry their tears; -some had none, and those tears that did not fall to the ground, they wiped off with some part of their dress. When the procession moved off, Mr. Boak, who was so good as to come to the very house, preceded the corpse, with his hathand and gown on, which, as being unusual, added somewhat to the scene;then the body; -then her sister and myself as chief mourners; a presumptuous title amidst such a weeping multitude; then the gentry, two and two;-next her children, near two hundred; then all the parish in the same order; and though the stones were rugged, you did not hear one single footstep.

When we came to the outer gate of the church-yard, where all the people used to wait to pay their duty to her by bows and courtesies, we were obliged to halt, for Mr. Boak to go in and get his surplice on, to receive the corpse with the usual texts. This was almost too much for every creature, and Mr. Boak's voice was nearly lost; when he came to 'I know that my Redeemer liveth; he could scarcely utter it; but to feel it, was a better thing. On our entrance into the church, the little remaining sight we had left discovered to us that it was almost full. How we were to be disposed of, I could not tell. I took my o'd seat with the children, and close by her place. Mr. Boak gave us a discourse of thirty-five minutes entirely upon the subject. His text was from St. John, "Where I am, there shall also my servant be." He said he chose it, because it was the last she had made use of to him. (I was sitting on her bed at the same time); he added, she looked round her, and observed it was comfortable to have kind friends, but much better to have God with one. His sermon was affecting and bold: as a proof of the latter, though Mr. the vicar was there, and he himself was curate, he said with an emphasis in his voice, and a firmness in his look, 'This eminent Christian first taught salvation in Cheddar.' He spoke of Betsey in high terms, besought all to look to her, and very sweetly put up a prayer, that a double portion of the mother's spirit might descend upon the daughter. He was very tender in his addresses to the children, exceedingly solemn in that to the young men and women, and concluded with a fervent and suitable

When we drew near to the grave, and the last solemn rite was performed, and "ashes to ashes, dust to dust," was pronounced, every body threw in their nosegays. I was almost choked. When Robert Reeves, John Marshall, and the six favourites let down the cossin, they stood over it in an attitude never to be described, and exhibited a grief never to be forgotten. They feared at one time Mr. Gilling must have been taken out of the church. If you could for a moment doubt my account, I would add, that the undertaker from Bristol wept like a child, and confessed, that, without emo lument, it was worth going a hundred miles to see such a sight. I forgot to mention, the children sobbed a suitable hymn over the grave. There was no boisterous hysterical grief, for the departed had taught them how to select suitable texts for such occasions, and when to apply the promises of scripture; but I think almost tears enough were shed to lay the dust. We returned as we went, save that we had left this " mother in Israel" behind. When we got the children into the great room, and missed her sprightly figure and movements, every liear

I said a great deal to them all, as well a I could, and wrung their little hearts; for knew but too well, that the world and young blood would make an excellent sponge to wipe out, full soon, the awful lessons of that day. My rough nature generally directs me rather to probe than heal a would' the natural man loves to patch, but the new piece will tear the old garment." Mr. Boak was very kind, and assisted me'a good deal

morning, and twenty escaped her, she was solemnly silent, but | should be continued or not, but he hoped we different modes of dress; but in all, we Scattered amongst the houses, are 42 palshould try it at least a twelvemonth. Ex- should dress as becometh the Gospel of aces, 32 arches and gates, and nine Egypcellent laborious Betsy has hitherto all her Christ. Flowers and feathers are, I think, life been an indefatigable slave. She will quite inadmissible. Sunday-school Teachnow suddenly be called into great power, crs should wear plain colours, and few size of the city, which contains only 170, and Satan, I presume, will be more active ornaments; nothing peculiar; nothing to 000 inhabitants; not above half the poabout her than ever; therefore the truest draw attention, nothing that would in any tenderness will be, to keep a tight rein over way lead persons to suppose an undue ather ourselves, and let her out gradually; as we have not that exalted opinion of the dignity of human nature which some gentlemen and ladies have. I have promised to go next Sunday to open the school, and talk to the people, if I am able. I think I shall go on horseback. Mrs. Baber seemed for the last six months to have been particularly preparing for death. She had been very bilious, and slept but little. Betsy would speak, and inquire how she did? her answer was, I lie awake, and in pain, but eternity is revealed to me in a manner I cannot, dare not tell! She had ceased speaking to the people after the sermon for some time, and made Betsy do all the important parts of the business; the laborious part she always did.

> A WORD TO SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

YOUR CHARGE.

Your are a teacher. To you is committed the moulding of minds that may become either blessings or curses to the world. How important that you should have a right estimation of your position and your duties! If you have not, your work will not be done, nor your reward made sure. If you have, your success, under God, may be confidently looked for.

That estimation, however, depends on the views you take of your charge. If these be defective, so will that. Let me then bring before you four particulars respecting them, which, if duly pondered, may help to lead you right.

1. Remember, they are all immortal. That little group of half-clad, half-fed, and ignorant children is a group of immortal souls. They can never die. In existence, they can never get out of it. They live, and must live for ever, either bright saints in glory, or blighted souls in hell.

"The sun is but a ball of fire, A transient meteor of the sky; The soul, immortal as its Sire, Can never die."

All you say to it, all you do before it, has its bearing on this immortality, and will give at last either sweetness to the songs of heaven, or bitterness to the woes of hell. "I am painting for eternity," said one of old; and so may you. You are painting for eternity, not on perishable canvass, but on imperishable souls.

2. Remember, they are all deproved. "By nature the children of wrath."
"Going astray from the womb." "The thoughts of their heart only evil, and that continually." Left to themselves, they are ruined; unless radically changed, they are lost. Behold them as wanderers from all that is right, ignorant of all that can save, and opposed to all that can bless. "Dead in trepasses and sins."

3. Remember, they may be sared, An atonement has been made fully ade. quate to meet their case. Blood has been shed of such virtue as to meet, if applied to, all their guilt. The promise has been given, "Him that cometh I will in no wise cast out." "Suffer little children to come unto me; for of such is the kingdom of A hearty welcome awaits them at the throne of grace, and a place in heaven, if they only ask. From heirs of hell, they may at once be transformed into heirs of heaven. Children like them have been saved before. Ten thousand infant voices already swell the anthems before the throne. Your children may do the same.

4. Remember, they are mortal. Very soon, and they may be taken from your influence. To-day, they are under DE CAPA To morro down. "They all do fade as a leaf." Their everlasting destiny may hang on the improvement of the present hour.

Two little boys were one day seen entering a Sunday-school, the one a scholar, the other a stranger. They were friends, and both the children of ungodly parents, and had often played together all the Sabbath long. The little stranger had, however, missed his companion for some time. and finding he went to a Sabbath-school had come to ask admittance too. That was the only day he ever was at school. The next, when the roll was called, his place was empty; and when the teacher went to his home to ask the cause, he found his lifeless corpse lying in the coffin, to be interred the following day.

Like him, your charge is mortal. Oh ! act as if you felt they were. " Work while it is called to-day."

One closing word. To enter into these views about your charge, you must enter the right, covering the Palatine, is the into them about yourself. Feel your own glorious house of the Cæsars. What a immortality. Get clearer views of your own depravity. Make sure of your own salvation. And live as if each day might be your last .- Bible Class Magazine.

ON DRESS. DEAR SIR,-I have been waiting some time hoping to see some remarks on a paper that appeared in your "Teacher's conceptions of this wonderful people, and Visitor," for, I think, last February, on the mighty execution of their works, will the dress of Sunday-School Teachers; but ever astonish the world. Turning to the not seeing any, I have ventured to send west, in an opposite direction, you have a you a short paper on the subject, hoping view of modern Rome, which stretches to t will induce others to do the same, as I the banks of the Tiber. The palaces, think it a very important subject, and one churches, obelisks, and domes, are minwhich deserves more attention than it gled among the houses in a picturesque generally receives. I suppose every Teach- manner, not easily to be described. In this er will agree with me on thinking smart dense mass of habitations, there are more dress unsuitable in the children of their than 300 churches, thickly planted in the charge; and should, we not be ensamples to our little flocks in that as well as other about in intricate loops, like the maze at things? We know that children think Hampton Court; so that if a stranger venmore of what their Teachers do than of ture into them, he is sure to be lost. The what they say; and how can a Teacher go breathing places, are small pretty squares, to her class and tell them the advantages called Plazzas, — here you may, by of dressing neatly and plainly, when her chance, see the sun but scarcely anyown dress is the very opposite to that where else; for everything is con-which she inculcates on them? I do not trived to keep out heat and light,—a which she inculcates on them? I do not trived to keep out heat and light,—a mean to say a Teacher should dress exactly as she would wish her children to dress, but destructive of comfort in winter, but I think she should wear nothing to attract her, children's particular notice; of Appenings observed the lines and above six lines 3s and first insertion; and 10d each subsequent insertion; and 10d each subsequent insertion; and 1 deep line first insertion, and 1 deep line first insertion.

tention had been paid to their dress.

In one part of the paper the writer al-

ludes to some persons who say, no matter. what they wear, so long as their thoughts' are not engaged by their dress; but, dear friends, will you suffer a word from one who knows a little of the deceitfulness of her own heart, and remember the world judges by appearance; and when they see one who professes to be living above the world, with apparently as much attention, time, and money spent on her dress as those whose whole thoughts are engaged by the present world, what are they to think besides, dear friends, if you do but look closely into your own hearts, you will, I think, find a love of dress there. Ask yourselves, Are not those moments often wasted in decorating yourselves, which should have been spent in imploring a blessing on the employment of the day Have you never found when a new dress has been put on, that your class was more inattentive? and has not the fault been your own? I would not set myself up for a judge, for I know my own failings and short-comings too well; but I would implore each reader to make it a subject of earnest, constant prayer; that they may not be allowed to cast the smellest stumb. ling-block in the way of others; but that in every thing, however trifling it may seem to be, they may shew forth their Saviour's glory, and be made the humble instruments, in his hand, of bringing many of their dear children out of darkness into the marvellous light of the Gospel; and when called to our last account, may we each be enabled to say, "Lord, here am I, and the

children thou hast given me."-J. H. B. [The Editor of the Teacher's Visitor mite agrees in those remarks. Romaine's rule for dress was good: "Dress so as to excite no observation."]

AWFUL DEATH .- A circumstance occurred in the neighbourhood of Leeds on Wednesday night last, so appalling in its nature, and so calculated to inspire the mind with feelings of wholesome terror, that it is advisable the entire case should be detailed unabbreviated. Every particular transpired exactly as follows :- George Shaw, of Laneend, Holmfirth, aged 45, or thereabouts, a wheelwright, having a wife and three children, the youngest 10 years old, after transacting some business in the adjacent village of Nether Thong, called at an inn there. kept by Mr. John Bates, on the evening of Wednesday last week. He was supplied with refreshment, but did not exceed in his potations the bounds of moderation. Amongst he guests there was present one Richard Wood, proprietor of a public garden at Fearnought, Holmfirth, and with him Shaw who was ever a petulant and irascible character, picked a quarrel upon some slight pretence. The altercation between the two was running very high, when suddenly Shaw, who was a tall athletic man, rose up, and swore by his Maker he would send Wood to immediate and everlasting perdition by placing him on the fire then blazing on the hearth before them. To execute the diabolical threat, Shaw seized his intended victim before the act could be prevented, and, with another horrible oath, was lifting him from his seat, when suddenly his hold relaxed in a moment he fell heavily to the earth and, on being raised, the man of blasphemy was dead! The body was afterwards carried to an upper room of the inn, there to await a coroner's inquest .- Illustrated London News, March 4.

VIEW OF ROME .- From the high tower, on the eminence called the Capitol, yo obtain the grandest view of ancient and modern Rome. The gently rising hills, the vales and declivities, render the site, perhaps, the finest in the world for the display of a city and its palaces. Upon the Capitol and Palatine hills, the noblest works of the Romans were erected. Nor did the situation lead only to splendour and magnificence, but nature fashioned arenas peculiarly adapted for sights and exhibitions to amuse the people, upon the grandest scale. From the terrace on the Capitoline hill, you have a complete view of ancient Rome. In front, and below lies the Forum—that busy place in the heart of the city, where Cato trod and Cicero spoke. On the left, you behold the Temple of Peace, with its vaulted roofs; further on, the golden house of Nero, with the Coliseum below it. From thence arose the hundred steps that led up to the Temple of Venus and Rome. Or panorama of magnificent architecture ! any one of the buildings is more than the eye can take in at once. Broken down and dismantled as they are, we approach them with awe and reverence for their age,—having withstood the ravages of time for two thousand years. The bold crooked narrow streets. These wind

tian obelisks, forming an immense collection of grand objects in proportion to the pulation of some of our manufacturing towns. These, and innumerable treasures of art, render Rome the most interesting city in the world .- Gardiner's Sights in Italn.

[Most interesting-to whom? Not to him who lives in carnest: for, among all the cities on the globe, Rome offers to him probably as few sources of gratification as any, and as little opportunity of exertion in the service of h is Master and his fellow-creatures. This extract has been sent to the Berean by a friend-the Editor is not acquainted with the work from which it is taken. If the author should be the well-meaning Capt. Gardiner who visited the Zooloos in South Africa and the Patagonians in South America-for him the savage tribes in their rudeness had more interest, because the way was open for missionaries to come and teach them the way of salvation, than the city of Rome can have with its splendid monuments and its un-ap proachableness to the message of Christ's unadulterated Gospel .- EDITOR.]

THE FIRST BLOW .-- George III. was ery punctual, and expected punctuality from every one. Lord Kate was the most punctual person who attended upon his Majesty—he was never a second be-hind time. One day he had an appointment with the king at twelve o'cleck, but as ho passed through the hall the clock struck twelve, on which his lordship, in a passion, raised his stick, and broke the glass of the clock. The king reminded him that he was a little behind his time, which he excused the best way he could. At the next audience the king exclaimed as he entered, "Why, Kate, Kate, how came you to strike the clock?" "The clock struck first," coolly replied his lordship. The king laughed heartily at the gravity with which Lord Kate excused himself, which added zest to the bon mot.

JOHN MICHAEL PFEIFFER.

PROM GERMANY, Musical Instrument Maker TUNER OF PIANOS, &r.,

TAVING recently established himself in this city, and being provided with a complete set of Tools and Apparatus, is able to solicit public patterage with just ground of confidence that he will give satisfaction in the Martine Populary and Province of Provinc

confidence that new in give satisfaction in the Maring, Repairing, and Tening of Pianou and other Musical Instruments.

Orders intended for him, left at Mr. Molt's, St. Angele Street, will be promptly attended to. Quebec, 21st Sept., 1847.

TO BE LET.
THE large and convenient STORE, opposite the Exchange, with DOUBLE OFFICES and FIRE PROOF SAFE, in possession of A. Bunns, Esq. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE.

Quebec, 22nd March, 1818.

NOTICE. FALLE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-PANY having reduced their rate of Premining, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

R. PENISTON. India Wharf,

October, 1846. Fer Sale. At the Book-Store of G. Stanley, No. 4, St.

Ann Street, Quebec ; and R. & A. Miller, St. François Navier Street, A SERIES OF LAMILY PRAYERS

Selected from various approved manuals, by the Rev. Charles Bancroft, M. A., (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.)

Price 74d.

April 28th, 1846

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK-STORE OF G STANLEY, No. 4, St. Ann Street, Quebec, R. & A. MILLER, St. François Xavier Street,
Montreal.

MY YN S,

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

ingland, as contained in the Prayer-Book.

Selected and Arranged by
THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, M. A.,
(Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.)
Price in cloth is. 6d. plain leather is. 94
est 2s. A liberal reduction will be made, if a quantity be ordered.

The Berean, EDITED BY A GLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH

or ENGLAND,
Is published every THURSDAY Morning,
13 W G. S T A W IL 12 Y,
Printer, Bookseller and Stationer. 4, ANN-STREET. TERMS: -Fifteen Shillings n-Year, or Twelve Shillings and Six Pence If paid in advance.

W. C. Eyans, Esq., Montreal, The Rev. W. Thomrson, Christieville, The Rev. W. Indeed BANGROFT, St. John's The Rev. Charles Bancroft,
Brin. Burland, Esq.,
G. F. Bower, Esq., Sherbrooks,
John Durnvord, Esq., Toronto,
The Rev. R. V. Rocker, Kingston,
Samuel Muckleston, Esq., do.
J. P. Battersby, Esq., Ancaster, C. W.,
Alex. Davidson, Esq., P. M., Niagara, C. W.,
The Rev. Henry Stoneman, Dunnville, C. W.,
Thomas Craig, Esq., London, C. W., THE REV. HENRY STONEMAN, Dunaville, G. F. THOMAS CRAIG, ESQ., London, C. W.
THE REV. S. B. ARDAGH, Barrie, C. W.,
H. INCE, ESQ., Halifar, N. S.,
GEORGE BLISS, ESQ., Fredericton, N. B.,
FREDERICK R. STARR, ESQ., St. John, N. B.,
COMMANDER ORLEBAR, R. N., Charlotte-Town,
Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island,
The Rev. C. H. WILLIAMSON, New York,
are so kind as to not for the Bereau.
Terms in Great Britain:—Tou Shillings Storling in advance. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. John Henry Jackson, Bookseller, Islington Grean, Islington, London.
Terms in the United States, including postage to thelines:—32 Dollars a year, or 31 Dollars if paid in advance; Prince Edward Island, to thelines: --- ; if paid in advance; AOENTS AT

Now York at 75 Nassau-street, Mr. F. O. Fiss. ADVERTISEMENTS, delivered in the evening be-fore the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 2s. 6d. or six lines and under, first in