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THE RIVULET. THE RIVULET.

I love the little, laughing rill,
That all the livelong day
Goes sparkling, singing, dancing still,
Thro' meadows far away.
O, oft I've chased the sportive stream
In summer's sumy hours,
And watched each silvery ripple gleam,
Or plucked the bordering flowers.
I love the little, laughing rill,
That all the livelong day
Goes sparkling, singing, daucing still,
Thro' meadows far away.

And still I love to stand and gaze Along its winding shore, And dream of happy, happy days, That will return no more. That will return no more.
But life like thee flows on, sweet rill,
And I, like thee, must haste
Each day to do my Father's will,
Nor turn one hour to waste.
Then often still I'll stand and gaze
About a windly when. Along its winding shore, And dream of happy, happy days, That will return no more.

H. A. Pon I. [No, don't doearn of happy days past, but look forward to a bright eternity in view. The days of thoughtless merriment were not in truth happy, and the serious mind must not wish for their return. Ed. B.]

THE OLD PATHS.

There is a craving in the human mind for novelty, an interest attendant on the discovery of truths before unknown, and in the progress from one degree of knowledge to another. This disposition science encourages, and art gratifies. But it finds no favour from the religion of Christ. And this for the obvious reason that divine revelation comes perfect and pure from its Author. Man cannot improve it. He is, indeed, prone to think that because there is progress in science there must be also in religion. He is unwilling to believe that in this study he cannot bring to greater perfection that which was at first communicated. And hence, under both the Old Testament and the New, there has been a constant struggle to go beyond the word of the Lord. and to superaild to his doctrines the inventions of men, or to substitute, for what is deemed obsolete and incongruous with the nge, something more suitable and modern. But every touch of human pencil hath alof revealed truth. Men, in their attempts many with whom it is among the felicities of to perfect and elaborate, have invariably defaced and corrupted the revelations of friendship, and public co-operation. Sinter Most High. Our wisdom is to cease from man and to learn from God. There they are labouring in season and out of seais no sounder maxim in theology than that whatsoever is first is true: whatsoever is blame them? Instead of this, let us imitate later, differing from the first, is false. Religious novelty is, of course, error; and the praise of originality may not be covered by the spiritual guide. Thus saith the Lord, stand ye in the ways, and see: and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein."

But in the application of this maxim let us take care that the paths which we seek are truly the old-not merely old in comparison to ourselves, but old in themselves, the very first. For every age, however ancient it may seem to those subsequent, was once modern. Its testimony is admissible so far as it agrees with the truly primitive, the very standard and rule, and so admissible because it agrees therewith. The same rule, although of course not so absolute and devoid of exception, is applicable to the ascertainment of the true meaning of uninspired formularies. To the expositors of no period can we recur so safely as to those of the age of their origin, and of these none are so entitled to our consideration as the persons who were themselves engaged in the framing of

There are two periods of unequalled interest; and importance to the members of our Communion, the Apostolic and the Reformation era. To the one we must recur for the doctrines of the Gospel, to the other for the true meaning of our doctrinal standards.

To the first we recur for the doctrines of Christianity. We can have no certainty as to the understanding of the Scriptures but from themselves. Commentators, and holy and learned men, ancient and modern, may be helps, but cannot be mas. ters, unless our faith rest in man and not in God. To know what religion the Apostles taught, we must consult with implicit confidence only their own writings. They were competent to declare their own meaning-and to exhibit in its full and fair prooprtions the entire Gospel. To admit, then, the insufficiency of their teachings is to expose ourselves to be drawn into the doctrine of Development with the Romanist and the Rationalist-

The second period most important to us as Churchmen is that of the Reformationed This is to us another foundation Not that a new religion was introduced or a new Church established, but the old was rescued from the superincumbent mass of corruptions, its doctrines defined, its liturgy framed, its worship regulated. The formularies and standards then composed and arranged we recognize as our own; we have deliberately adopted Christ. It is not in our mouths as Churchmen to gainsay or disparage them. And if there be any difference of opinion as to allowed to be the weightiest of all proofs. dent of law, that, the contemporancous ex-W Knivergys at the clitical times to be before the

cles and other standards mean just what and a rapid disorganization must be the con- and from circumference to centre, as em- en the hard heart, or warm the cold heart? their compilers intended.—The Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Bishop of Delaware.

EARNESTNESS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

By a Dissenting Minister (the Rev. J. A. James.) The Church of England is in earnest. Many of us can recollect the time when it was not so. A pervading secularity characterized her clergy, a drowsy indifference her people : if the former got their tithes, and nte, drank and were merry, and the latter got christening, confirmation, and the sacrament when they died, it was all they cared when these were mobbed away, they relapsed again into their former apathy. Exceptions there were—bright and blessed ones—but they were only exceptions. Thank God, it is not so now. A vivilving wind lias swept over the valley of dry bones, and an army not only of living, but of life-giving men has spring up. Venn, Berridge, and Romaire; Newton, Cecil, and Simeon have ived and awakened a new spirit in the church to which they belonged. Look at that church as she is now to be seen, full of energy and earnestness; divided, it is true, into parties as to theological opinion, to : considerable extent Romanized in her spirit, and aggressive in her designs; but instinc with life, and a great deal of it life of the best kind. Even the orthodox and the Pusevite clergy are all now active, preaching, catechizing, visiting the sick, instituting and superintending schools. The day is happily gone by, when the taunt of fox stunting, play-going ball-frequenting parsons could be with justice thrown at the elergy of the State Church; they are now no longer to be found in those seems of folly and vanity, but at the bed-side of the sick man, or in the cottage of the poor one. We must rejoice in their labours and in their success, except when and an excess of force must exist to produce their object and their aim are to crush Dissent-ers. There are very many among them of course of vegetable life, the rate of ascent of the true apostolic succession in doctrine, spirit, and devotedness; many whose piety ways tended to disfigure the fair original and zeal we should do well to emulate

son, to promote its interests. Who can them. For zeal and devotedness they are worthy of it; I know their labours; and am astonished at them. Think of a clergyman and multitudes of such there are, who beside his other labours, spends four or five hours every day in going from house to house, visiting the sick, instructing the ignorant, comforting the distressed. Can we wonder that such men should lay hold on the public mind? Is it not the natural course of things that it should be so ! It is admitted that the elergyman of a parish has advantages for this species of ministerial occupation which we have not; he considers all the people within him, as being in fact, his cure; while on the o other denominations, look upon l the curate of the smallest village, with all their tuce? modern and comprehensive agency of Pastoral Scripture Readers, Church of England Tract Societies, and other means of influence and power, in busy commotion, dotting the land all over with churches and schools, and thus, by all these efforts, labouring to occupy se entirely the nation, as to leave no room for, and to prove there is no need of any other body of Christians-can we see all this coa-

stantly before our eyes, and not see the need

of an earnest ministry, not only to maintain

our ground, but to advance?

ADAPTATION OF THE LAWS OF GRAVITY TO THE REGULARITY OF MOVEMENTS. The force of gravity might, so far as we can judge, have been different from what i now is. It depends upon the mass of the earth; and this mass is one of the elements of the solar system, which is not determined by any cosmical necessity of which we are The masses of the several planets are very different, and do not appear to follow any determinate rule, except that upon the whole those nearer to the sun appear to be smaller, and those nearer the outskirts of the system to be larger. We cannot see any thing which would have prevented either the size or the density of the earth from being different, to a very great extent from what they are.

Now, it will be very obvious that if the intensity of gravity were to be much increased, or much diminished, if every object were to become twice as heavy or only half as them as true expositions of the Gospel of heavy as it now is, all the forces, both of involuntary and voluntary motion which produce the present orderly and suitable results by being properly proportioned to the resisttheir import, our recourse is evidently to ance which they experience, would be the men who framed them, and whose direct cominents or known opinions must be duce motions too quick or too slow, wrong positions, jerks and stops, instead of steady, The maxim is a familiar one, to every stu- well conducted movements. The universe would be like a machine ill regulated; every

sequence. We will, however, attempt to illustrate one or two of the cases in which this would take place, by pointing out forces which act in the organic world, and which are adjusted to the force of gravity.

The first instance we shall take, is the force manifested by the ascent of the sap in vegetables. It appears by a multitude of indisputable experiments, (among the rest those of Hales, Mirbel, and Dutrochet,) that all planets imbibe moisture by their roots, and pump it up, by some internal force, into every part of their frame, distributing it into every leaf. It will be easily conceived that this operation must require a very considerafor. The only thing that moved either of ble mechanical force; for the fluid must be them to a pang of zeal was the coming of the Methodists into the parish, and ing to the top of the tree. The division into the parish, and minute parts, and distribution through small sustained as if it were a single column reachminute parts, and distribution through small vessels, does not at all diminish the total force requisite to raise it. If, for instance, the tree be thirty three feet high, the pressure must be fifteen pounds upon every square inch in the section of the vessels of the bottom, in order merely to support the sap. And it is not only supported, but propelled upwards with great force, so as to supply the constant evaporation of the leaves. The pumping power of the tree must, therefore, be very considerable.

> That this power is great, has been confirmed by various curious experiments, e-pecially by those of Hales. He measured the force with which the stems and branches of trees draw the fluid from below, and push it upwards. He found, for instance, that a vine in the bleeding season could push up its sup in a glass tube to the height of tweny-one feet above the stump of an amputat-

The force which produces this effect is part of the economy of the vezetable world; and it is clear that the due operation of the force depends upon its being rightly proportioned to the force of gravity. The weight of the fluid must be counterbalanced; the say is regulated, on the one hand, by the upward pressure of the vegetable power, and on the other, by the amount of the gravity of the fluid, along with the other remy life to be united in the bonds of private sistances, which are to be overcome. If, therefore, we suppose gravity to increase, the rapidity of this vegetable circulation will duninish, and the rate at which this function proceeds, will not correspond either to the ourse of the seasons, or the other physiolo. gical processes with which this has to copoerate. We might easily conceive such an ncrease of gravity as would stop the vital movements of the plant in a very short time, In like manner, a diminution of the gravity of the vegetable juices would accelerate the ising of the sap, and would, probably, hurry and overload the leaves and other organs, as to interfere with their due operations. ome injurious change, at least, would take

Here, then, we have the forces of the minutest parts of vegetables adjusted to the nagnitude of the whole mass of the earth on certain topographical limits as belonging to which they exist. There is no apparent connexion between the quantity of matter of other hand, most if not all of these persons, the earth, and the force of imbilition of the except such as by profession really belong roots of a vine, or the force of propulsion of he vessels of its branches. Yet these things light of their minister. This ever-active as- have such a proportion as the well being of siduity, in addition to the Sabbath-day exer- the vine requires. How is this to be accises, is admonitory to us. Can we see this counted for, but by supposing that the cirnew sight, the whole Church establishment, cumstances under which the vine was to from the Archbishop of Canterbury down to grow, were attended to in devising its struc-

As another instance of adaptation between Aid Societies, Ladies District Visiting Societies, the force of gravity and forces which exist in the vegetable world, we may take the positions of flowers. Some flowers grow with the hollow of their cup upwards: others " hang the pensive head," and turn the opening downwards. Now of these " nodding flowers," as Linnaus calls them, he observes that they are such as have their pistil longer than the stamens; and, in consequence of this position, the dust from the anthers which are at the ends of the stamens can fall upon the stigma or extremity of the pistil; which process is requisite for making the flower fertile. He gives as instances the flowers campanula, leucoium, galanthus, fritillaria. Other botanists have remarked that the position changes at different periods of the flower's progress. The pistil of the Euphorbia (which is a little globe or germen on a slender stalk) grows upright at first, and is taller than the stamens: at the period suited to its fecundation, the stalk bonds under the weight of the ball at its extremity, so as to depress the germen below the stamens; after this it again becomes erect, the globe being now a fruit filled with fertile seeds.

The positions in all these cases depend upon the length and flexibility of the stalk which supports the flower, or, in the case of the Euphorbia, the germen. It is clear that a very slight alteration in the force of gravity, or in the stiffness of the stalk, would entirely alter the position of the flower cup, and thus make the continuation of the species impossible. We have therefore here a little mechanical contrivance, which would have been frustrated if the proper intensity of gravity had not been assumed in the reckoning. An earth greater or smaller, densor or rarer than the one on which we live, would require a change in the structure and strength hang their heads under our hodges. There ployed in keeping a snowdrop in the posi- Such power doth the goodness of God postion most suited to the promotion of its vegetable health.

It would be easy to mention many other parts of the economy of vegetable life, which depend for their use on their adaptation to the force of gravity. Such are the forces and is the voice of a gracious God, whose love conditions which determine the position of is beyond that of a mother, and whose words leaves and of branches. Such again those cannot but be consoling to his weeping parts of the vegetable constitution which child. Are you weak? He strengthens have reference to the pressure of the atmosphere; for differences in this pressure appear to exercise a powerful influence on the functions of plants, and to require differences of structure. But we pass over these considerations. The slightest attention to the relations of natural objects will show that the subject is inexhaustible; and all that we can or need do is to give a few examples, such as may show the nature of the impression which the examination of the universe produces.

Another instance of the adjustment of organic structure to the force of gravity may be pointed out in the muscular powers of animals. If the force of gravity were increased of the earth, it is manifest that all the swiftness, and strength, and grace of animate motions must disappear. If, for instance, the earth were as large as Jupiter, gravity would be eleventimes what it is, the lightness of the fawn, the speed of the hare, the spring of the nuscular powers of those animals; for man am in Christ, and shall be in eternity. The to lift himself upright, or to crawl from first, by God's grace, will excite in me love place to place, would be a labour slower and to God, and repentance, which proceeds more painful than the motions of the slotin, from love; the second will work in me self-The density and pressure of the air too condemnation, the mortification of the would be increased to an intolerable extent, flesh, humility, gentleness, and patience and the operation of respiration, and others, the third will implant in me faith and godiy which depend upon these mechanical pro- fear; the fourth will teach me to despise the perties, would be rendered laborious, inclice- vanities of time, and to aspire after an etertual, and probably impossible.

It, on the other hand, the force of gravity were much lessened, inconveniences of an opposite kind would occur. The ner would be too thin to breathe; the weight of our bodies, and of all the substances surroundperpetually occurring causes of derangement

us. Things would not lie where we placed this I am well assured. He may hide himthem, but would slide away with the slightest self from me, but will never utterly depart. push. We should have a difficulty in standing or walking, sometimes like what we have with me, can I the more confide in a false on ship-board when the deck is inclined; and faithless world? And even if they are and we should stagger helplessly through an my best friends, how can I divest myself of atmosphere thinner than that which oppresses the care, lest I should offend them, or they

the highest mountains. ence on every step we take and on every breath we draw; and the powers we possess, and the comforts we enjoy would be unprofitable to us, if they had not been prepared with a reference to those as well as to the near and visible portions of the earth's

The arbitrary quantity, therefore, of which we have been treating, the intensity of the force of gravity, appears to have been taken and animal life are carried on. And this eads us inevitably, we conceive, to the be- ing soul, when I am oppressed with sorrow; these laws were thus devised and thus estab-

through, many times. The reading is good -the boast is of no value. The profit is yours, the praise should be given to God. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory." Psalm exv. 1. Love the Bible, and read it; it is a cost-

y treasure, more precious than gold. "The aw of thy mouth, 'saith David, " is better unto me than thousands of gold and silver. Psa, exix, 72. Are you in the broad way? It, by the power of the Spirit, guides your steps into the narrow way which leadeth unto life, and surrounds your path with the doctrine and life of Jesus. Are you in doubt and error? It sheds upon you its sacred light, and dispels the darkness. Does your heart tend to the world? It draws it back, The fire of the word consumes worldly lusts. When it communicates to you a lively senso of the love of God, it soon expels the love of the world. It attracts the heart, as a magnet, to heaven, when our natural corraption would press us to the ground. Is of the footstalks of all the little flowers that the heart indisposed to that which is good? The Bible draws it to God by the manifesis something curious in thus considering the tation of his goodness and mercy. Are not positiones ever the strongest. Our Arti- thing would go wrong ; repeated collisions whole mass of the earth from pole to pole, such alluronments of love calculated to soit. him, he will not fail to apply the remedy.

sess, when it is carried home to the heart it draws it with such a sweet and mighty influence, that the heart delights to do that which would be pleasing to God. Are you sorrowful? The Bible comforts you; for it is the voice of a gracious God, whose love you. His word is as a cordial to you

fainting soul.

But, my friend, read not the Bible as a nere historical book, that your mind may be furnished with the knowledge of its contents, but that your heart may be affected that your devotion may be excited, and that the power of the word may be manifested in your life. The Bible is not designed to make you clever, but holy; not to give you the spirit of disputants, but to fill your heart with love. The devil showed, by the temptation in the wilderness, that he knew the Bible, yet not for his own profit, but for the purpose of tempting therewith Christ in any considerable proportion at the surface and his members. Many learned disputants study the Bible very diligently, not for their own improvement, but in order to perplex others.

The word of God shall be to me a glass, in which, under the teaching of the Holy Spirit, I behold what I was in Adam before tiger, could no longer exist with the existing the fall, what I became by the fall, what I nity of blessedness .- Rec. Henry Muller, D, D,

THE SOCIETY OF A CHRISTIAN.

ALONE, and yet not alone. I wish to be alone, for I have no desire to associate with ing us, would become too slight to resist the a false world, which loves and commends perpetually occurring causes of derangement and unsteadiness; we should feel a want of ballast in our movements.

The base constitution of the base control of the bas ballast in our movements.

It has sometimes been maintained by functiful theorists that the earth is merely a shell, and that the central parts are hollow. All the reasons we can collect appear to be in favour of its being a solid mass, considerably denser than any known rock. If this be places, with me. Do I stumble? he supports and illustrations which were "written for our and illustrations when he falleth; for he hath not another to help him up." Eccles and in all times, and in all the place is a day of grace, and there is a da in favour of its being a solid mass, considerative 10. My God is at all times, and in all bly denser than any known rock. It this be places, with me. Do I stumble ! he supports so, and if we suppose the interior to be at any time scooped out, so as to leave only earthly friend visits me, but remains not with such a shell as the above mentioned speculators have asserted, we should not be left in again. I have no need to ask God to come ignorance of the change, though the appear- to me; he divelleth already in me, and is nice of the surface might remain the same, as near to me as myself; nor need I be care-We should discover the want of the usual ful lest he should depart. He never leaveth force of gravity, by the instability of all about nor forsaketh the child whom he laves. Of

the respiration of the traveller on the tops of me? Should they fall, it may not be in my We see therefore that those dark and unpower to lift them up; or should I fall, they and the geologist, and of which man will be anxious about society. Men may pull me in the depth of my heart. He is better to out effect or purpose. We feel their influ- me than a thousand friends. Should the powers of earth and hell wage war against indignation." me, with the help of my God they shall be put to flight. Happy is he that is ever, and yet never, alone .- The Abore.

ON PRAYER.

"Is any among you afflicted? let him pray," Jas. v. 13. Ask Hezckiah what I should do when worn down by sickness; he force of gravity, appears to have been taken will answer, Pray. Ask Jonah what is his account of, in establishing the laws of those forces by which the processes of vegetable and alarm; he will exclaim, Pray. Ask David how I shall find consolation for my faintlief of a supreme contriving mind, by which these laws were thus devised and thus reply you will find in Psa. xiii. 4,7-9. indee laws were thus devised and thus estab-lished. — Rev. II'. II'henell, Bridgewater lows are gone over me. Yet the Lord will Issued.—Rev. W. Wherett, Bruigewater
Treatise on Astronomy and General Physics.

READING THE BIBLE.
You boast that you have read the Bible the oppression of the enemy?"?

It is not pleasing to God that we pine under our affictions, and vex our souls; not is it at any avail. We should rather pray, and appear before him all our troubles. It is true, that before him all our troubles. It is true, that He who knoweth all things is well acquainted with our state. He who numbers the drops of rain, and the sands on the sea-shore, counts also our tears. How should He not be fully aware of our encounstances! Hath he not himself sent the trial? and doth he not help as to bear it? He saw the oppression of the children of Israel in Egypt; and he beholdeth also my distress, and perceiveth my trouble. Nevertheless, it is his will that we should cry. Nevertheless, it is his will that we should cry unto him for deliverance. He will be inquired of for these things; and by the act of prayer, will the spirit of prayer be more excited with the spirit of prayer be more fuel a man heaps upon the will the spirit of prayer be more excited within us. The more fuel a man heaps upon the
fire, the brighter it will burn. By means of
prayer, we manifest our confidence in God;
for to no one will a man disburden his heart,
but to a friend in whom he can trust. By

the day of wrath, and the revelation of the
righteous judgment of God. —How many such,
according to the most authentic testimony, have
wone shuddering and shricking out of the world. prayer we remove a heavy load from the mind. gone shuddering and shricking out of the world good, and therefore calleth upon us to confess our sins, and make known our requests, that he may confer the blessings of his grace. Prayer moves the God of heaven to come to our help. When we open our wounds before

But who is he, you inquire, that can pray? My brother, as God is wont especially to ad-minister comfort when you are utterly destitute and forlorn; so you pray most earnestly when you think, that for anguish you have not the power to uttur a prayer. Not to be able to pray, and yet to desire to pray, constitutes the most earnest supplication. 6 The Spirit help oth our infirmities: for we know not what we oth our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought: but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanines which cannot be uttered," Rom. viii. 26. If I cannot pray, I will yet sigh; if I cannot sigh, I will yet think of God. If I cannot think of God, he will yet think of me, and graciously behold the anguish of my soul. He will fulfil my desire; I confidently believe it.—The Abore.

"IT IS TOO LATE." By Rev. Dr. Humphrey.

On the day that Louis Philippe abdicated the throne of France in favour of his grandson, the Duchess of Orleans, mother of the infant Prince, entered the Chamber of Deputies, leading him by the hand, that, as the heir apparent, he might be proclaimed King of the French by the representatives of that great nation, in the room of the repudiated monarch. It was an awful moment, big not only with the destinies of the regard, family, but of this feet of the regard. reigning family, but of thirty-five millions of people. All eyes were fixed upon Odillon Barrot, as he arose slowly from his seat, ascended the tribune, and moved that the young Count of Paris, then and there present, be proclaimed King in the room of his grandfather. Every sound was hushed. Men held their beath. It was as if the heart of an empire had ceased to heat. The question was about to he put, when a single voice from the gallery

broke the silence-" It is too late !" Never did a more thrilling and potent exclamation burst from mortal lips. Great confusion ensued, and the Duchess was glad to escape ensued, and the Duchess was glad to escape with her son through one of the back doors of the Chamber. It was too late. Had the motion in favour of the heir apparent been made a day, or even a few hours, earlier, it might have prevailed. But the time was gone by. It was too late? It the throne was irrecoverably lost. This is but a single example among a thousand, of the fatal consequences of delay. Many a throne has in like manner been lost. But our purpose is not to dilate upon exam-

But our purpose is not to dilate upon examples like these. Those ominous words in the French Chamber, It is too late! apply to losses continually incurred which are infinitely greater than those of any dethroned or expectant monarch. The value of a thousand earthand illustrations which were "written for our learning, on whom the ends of the world are come." One of the most striking of these is in the twelfth chapter of Hebrews. "Looking diligently," warns the apostle, "lest any fail of the grace of God; lest there be any fornicator or profane person, as Esan, who, for one morsel of meat, sold his birthright. For ye know, that afterward, when he would have inherited the blessing, he was rejected, for he found no place for repentance, though he sought it carefully with teats." It was too late. And as it was too late or known. late. And as it was too late for Fsau, so would tare. And as it was no late for r.sau, so would it soon be for them, if they continued to "reject the great salvation." To the same purpose is that awful communication in the first chapter of Proverbs. We have room for only a part of it. Because I have called and ye have refused... then shall they call upon me, but I will not answer; they shall seek me carly but shall not find me. They would none of the control of the control. known central pertions of the earth, which assistance. Or, it may be, that we full, of my counsel, they despised all my reproofare placed far beyond the reach of the miner both I and my triends, together. I will not Therefore shall they eat of the fruit of their manners were the placed for the fruit of their counsels. probably never know anything directly, are not to be considered as quite disconnected with us, as deposits of useless lumber withmight have been saved, but now it was too late.

They had heard and slighted the last call of mercy, and nothing remained to them but " a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery

So again; in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew we read, "And at midnight there was a cry made: Behold the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him. And they that were ready went in with him to the marriage, and the door was shut. Afterwards came also the other virgins, saying, Lord, Lord, open unto us. But he answered and said, Verily I say unto you, I know you not." No pleadings now could open the door. It was too late.

We often hear it said, that while life lasts it We often near it said, that while life lasts it is never too late for a sinner to repent, and in one sense it is true. If he would truly repent and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, in the last mortal hour, he would be saved .- But will he? How small, have we reason to fear, is the number of such. The day of grace may close even before the wicked man dies; it certainly does where the unpardonable sin is committed, and who can tell how long before ? Be it a few years, or but a few days, it is then too late. And if the Saviour were to speak by an audible voice from heaven in a thousand dying chambers, who can tell in how many of them he would say, a These all might have been saved, but it is too late. When I called they refused, and now there is no more place for repentance.25 The rich voluptuary who had a little before spuined Lazarus from his presence, would have given all his banquets, and purple, and fine linen, for "a dtop of water to cool his tongue," but it was too tale. The horrors of a guilty conscience drove Judas back to the temple with his thirtypieces of silver, crying, "I have betrayed the innocent blood," but it was too late. The Saviour had said, Good were it for that man if he had never been been," and he went away in black despair

attend to their instructions, died in less two; and what hope could they have of him? He had fixed his time, but before it had half ex-

so it will be with all impenitent hearers of the gospel who put off their preparation to a "more convenient season," and do not live to see it. They will bewail their stupid procrastination when it is too late. The young Count of Para lost only a temporaal crown. They will lose that erown of glory which fadeth not away."

Reader, reader, whosoever thou art, yet in thy sins, there is no time to be lost. The arrows of death are flying thick. The young as well as the old are falling. If thou dost not repent, a voice from the other world. It is too late, too late, too LATE! will ere long seal thine everlasting doom .- N. Y. Evangelist.

The Bereau.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1848.

On our first page will be found an article, (for which we are indebted to our valued Contemporary, the Southern Churchman) on the present state of the Church of England, from the pen of a well known and esteemed dissenting Minister. If some of the members of our Church should think the writer severe in his strictures upon the Church as she was at a period within the recollection of men of advanced age, they will not the less rejoice to find him give so favourable an account of the improvement which has taken place since. There are one or two expressions which we are sorry to find in the article; for instance we do not at all ests of the community. approve of his linking "the orthodox" together with "the Pasevite" Clergy, as we do not think that the former designation should ever pass into common parlance as designating those deficient in zeal and activity, as the writer seems to apply it. In like manner, we must take some objection to the term "life giving" as introduced by him, which, in our opinion, should never be applied to the men who are the instruments, but only to the Spirit who works by them so as to convey life to the souls by nature dead in trespasses and sins. In the censure pronounced by the writer upon those whose object in labouring earnestly is "to crush Dissenters," the true Churchman need not hesitate to join; while he will heartily wish success to the efforts of those Clergymen and their affectionate helpers of the Laity who are mainly solicitous "to occupy so entirely the nation, as to leave no room for, and to prove there is no need of any other body of Christians."

The Board of Directors of the " Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge? have fixed upon the 25th of next month for holding their Annual Meeting in Philadelphia; and the Right Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D.D., has consented to preach the Annual Sermon, on the evening of that day, at the Church of the Epiphany at that city.

The venerable presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States (the Right Rev. Philander Chase, of Illinois) has taken the occasion of his annual address to the Convention of his Diocese. to introduce the expression of the following sentiments with regard to that Society:

Your Hishop has been solicited make his sentiments known in regard to the recently organized body, called the Society for the promotion of evangelical knowledge in the Episcopal Church. He has no hesitation in stating, that the name being in accordance with the gospel, and the founders thereof being good men, he has no reasonable objection to the said society. If names were indicative of their opposites, as in the case of the " Jesuits" and some other societies, there would be cause for caution; but so long as such men as Bishop Meade, of Virginia, and Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, are in favour of the measure, he has no dread of ill consequences. They, and such as they will keep from the Board of Directors ultras of every sort, and thus preserve the current of public Christian information pure from corruption and calumny."

At Cincinnati, the commercial metropolis of Ohio, a Society auxiliary to the above, Ewas formed on the 21st of June, of which Bishop Hughes himself to carry it out so that the Bishop, of the Diocese of Ohio is the the money contributed by him shall be used Patron. / The Board of Officers and Directors were requested to prepare and publish an address from the propriety, necessity, and advantages of forming auxiliaries to the parent Society, Such an address was, accoplingly, agreed upon on the 28th of June. amitchas been miblished, for a copy of which But we must not forget that he mends this mat-We have to express our obligations to the ter, by telling them, that, after they have conkind friend by whom it has been addressed t o'lis. "It is a plain, out-spoken document. freinwhich we hope to present an extract or hurry and excitement, accidentally perpetrates, we must allow him to exhort the Irish to make the for our readers in an early number of the Bungaried bearing

10 de hoppifus, in the hurry of cloring auricolumns last week, to mention that the nrticle on the fourth page of that number,

pired he was in Elerfilly Il was too late .- And | painfully interesting views of the risks on - | contrary to his principles to lend support | a devotee of Rome and awaken their thoughts. | P. Hikkney, school-room, which was filled hope that a foundation has been laid for conticountered by those engaged in similar undertakings; and there is a portion of itnot contained in the reprints we have seen inserted in several of our exchanges who took it abridged from one of the Lower whosoever thou art, yet in Provinces' periodiculs-which describes the singular illusions wrought upon the sufferer, when he thought he saw persons, heard voices, waded in the water &c. while in reality nothing of the kind took place. Mr. Grant's experience in this matter may throw some light upon the occurrence of visions, apparations of the Virgin Mary, &c., especially to excitable young females, of which, together with the ndustrious attention of parties who know how to turn illusions to the purpose of detasion, we occasionally hear, and which cause perplexity in every case, and ruin in an instance now and then.

> JOURNAL OF EDUCATION FOR UPPER CANAS DA .- We have to acknowledge the receipt of the August number of this publication, the notice of which we have deferred, in hopes of giving it more thorough examination than we have hitherto been able to bestow mean it. The cause to which it is devoted is one in which we feel, and no one ought to do other. wise, the liveliest interest; and we earnestly wish that this periodical may subserve the ends of sound education, based upon Christian princiole, and promoting the most important inter

The Roman Catholic Bishop of New York has thought fit to make himself conspicuous as one of the supporters, by liberaity of tongue and of purse, of the sadly disappointed party in the United States who hoped that the threatened outbreaks in Ireland would afford them an opportunity of contributing their aid towards aggravating the mistertunes of that part of the Britsh dominions. The following article from the Christian Advocate remarks very appropriately upon the course adopted by the

"Meeting after meeting has been convened at Vauxhall Garden, on the Irish question,the attendance has been numerous, and the de monstrations of interest have been really tremendous. The rostrum has resounded with the most thrilling elequence, and the contributions have indicated a princely liberality. The movement is under the management of a Directory,' who, it seems, propose to raise the sum of \$200,000 -of which they have as yet realised but \$30,000-to help on the Irish re-

"Among the contributors we notice the editor of the Tribune credited with \$500, and Bishop Highes with the same amount. What particuar part of the movement friend Greeley's con tribution is designed to forward we are not told but the special designation given by the Bishop to his donation is, 'to purchase a shield to in-terpose between the oppressor and his victim.'. The Bishop says, 'I come not as the disturber of the peace of nations. My office is properly to be a peacemaker.' And he can have no hand in helping on the work of bloodshed and murder. Not at all, 'He does not give his money to purchase swords and pikes for the rebels-not he-but it is to go for a shield.

" The good Bishop does not restrict others to defence of the coppressed, for he says. 'My contribution shall be for a shield not for a sword-but you can contribute for what you choose? Ay! I am a minister of the Gospel of peace, and it would scarcely do for me to give five hundred dollars to aid in offensive movements, that you can contribute for what you choose.' Indeed the Bishop can bet slip the dogs of war'-he can take the restraint from other men's consciences -he can encourage others to give for the promotion of rebellion, slaughter, and what not-just what you choose?—but he only gives to procure 'a shield' THE WALDENSES.—Some good from the for the 'oppressed,' for his 'office is properly to liberalism of Picdmont.—The August number be a peacemaker.' 'A peacemaker,' with a

vengeance ! "How the movement is to be conducted he is not careful to inquire. The modus operandi he leaves entirely to the 'Directory,' in whose wiscom and fidelity he has the most implicit confidence. And he says, 'Let no man have the temerity to shake the confidence of another man in that Directory, because it is only in absolute confidence there can be success. For all this, and a great deal more, see the Bishon's Vauxhall Gaiden speech, published in the Tribune and in the Freeman's Journal, the Bishop's

" It might be deemed impertinent to inquire whether the Bishop's five hundred dollars are to go in a bag by themselves, what kind of a 'shield' is to be purchased with them, and how it is to be employed. The Bishop himself does not care to be informed, as to these little details. The vigilant "Directory" will see that the money is appropriated strictly, according to the will of the donor. Perhaps a Jesuil can understand how the Bishop's plan will work. But it certainly requires somebody as shrewd as only for defence. 3 2000

" It is curious that the Bishon does not lesitale to encourage fighting and bloodshed, on the part of his brethren in Ireland, though he deems t inconsistent with his character to give his money for the purpose of Thocuring offensive armour. The poor oppressed Irish, he says, now that the issue is made, and the parties are in collision, must be brave as the lion in battle. gentle and flumane as the flove ! Saying no thing of the bidl which the good Bishop, in his as many of the wicked English as possible thite the dust, only so that he disists upon it, that after the work of slaughter shall be over they shall be yhumane as the dove.

Thoro is a cleverness about the Bishop's device for giving his money in aid of Irish insurjection, lately yet professing to be a pro-"Five Days in the Wilderness of New moter of peace, which might lead us to give Brunswick' which ought to have been him credited to Chambers' Journal—contain-been the sequented by the acquainted with a story been this long time acquainted with a story con the indetail of a merciful odeliverance which we suspect Bishop Hughes only to 510 Maintain the New Bronswick papers have copied. A strict, but kind hearted last Year As having been expelled by Quaker was solicited to subscribe towards John Grant, Esq., of the Crown Landa Do The filinds for Perecting a new Parochia

towards the maintenance of a ministry and worship which he did not acknowledge as spiritual. But when an esteemed and intimate friend of his urged him by means of a paper which contained the estimate of the expense to be incurred, and he discovered a charge of twenty pounds for "pulling down the old Chapel," preparatory to the erection of the new, the Quaker subscribed that sum to be appropriated to the demolition of the one place of worship, leaving the responsibility for building up a new one, with those who might choose to aid that part of the undertaking. The same Quaker would probably, without thinking that he violated his principles, which condemn war, in every shape, have paid his money towards purchasing helmets to protect the soldiers' heads, while other people bought the swords and muskets with which the enemy was to be cut and wounded; and his course would have suited the advocates for war just as well as Bishop Hughes's money for "a shield" would answer the purpose of the robels in Ireland, if their cause had not been fortunately ruined by the strength of the British Government and the imbecility of those who sought the destruction of its rule in Ireland. As a lesson upon the loyalty of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, this conduct on the part of the Americo-Hibernian prelate will not fail to have its due effect upon the observant and reflective; but nothing will undeceive those whose blindness consists in their determination not to see.

WOE TO THE BIBLES AT PITTSBURGH !- We find the following in the Gazette: - The Rev. P. A. Telmon has taken his departure from Bytown for Pittsburg, in the United States, whither he goes as Director of an Ecclesiastical He was accompanied to the whart by His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown, the Catholic Clergy, and a number of the Parishioners, thus testifying, in a marked manner, the esteem in which this respected and talanted Clergyman was held.27

[The occurrence of Bible-burning on the orders of Vermont, some years ago, will be in the reader's recollection.1

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE .- The petition to Lord John Russell from Montrose, praying for the closing of the Post Office on the Lord's Day, was last week transmitted to his Lordship, subscribed by 892 names, representing largely all classes in the community. A similar petition has been transmitted from the bankers, merchants, ministers, &c., of Perth, signed by nearly three-fourths of the mercantile and literary classes. A similar movement has taken place at Dunse .- Found in the Montreal.

SECESSIONS FROM THE ARMENIAN CHURCH Turkey .- From a communication recently received at the Missionary Rooms, in Boston (U. S.), from Rev. Mr. Dwight, of Constantionple, it appears that the present aggregate of churches, is one hundred and thirty-nine; of whom, eighty-nine are connected with the church at the capital. The number of Armen-ians, men, women, and children, actually seprafed from their former church, and now open ly professing Protestantism in Turkey and Syria, is reckoned at one thousand and seven. Besides these, there are nearly three thousand who are known to their own people and to others to be of Protestant sentiments, but whe still retain a loose connexion with their former A much larger number must be more or less desirous of secing the reformation advance .- Christian Union and Religious Mem-

of the Achill Herald contains the following :-We beg leave to call attention to the fol-lowing extract from a letter which we have just received :-

'Torre di Lucerna (par) Piguarol, Piedmont, Italih, August 14, 18:18.
DEAR SIR,—Under the impression that you once advocated the cause of the poor oppressed Protestants of the valleys of Piedmont, known generally by the term 'Waldenses' or 'Vaudois,' in your periodical, "The Achill Missionary Herald," I have taken the liberty to direct that the L'Echo des Vullées' should be forwarded to you from this place, for twelve months, which is to be published once every month. It is the first independent publication from these valleys since printing was invented, and is the first fruits of that civil liberty which was granted by the King of Saulinia, the early part of this year, to his Voldensian subjects. We trust that as a certain partion of religious liberty, has been also granted we may soon see the day when the full blaze of

religious freedom shall not only shaine forth in these valleys, but throughout hemisthed Italy.

The Editor of 'L' Echo des Vollees' is the Rev. J. P. Meille, a most pious and talented man, and one of the Professors of the College of La Tour, founded by that most excellent man, the Rev. Dr. Gilly, who has written so much on the history of the Waldenses You would do great service to the pause by your recommending the above to your friends, and

subscribers.'?
We find, in another English emblication, an article from the "Echo" des Vatices?' which speaks in animated language of the great advantages which have been gained by the Waldenses, through means of the recent liberal movement in Piedmont. It also appears that heir velleys have furnished as contingent to the aimy which has been engaged under Charles Albert against the Austrians; that they have behaved with great bravery, and have severely suffered in the disastrous conflicts which have taken place.

From the Review Department in 15 Evangelical Christendom.? Christendom.? Thoughts on reading in Account of the Consecration of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Cheadle, in Somersetshire, in 1816; addressed to Conscientious Roman Catholics and Uninformed

London: W. H. Dallon, and provided the kind which gave occasion to these "thoughts" has recently taken place in London. Such a cereinony as the consecration of a Popish Cathedral in the partment, then employed in the survey of Chapel in the place of an old one which the Hallax and Quebec, Railroad (see problem). The article opens further case, He declined, because it was may find their way into the hands of many a

To make them think, whose most applauded virtue is the implicit deference they pay to the priest, would be the first step towards their spiriaged which aims in a Christian manner to open the blind eyes of the Romanist, and to warn the uninformed or thoughtless Protestant of the perils which beset the path by which it is ofter ought to lead him back to that corrupt church which his ancestors abjured.

Conversations on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Intended to show the nature and object of that Ordinance ; the benefits proposed by it; and the qualifications requisite in those who desire to be partakers of those henefits. With Notes and an Appendix, illustrative of the Subject, drawn from the Writings of the Archbishops Cranmer, Leighton, and Magee the Bishops Jewell, Hall, Reynolds, Beveridge, Burnet, Hopkins, &c.; and from Hooker, Bullinger, Lightfoot, Waterland and other eminent Divines. By Christo PHER STANNARD, B. D. London: Longman and Co.

A Christian pastor, whose office is to edify the Church, and with this view to remove stumbling blocks' out of the way of those who are taking their first steps in the divine life, cannot render a better service, or one more frequently needed, than that in which the Lord's supper is cleared from the difficulties with which mistaken apprehensions of its nature and design surround it, and access to it is opened to the sencere but timid or misjudging believer. For while the formalist, and the self-righteous, will come to the table without hesitation, the humble and the contrite, especially when they are recent converts, will oftentimes abstain from coming, and thus deprive themselves of much encouragement and comfort. The author of this volume has been impressed with the importance of providing instruction of the nature referred to, and, judging from the work itself, is well qualified to afford it. He explains the offices of the Church of Logland in relation to this sacrament evangelically, and vindicates it from the false interpretation of its nature inculcated by the Romanist. He obviates such difficulties as are apt to arise in a tender but ill-informed conscience. showing both what is required in order to a profitable reception of the ordinance, and and their continued endeavours, as well as the what benefits are to be expected from it; aid of other friends, are solicited in favour of and explains, in the language of Hooker, that "Sacraments contain in themselves no ital force or efficacy; that they are not physical but moral instruments of salvation; duties of service and worship, which, unless we perform as the Author of grace requireth, they are unprofitable." The work is enriched with many valuable quotations, both in foot-notes and in an Appendix, and is altogether such a volume as a golly cler-gyman would desire to put into the hands of the thoughtful and devout inquirers in his

Diocese of New York .- The Convention f the Church in this Diocese is about to assemble, in the course of the ensuing week, and there are many inquiries made, and as monerons comments, relative to the probable proceedings of that body. It is true, The Church mun has not gone through the course of training usual with that important functionary, in anticipation of a meeting of the Convention. and instead of lashing itself into furious rage, has remained uniet and peaceful. The experience of past years has doubtless taught the party under its domination the futility of any efforts to bring either the Church in this Die cese, or as represented in the General Convention, to the support of the violent parlisan measures proposed from time to time by the self-styled " High Church" friends of the late Bishop. The extreme propositions advocated by Dr. Seabury in our last Diocesan Convention, mut with an untimely and miserable and at the hands of his own party. The General the sentence of the Court which suspended Dr. Onderdonk was a nullity, and thus every atempt to commit the Diocese or the Church a large to favour his restoration, has signally failed. We predicted, before the meeting of the last Diocesan Convention, that no affirmative action would be taken on the subject which then agitated the Church, -and it turned out in accordance with our views, that nothing was done. So, likewise nothing was in fact accomplished by the General Convention to relieve us from our troubles, and our opinion now remains the same, that no measure can at pre sent he adopted which will lead to a removaof the difficulties which continue to embarras the Dioguse. If we remember tight, the salary of \$2,000, given to Dr. Onderdonk out of the Episconal fund, terminates at the approaching tession, unless renewed by a fresh vote of th Convention. This question will probably, therefore, he pressed, and the sanction of the Convention he sought for a continuance of the salary. We doobt whether there is any dis posit on on the part of those who believe the sentence to be just and valid, to oppose this measure, and it is likely, therefore, if those who have bitherto supported the Bishop feel disnos ed to keep the Diocese in its present anomalou condition, that his salary will be continued unless they should deem it expedient to advise his resignation upon certain terms and conditi-

It is said, that an effort will be made to pres the Bislion of Western New York into the po sition of provisional Bishop. To this there are divide the other side, and prevent their concu rence in the measure; while, on the other hand, Bishop De Lancey's course has been's marked by party spirit, that the effort to place him over the Diocese, to the exclusion of Episcopal services from other Bishops, will, we fear, light upon the flames of strife and bitterness, and plunge the Diocese into fresh disturpregnant with evil consequences, that we doubt whether it will be attempted, or allemoted, whether it would meet with any hearty support. The Church has felt, during the last year, the inestinable blessings of peace, and doubtless, the feeling is very generally prevalent, that unless the Diocese is relieve from its position by some action oil the part of the suspended Bishop, the liest course is to continue on under our present arrangements, as the most suitable to our condition and wants, and under our unhappy circumstances, as the hest adapted to preserve order and good 18 mg, hest adapted to preserve order and good feeling, keep down the clements of party "warfare, and promote the growth "and promote the growth" and promote the growth "and promote the growth and the growth and the growth and the growth and the growth promote the growth and the growth promote the growth party was a second or the growth promote the growth promote

ी रही है। उस THE QUEDEC JUVENILE CHURCH MISSIONAL ny Association theld its half-yearly meeting, on Thursday the Oist-instant, in the Revi Oist.

by a large attendance of young persons interested in the proceedings, as well as a goodly number of adults who, by their countenance and contributions, encourage the endeavours of the voung to raise funds in nid of the Chunch Missionaky Security's operations among the nations destitute of the light of the Gospel.

After singing, prayer, and reading of a portion of Scripture, the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL read the following statement of receipts since the meeting held on the 10th of last February:

Feby. 24. Contributions in the Sun-day School held at the Chapel of the Holy Trin-

ters Hall of Sorel 0 6 10 Sept. 11. From a Clergyman in the Diocese of Quebec.... 1 0 0
11 14 to 21. Contributed in Mr.
Haensel's School..... 2 1 101 Missionary Boxes : Miss

Mary A. Abern, St. Roch's, 14s. 2d. Masters Hy. Smith, 6s. 61d. Frd. Sewell, 10s. 111d. Fred. Gates, 13s. 24. Wm. Weston, 1s. 9d. Wm. Corner, 2d. Fred. Würtele, 19s. 94d. Benj. Gale, 7s. 9d. Ch. Mac kenzie, 3s. 10d. Lady Caldwell, £2. 3s. 84. Miss Bowen, 18s. 3d. Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, day School held in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, up to the 17th September, boys, 7s. 13d. girls, £1. 13s. 23d. 2 0 4

amount reported to the meet-collected again by Masters Hall of Sorel,

Total in hand on the 25th Septr. £18 12 5 This amount will, in accordance with the sual course of proceeding, remain in hand till next February, to be added to the further receipts until that period, when the year's in come will be remitted to the Parent Society, so as to come in time for its annual financial report. The best thanks are presented to those who have used their exertions in this cause an institution which has for its object the resenof the most neglected portions of the human family from spiritual gloom and hopelessness, and for its encouragement abundance of success in the course of the labouts of its agents in every portion of the globe where they are engaged.

THE REV. GEORGE BOURN, late Assistant Minister of St. James's Church, Totonto, requests that in future all letters and papers for him may be addressed " Carrying Prace, Mut-

KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO .- SHEFFINGTO Cosson, Esquire, L. L. D., has been appointed to the Professorship of Law in King's College vacant by the resignation of the Solicitor Ge neral. Dr. Connor was called to the Irish Bar in May, 1838, and to the Canadian in Februa ry, 1812 .- Ev. Courier.

To Correspondents .- Received C. Y':- J

Moral and Bolitical Entelligence.

pool on the 9th instant, arrived at Halfay the conclusion that "the failure will not prove last Friday afternoon, and the letter-bags week or two ago. The Newry Telegraph of this Province were this day states that all round the vicinity of delivered at the Queboe Post Office on that town " the fields are studded with stacks Tues, lay at 1 past 1 in the afternoon. It is of wheat, barley, and oats. I The Cork Exumbighly satisfactory to find the intelligence inter of yesterday contains equally cheering rebrought by her generally of a peaceful cha- ports from the counties of Cork and Kerry: brought by her generally of a peacetal character. The United Kingdom was free Park, Tipperary in Park, Tippe from disturbance; the Parliament was prorogued on the 5th instant, by Her Majesty in person, who immediately after, with Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Altred, and the Princess Royal, set out for Scotland, having a very promising commeacement of her marine excursion

We are largely beholden to the Quebec Mercury, for selections which we make from Tuesday's number, which contains a very full report, from that Contemporary's London Correspondent, of the week's news The following is Her Majesty's speech on proroguing the Parliament: My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am happy to be able to release you from the duties of a laborious and protracted session.

The Act for the Prevention of Crime and Outrage in Ireland, which received my assent at the commencement of the session, was atopen display of arms intended for criminal purposes was checked; the course of instice was no longer interrupted, and several atrocions murderers, who had spread terror through the country, were apprehended, tried and con-

The adistress in Ireland, consequent apon successive failures in the orbduction of fond has been mitigated by the application of the law for the relief of the poor, and by the amount of charitable contributions raised in the

other parts of the united Kingdom and Leading On the other minits organised confederacies took, advantageoof the existing pressure to excite and suffering subjects to a rebellion. Hopes of plunder and confiscations were held out to tempt the distressed, while the most visionary prospects were exhibited to the am-In this confuncture Papplied to your hilions loyalty and wisdom for increased powers; and; strengthened by your prompts concurrence; and; government; was senabled to defeat; in a few lays, machinations which had been prepared during many amonths. The energy and deciion shown by the Lord Licutement of treland in this amergency/deserve my warmest appro-

butioningone exw i mother policie in mi in the midstrof these difficulties you have continued your labours for the improvement of the laws: The art of facilitating the sale of encumbered estates will, I trust, gradually re-move an evil of great magnitude in the social

of the United Kingdom; \$2 33664, \$61 this rest der that independence and the fewer, and the sale that independence and the fewer, and the sale that independence and the fewer, and the sale that independence and the maintained;

nual advances in this beneficial work.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I have to thank you for the tendiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary tor the public service. I shall avail myself of every opportunity which the exigencies of the state may allow for enforcing economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I have renewed in a formal manner, my diplomatic relations with the government of France. The good uniterstanding between the two countries has continued without the slight-

est interruption.

Events of deep importance have disturbed the internal tranquillity of many of the States of Europe, both in the north and in the shouth. These events have led to hostilities between neighbouring countries. am employing my good offices, in concert

with other friendly powers, to bring to an ami-cable settlement these differences, and I trust that our effort may be successful. I am rejoiced to think that an increasing

sense of the value of peace encourages the hope that the nations of Europe may continue

in the enjoyment of its blessings.

Amidst these convulsions I have had the satisfaction of being able to preserve peace for my own dominions, and to maintain our domes-tic tranquillity. The strength of our institu-tions has been tried, and has not been found wanting. I have studied to preserve the wanting. I have studed to preserve, independence committed to my charge in the enjoyment of that temperate freedom, which they so justly value. My people, on their side, feel too sensibly the advantages of order and security to allow the promoters of pillage and confusion any chance of success in their wicked

I acknowledge, with grateful feelings, the many marks of loyalty and attachment which I have received from all classes of my people. It is my earnest hope that, by cultivating respect to the law, and obedience to the precept of religion, the liberties of this people, may, by the blessing of Almighty God, be perpetuated.

Lord Jour Russell, was sojourning with the Lord Lieutenant in Dublin; his arrival was attended with no circumstance of any unpleasant nature; becoming respect was paid to His Lordship by all persons of character, and conversation turned almost exclu-

sixely upon the object of the Premier's visit. The following is mentioned as the most recent on dit in the metropolis of Ireland;

"That the Premier's objects in coming hither have reference to a modification of the administration, which would transfer the Premiership to the upper house, and place it in the hands of one who could, from knowledge, experience and capacity, hope to cope effectively with the Irish difficulty."

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION .- The special commission for the trial of the leaders and other parties implicated in the late insurrection other parties implicated in the late insurrection was fixed yesterday to be held at Nenagh on Toesday, the 19th inst. The presiding judges are to be the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Chief Justice Doberty.

At Nenagh, after an address from Chief Justice Blackburn, bills of indictment for high

treason wil be sent before the grand jury against Messes. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and other persons in custody charged with being implicated in the insurrectionary movements in Tipperary. As soon as the hills are found, plies of the indictment, with the names of the witnesses for the Ciown, will be given to the agents of the parties, and the sittings of the court will be alljourned in order to afford time to the accused parties to plead, as prescribed by law. The time between the delivery of the indictment and the areasyment of the prisoners will be five clear days at the least nd thus the arraignment could not take place

before Tuesday, the 26th.
THE HARVEST IN TRELAND.—The weather continues splendid. The reports received this morning regarding the putatoo crop are more cheerful. The Ennishillen Chronicle says, The mail-steamer Acculia, from Liver after careful investigation, they have arrived at following general order, which is Midtly creditable to the force under Sir James Mc-

Donald's command: There is a ground the Major General M Donald, having been districted to hold the troops under his command in readiness to break up their encappinent, and to be placed to quarters, takes this opportunity of returning his very warmest thanks to the officers commanding the regiments and delach-ments of which the moveable column, has been composed, and request they will have the goodcomposed, and request they will have the good-ness to convey the same to those under their command. He has not failed to bring to the notice of his superiors, nor is he himself likely to forget, the absence of crime and most admirable discipline which has been maintained the zeal and cheerful alacrity with which every order has been executed through a coninned series of wet and inclement weather. Although the Major-General rejoices that, on the present occasion, the services of the troops were not required in actual collision, still their readiness and loyalty were very manifest, and

of his Queen and country.

"K. M'KENZIE,

"Camp Thurles." Major of Brigade." Mr John O Connell has intimated to the Repenlers, in an epistle addressed to one of the Irish papers, that the place called Conciliation Hall will have to be advertised and disposed of, unless stendy efforts be made sto

ne could not wish for better men or officers.

should he be called upon to meet the enemies

llefray the expense of its maintenance. W Perhaps the people begin to view Repeal in something like the common-sense-view taken by a sufficiently notorious, English, Agitator, more than thirty years ago: We allude to the following article which we copy from one of our English papers : I ban soor To COBBETT ON REPEAL Mr. O'Connor adheres to this day to his notions of kingship. He is at seems, descended from the ancient kings of Connaught in Iroland, to which title he still puts forward a claim. Hous continual-

ly harping upon the usurpation of England over Ireland. Why, at this rate, there is a similar usurpation over Scotland, over Wales, over the Isle of Wight, and so on-over Durham and Cornwall; for they had at one time separate Governments, and each had its little barbarous move an evil of great magnitude in the social state of frehands, and each had its little barbarous state of frehands, and each had its little barbarous state of frehands and its little barbarous evils, in the social state of frehands and produced very serious evils, both to heirs of entail and to the community; and I have had great satisfaction in seeing it and I have had great satisfaction in seeing it and I have had great satisfaction in seeing it and in the parts of the finite of the first of the firs The Arbeth Tan porgan, weekly nor super; super which have in riew the improvement of and, as I would heartly bind in approving of collect by Dr. Scaburg, or has a collected as the public health, and I entertain an earnest the most severe publishments being inflicted as

join in approving of like punishments being inflicted on anyholly who should endeavour to separate England from Ireland. If we are to choose the king of Connaught, we shall by and by have more kings start up. We should have kings as plenty as tax-gatherers. I shall begin to trace backwards the branches of my own genealogical tree. Who knows but I may have generatorical trees prints from some petty marauder, who lived without work, from being able to keep in awe a circle of less hold and more conscientious and industrious savages ?- Political Register, 1817. The Hermann, from New York, arrived off the Isla of Wight on the 4th, and in consequence of a thick fog while in charge of a pilot struck in Gurnet Bay, near Cowes, on the top of the tide, and although the engines were immediate-ly, reversed, it was found, impossible to get her special steamer waiting at Cowes for the mails went to her assistance. A tug steamwere discharged into lighters. effectual, and at three in the afternoon of the the week ending August 8th, 4391 strangers same day, she floated, and shortly after she arrived in Paris. In the week after, 5974 anchored in Cowes Roads, and coals were then put on board, and she again proceeded on her voyage, without having sustained any damage.

ing statement from the European Times, to the space of seven days, 2660 passports containing as it does an acknowled gment of were delivered, of which 512 were to foreign-MERCY as having granted the relief here spoken of :

of It is with inexpressible feelings of satisfaction and gratitude that we announce that the late plague of immoderate rain and waters has mercifully been relieved by the present seasonable and blessed change of weather, which has now continued nearly a fortnight, and certainly more propitious weather for the final gathering in of the harvest could scarcely have supervened. From all parts of the Kingdom the mest satisfactory reports reach us, and however light the crops of wheat may be in some localities, nevertheless, taking the breadth of land cultivated and everything into consideration. we do not despair of eventually finding that the harvest will nearly prove an average one. In Ireland the tone of despair has ceased. some tittle desummency prevails in the distant Western and Southern district; but the almost unintermitting fine weather will, it is to be hoped, not only check the fatal effect of the state disease, but will enable the husband nan to reap an abundant harvest of cereal produce. Our copions com market reports, which will be tound elsewhere, show that the prices of grain and flour have declined almost to the entire extent of the recent advance ; and thus the greatest calamity which could have befallen us as a hation, a dearth, with all its accompanying political and social miseries, has, we carnestly hone, been averted. A few weeks continuance of the present splendid weather will confer incalculable benefit upon the country, and we trust the approaching winter will bring with it a general pacification throughout Europe. so that revived industry, with increased employ ment and prosperity, may gladden the hearts of our long suffering population."

SLAVE TRADE. -- By a return made to Parliament, it appears that thirty-nine vessels, engaged in the slave trade, were adjudicated upon in the last three years. Thirty-one were con-lemned at Sierra Leone, two at Havannah, and six at Loudo.

EXPENSES OF GUASOW RIOTS .- At the quarterly meeting of the Police Board, held resterday, it was resolved to assess the inhabitracts to the extent of £8.155, to liquidate the claims made for property destroyed in the riot which took place in this city in the month of March. All rents above £10 per annum are assessed at the rate of 21d a nound; and all remsunder £10 at 11d a pound. The lovest tentals have with propriety been included in this new impost levied upon our already heavily taxed city. The necessity for such a measuch will show to all classes, the humblest as well as the highest, that they bave a common interest in preserving the peace and protecting the property of the city. The claims for compatisation, we believe amounted to a considerably larger sum of mondy than, on a fair examination; the Board itself was warranted to conceder But the payment of eight thousand plounds for two hours of rinting, would lead us to hope that overy reasonable demand of the claimants has been satisfied .- Guardian.

Commenciatio-There is an evident tendency towards a rise in the value, of consols and other stock webut large operations remain somewhat in abgrance until there is a more positive assurance that the peace party in respecting Italian allairs, and also until it is known as to when and in what mode the Chan-cellor of the Evenequer will introduce his two nallidis of new stock upon the market .- Cor-

Le Cousois 861 to 1 for account, and 86 to 1 for

money Market very animated to-day. Wheat: an advance of 4d per 70 lbs. and on Indian Corn an advance of disper 70 ios. and on indian Corn aff all vance of 3s, per quarter.—Flour without change and dispersion of 480 ibs.—Indian Mill 17 is per ibl. Wheat in bond, 7s a 8s per 70 lbs: The duty on Wheat is 6s per qr., and Flour, 3s. 7d per bbl. Liverpool Circular, 9th. FRANCE.—The following is dated from Paris, Wednesday evening:
The French army actually on foot amounts,

according to the declaration of General Lamoriciere before the committee appointed to examine and report upon the budget for the Ministry of Warto 548,000 men. The estimated expense of the War Department for the year is 425,233, 2011 (unwards of £17,000,000 sterling.)

The Presse announces, that the Emperor of Russia has resolved to send Count Palilen to

Paris as Ambassador to the Republic.

The Constitutionnet contains a report that General de Lamoriciere has been appointed to the command of the army of the Alps. Such an appointment would indidate; should it be enforced, a hostile resolution on the part of the Government. The same journal notices the activity of the military, preparations, all indicaling the same disposition. Nevertheless the nyowed feelings of the head of the Cabinet continue to be pacific.

evening agive us the highly important littelli-gence that Austria has accepted the Mediation f. France and England for the settlement and praification of Northern Italy, The head of the Excepting has received official notice of the image. Arago, the Erencho Minister at Berlin.

office said that a serious quarrel has arisen between generals Changarnier and Cavaignac out of the defection of the National Guard at the roview-one Sunday last. General Cavaignac has addressed a letter to General Changarnier in which he laments, the slender muster upon thatrioccasion, in terms which seem to reflect

opon the latter, rather severely, and or heady Rollin is, about to establish a new journal, the Reforme, which in equal anglish will M. Ralcon he found collin 1948. his national nation in chief of the Reforms the absignation that his passion of Cavaignes.

anybody, who should endeavour to separate nouncing that the Sublime Porte has acknow Scotland or Wales from England, so would I ledged the French Republic, and that its Minledged the French Republic, and that its Min-Plenipotentiary delivered his letters of credence to the Sultan at an audience granted him on the 26th ultimo.

We have just received positive intelligence of the landing of 4000 French troops at Venice. This news may be relied on .- Daily News, 4th Edition.

General Garibaldi who has lately been forced by the Austrians to fly from Italy, has ar-rived at Besançon on his way, it is thought, to Paris.

The accounts from Italy and Rome declare the whole country to be in a most disturbed and excited state; at Genoa, Leghorn, and Rome, tumults had occurred which were with difficul ly suppressed.

POLICE STATISTICS OF PARIS. -By a repo published at Paris, by the Prefect of Police, it appears that there are in Paris 31, 180 workmen living in furnished apartments. Of these was sent to relieve the ship, and the coals 21,538 are employed in various ways. The re discharged into lighters. This step was number of unemployed workmen is 9,887. In a regular increase of arrivals. On the 18th of August, 710 foreigners arrived at the different We have pleasure in quoting the follow- hotels of Paris; this number continues regularly increasing. Only 745 have since left Paris. ers. On the 26th of August, there were 3473 common prisoners in the jails. The prisoners

of June amounted at the same date to 6414. The Savings Banks of Paris begin to be again more resorted to by depositors. two days of August 20 and 21, there were 261 depositors; the sum deposited was 23,781

From the 18th to the 27th of August, there were ten suicides. The number of thefts and burglaties committed in Paris average 6 per There are no attacks upon persons The number of deaths, owing to the events of Jone, is 1431.

Acstuty.-Vienna, Aug. 31.-Great disquietule and gloom prevail in the capital by reason of the late collision with the workpeople. During the last few nights several of he National Goards have been attacked and wounded in the streets, it is said, by workmen. Report says that the latter are seeking to obtain fire-arms, especially pistols .- . Jug burgh Guzette.

Armon.-From Seera Leone to the 1st August, we learn that four Brigilian Slavers wate condemned and nurned, and that one of the vessels had on board 500 staves; another 561, besides 472 in a schooner. The other vessel captured had not received her cargo.

East Indies .- The Dutch Government had sent an expedition from Batavia, against the Balinese, which had ended in a signal defeat The Datch General, Van der Wijick, too much underrated the enemy, who have proved themselves brave soldiers and excellent marksmen

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—An altercation took place at Havre de Grace, on Wednesday night, between Mr. Aldridge and Wm. Thomas, resulting fatally to both. Thomas fired a shot at Aldridge, wounding him mortally, and then escaped to Delair, Hattford Co., and during vesterday shot himself .- Both have since died The whole of the shove arose from fondness for gambling and drinking.

CANADIAN CATTLE AT THE N. Y. STATE Fain .- Among the numerous prizes awarded at the New York State Agricultural Fair, held lately at Buffalo, long lists of which have been nublished in the Buffilo napets, we find, under me of the classified heads, prizes for " foreign stock," and it affords us pleasue to note, that the most important prizes in this list have been awarded to Canadians. The Fair being one which peculiarly appertained to the State of New York, articles entered for competition from other States of the Union, were regarded as foreign, as well as those entered from Cana-da; so that under the "foreign stock" head head. we find prizes awarded to parties in Ohio, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Illineis, as well as parties from Canada. The following prizes were awarded to parties from this Province :-Best Bull, one year old, short horn, N. Davis, Toronto, diploma and \$10.

Best Bull, two years old, Ayrshire, James Dougall. Amhersthurgh, diploma and \$15.
Best Heifer, two years old. Ayrshire, Jas. Dougall, Amherstburgh, diploma en 1 \$15. Best Bull Calf, Ayrshite, Jas. Dougall, Am-

herstburgh, diploma and \$5. Best Cow, over three years old, Ayrshire, J. B. Ewart, Dundas, d nlores and \$25

2nd do. do., J. B. Ewatt, Dundas, diploma and \$15. Best Bull, one year old, Ayrshire, J. B. Ewart, Dundas, diploma and \$10.

Best Stallion, over three years, Clyde, J. Ward, Toronto, diploma and \$25.
2nd do. do. do., Young Clyde, C. Hartisen, Toronto 215.

2nd do. do. no., rison, Toronto, \$15.
31 do. do. do., Mercer, John Gibson, 3d do. do. do., mercer, som.
St. Catherines, \$8.
4th do. do. do., Alfred, N. Davis,
Toronto,—Youatt.
Five Shetland Poneys, exhibited by James

Dougall, Amhersthurgh, diploma. Under the general head of premiums open to all, we find the following awarded: Best Stallion, Clyde, Jane Ward, Toronto,

Best six fat sheep, middle wooled, Samuel

Petets, London, diploma.

Christian Guardian.

UNEXPECTED RESPONSIBILITY .- The me nomble words, " I'll take the responsibility," were very forcibly brought to my recollection by an incidental occurrence, as I was returning by the South western railway, in a first class carriage, from Richmond, a day or two ago. As is customary the train stopped at a given distance from the grand terminas, where one of the company's servants collects the lickets -There, were five ludies in the compartment, and as I sat near the window direceived the tickets from them to hand to the collector. This was a voluntary contesy on my part, to save them the trouble of extending their arms. It so happened athat one of these stickets was intended for a second class fare the party holding it being entitled only to a second class carriage, b. The collector remarked that four pence more was due to him. I looked around, out as none of the ladies seemed inclined to ncknowledge the soft impeachment, the officer, said that I was individually liable for the difference; and as I objected to pay it he informed me that it was his duly to take me before one of the directors. Unon arriving at marshalled into the official presence. Afte explaining the particulars, the director very politely observed that, by taking the tickets: from the other passengers, "I had assumed the responsibility;" that I had become in point of fact the agent of the parties, and was consequently both legally and morally liable for the difference 2-03 how argument hwas stress tible It paid, the delinquent four pence, and would in this would in the same of the thandleasant experience thus cheaply obtained.

Phoipiadlet Ship New World arrived yester

day with the heroic sailor Jerome, on hoard, whose saleobive the freedom of the City in a

NEWFOUNDLAND .- POTATO DISEASE .- It is our painful duty to state that a recurrence of the evil which occasioned so much poverty and destitution last winter, is, to all appearance, shout to be realized again this season. Within the past four or five days the pointo ret has developed itself here to an extent that cannot but awaken our most serious apprehensions, severa very promising fields containing the produce of from six to eight barrels of seed each, having been completely destroyed. In Carbonear the complaint is now very, general, and from the fact hat the tubers are considerably behind that they were this time last year in point of ma-turity, it is much to be feared that the loss of ood in the present instance will be much greaer than before. All the proposed remedies for he cure or prevention of the disease appear to he useless. Indeed until some rational account can be given of its origin, or of the particula way in which the disorganisation is effected in he constitution of the plant, little else tha quack prescriptions, hard names, and learned onsense, can be expected upon the subject.

It only remains for us now to cast whom becoming prudence, and to endeavour to meet in a proper spirit whatever awaits us in the order of God's providence—of that providence, he it remembered, which is ever wont to deal with us more tenderly than we deserve.

It is consolatory to reflect that with us the present year has been one of comparative pros-There was an abundant seal-fishery, and the summer's voyage has amounted to fair average; results that must greatly mitigate any distress which may arise from the loss of those other valuable products to which we have been alluding .- Harbour Grace Herald,

The Steamer Folcon made a trip on Monday to Trinity, and, as we learn from some of the passengers, behaved remarkably well. She averaged ten miles an hour both in going and returning, and anchored in this harbour about ix o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.-Times, 2nd Sept.

ANOTHER STEAMER. - The new screw steam er Falcon, Captam Sampson, arrived on Wedlesday, from the Clyde, via St. John's, Newfoundland. The Falcon like her sister ship the Ospray, is one of the most beautiful specimens of marine architecture that ever floated on the hoom of old ocean, and is creditable alike to her scientific constructors, and to her enterp ising and celebrated owners. Both these vessels are rigged as three masted schooners, and being lisencumbered of paddle boxes, present the appearance of sailing yachts. Their spread of canvass is such, as to enable them, with their legant models, to run away from their engines when favour d with a strong breeze. Each of them has two engines, of forty horse power each; and each boat can, if necessary, work up to the amount of one hundred horse The Falcon is, we believe, also intendpower. ed for the Bermuda line of steam packets .-Hulifax Courier.

Halifax has been a great place for steamers during this week. The Scourge, the Vesuvius, the Margaret, the Osprey, the Unicorn, the Britannia, the Acadia, the Buena Vista, the Herald, and factly, the three Dartmonth and Sackville steamers, make exactly one dozen steamers, whose paddle-wheels have agitated our waters in a week. Some of the above rank among the noblest ships affoat, and it is no small compliment to the many fine steamers renno small compliment to the harbour and positidezvous on our shores. We tegret that the prosperity of our city does not seem to keep pace with our facilities for steam communication on, but we suppose we are no worse of than

our neighbours - Ib. Colonial Postage. - Some time since a deputation was sent to Canada, from this Province, and another from Nova Scotia, on the invitation of the Governor General to the respective Governors of these Provinces, to take into consideration, as it was then understood, the subject of Colonial Postage, with a view to its modification, as regards rates, &c. Since then the Legislature of this Province has me in Session, but, we believe, never a sentence has been uttered by the Government to the House, as to the cause or effect of that mission. It was universally believed at the time, that the Hon, Mr. Hazen of New Brunswick, and Hon. Mr. Johnson of Nova Scotia, were not going to Canada, without a good cause in hand - that, as the high rates of Colonial Postage on letters had long been a subject of bitter complaint, these gentlemen would so have brought their talents to bear upon the question in Montreal, and in the presence of the Governor General, that our anxious desires would have been consummated beyond the shade of a doubt But, so far from this being the case, the subject appears to be just where it was before those gentlemen left their homes. Why has nothing been done—is a question often asked, but never answered; and we would here repeat it -why has nothing been done?-St. John. N. B. Morning News.

[This is a question equally interesting to us in Canada; but we should like to modify it so far as to ask: When will something be done ?]

MAMMOTH STEAMER FOR THE LAKES .-The "Empire State," which is now building at Buffalo, and is nearly finished, exceeds all the steamers on the western lakes; and good judges say she is not surpassed by any moat in the world. She is owned partly in Buffalo, partly in New York, and a third in the city of Her length is 310 feet, 37 feet judges say she is not surpassed by any hoat in Brooklyn. Her length is 310 feet, 37 feet beam, 1700 tons butthen—will carry 7000 barrels of freight, 400 cabin and 1500 steerage passengers. She has 110 state rooms, each 8 feet by 7, with elegant double beds. Of these state rooms thirty are double rooms for fami-

THE NEW WATER TANK .- It is situated on the top of the hill just off St. Denis Street, on the left hand side in ascending from the city, on the property which belonged to A. M. Da-lisle, Esq., and which, as the readers of the Herald are aware, has been recently purchased by the city authorities for this purpose. The new reservoir is to be twenty feet higher than the one in Notre Dame Street at the old water works, which itself is 27 feet above the level of the street. It will consist of two divisions and each of these is to be 150 feet by 120 at the surface; with a depth of 20 feet, of which ien feet will be formed by excavating below the feet, with oe formed by excavating belowing present level of the ground, and the other ten feet by building above it. The contents are calculated 280,000 cubic feet of water in each tank, 1.500,000 gallons—3,120,000 gallons in the whole. The sides will be formed with rubble; and the water will be forced up by an engine in Notre Dame Street. The great in-crease of altitude which will be attained for this immense cistern, will enable the Water Committee to supply that most valuable fluid to the upper stories of almost, every house in fact, to the height of ten feet above the level of the Cole a Barron. The pipes ne-cessary to render this improvement available have been already ordered in Scotland, and are, we suppose, now on their way to this country.
The Committee, we learn, fully sufficiente that
they will be enabled, this winter, to lay down
their main pipes, through Griffintown, the conly suburh whose main struct is just without this accommodation. of If the Water Committee add to these improvements, the Baths and Wash-

their Chairman, Mr. Glennon, is very favoura- Surpring. The number of arrivals, since able, they will deserve to be considered among the greatest benefactors of the city. We all we notice know how much good has been done in the Ship Great Britain, Swinburn, London, Price large English cities by the erection of Buths were a congenerating the congeneration of the city of the cit and Wash-houses. There has been no affectation of chatity about them; those who have used them have paid for them. But they have enabled many a respectable person, in humble circumstances, to appear with that deency which he perhaps valued more than any other thing, and which yet would have been out of the reach of his finances, but for the contrivance and perseverance of the promoters of these establishments. It is probable that there are few in this country, who stand in such argent need of help in this direction as the thousands who inhabit the cities of Europe. But no doubt, many would be glad to be enabled to save part of the expenses attending the preservation of their personal purity, and especially to escape the discomforts of a home-wash in a narrow submban house. We had almost for-gotten to say that the new reservoir is to be rendered as highly ornamental as useful, by the plantation of trees, &c., round the brink of the water .- Montreal Herald. FIRE AT MONTREAL -- A destructive fire

broke out about half past twelve o'clock on Friday night 22nd inst., in Craig Street, hetween the Hay market and St. Antoine It originated in a nortion of a wooden building belonging to the Heirs M. Kee, fronting Craig street, which was unoccupied, but in which, on the night in question, a raffle and dance were held, and the fire is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of some of the company. The wind was high, and the flames emunicated to a grocery adjoining, and to M Fee's oil and paint store, in which was a large quantity of turpentine and oil, which speedily ignited, and added largely to the fury of the flames. The alarm was not given in the usual manner by the bells for a long time after the fire broke out, but the fire companies were very promptly on the spot; and, after a supply was obtained, they succeeded in cutting off the further progress of the flames, after five buildings, containing eleven tenements, inhabited by as many families, had been de stroved. At one time there was every reason to believe that the fire would spread along St. Antoine Street.—Monday's Montreal Gazette.

There was a slight error in a paragraph in the Evening Courier, relative to the accident which happened to the "Iron Duke" Steamer. We have been informed since, that the vessel did not go aground, but during the gale of Wednesday, part of her steering gear gave way, when she had to ancher until the Steamer "St. Helena" came to her assistance, and brought her into port; the Steamer was repaired during the night, and resumed her trips yesterday morning .- Montreal Ev. Cou-22nd instant.

We regret to learn that the Chambly Cotton Factory was destroyed by fire on the night of Thursday. The Factory had not been in operation for some time, and was insured for £1,400.—M. Chronicle.

NEW TOWNSHIPS ERECTED. - By Letters Patent of the 18th of September, Township of Hanvey, in the County of Saguenay District of Quebec, bounded on the south-west by the River Sagnonay, on the north-west by the Township of Trembley, and on the north-east and south-east by waste lands of the Crown; containing 39,000 acres, more or less. and the usual allowance for bighways. - By Letters Patent of the 18th September instant, Township of Shawenegan, in the County St. Mantice, District of Three-Rivers, bounded on the south east partly by the River St. Mau-rice and partly by the Fief St. Etienne, on the

north-west by the Township of Caxton, north-east by the Seignfory of Capide la Mug-deleine; on the south-west partly by the said Township of Caston and partly by its Augn; of the same extent and with the mentatio same allowance .- Gazette. FIRE Last night, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in a joiner's work-shop, which has been creeted on the ruins of the Catholic Bishop's School

House, in Des Fosses Street, St. Roch's, which had been destroyed by the great fire of 1815. The fire had made considerable progress when it was discovered, and in less than half an hour, the building with all its contents, was completely destroyed. Engine No. 5, was soon on the spot, closely followed by several others, but the fire was over before water could be procured; fortunately there was no building near .- Friday's Morning Chronicle.

The freight ship New Liverpool, with detachments for Regiments serving in Canada, arrived in port yesterday, from Cork and the Isle of Wight.

She brought the following officers and men

-19th Regiment, Lieut. Jennings, Ensigns Macdonald, Ashworth and Massey, and 64 men; 20th Regiment, Lieuts. Garstin and James, and Ensign Mc Neil, 70 non-commis-sioned officers rank and file; -23d Regiment, Lient. Vincent, and 44 non-commissioned officers rank and file; -71st Light Infantry, Lieut. Seagrave, and 41 non-commissioned officers rank and file ;—2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Li.-Col. Egetton, and 48 non-commissioned officers rank and file; Royal Canadian Rilles, one rank and file: Medical Stuff-Assistant Surgeon Rutherford. 79th Highlanders, Easign Grant, and 23 non-commis-sioned officers rank and file :-- Reserve Battalion Rifle Brigade, Capt. Hamilton, and 30 non commissioned officers rank and file

The two latter drafts were landed this afternoon at 4 o'clock; the remainder will proceed to their respective destinations in to-morrow evening's steamer .- Mer. of yesterday.

THE COUNTY OF QUEBEC AGRICULTU-RAL Society announce a Cattle Show and Fair, to be held on the Plains of Abraham. on the 30th of next month, at 10 o'clock A long list of prizes is enumerated in their advertisement,

Loss of Life, at the Timber Towers' Regatta, last Saturday. - A fleet of sail-boats started from Diamond Harbour, on Saturday morning at 4 past 10, with a brisk wind towards 195 w flag-boat stationed opposite Patrick's Hole, Isle d'Orleans, which they were the round, and then to come up again to the starting polut. The boat Ulster, belong. ing to the ship Procincialist, took the lend but appet after rounding the fing-boat; and melancholy to relate, of the five persons she contained, four were drowned, namely, Mr. Theodore Martin, grocer, of Pres de-Ville and three sallers belonging to the Provincial. ist. Several other boats were upset, but no

other lives lost ! KATAL Acginest -A man, a Canadian was killed to-day, at Burnet's Cove. His had hid down his axe near a pile of logs. not intending to work, and stooping to pick it up again one of them rolled over and crushed his head. Ho leaves a family. Monday's Mercury

P. S.—Thomewspaper-hags brought by the Acadia arrived in town this morning, too To Beardiseacht Careginand, hastined very 1861 goldflows for this bravery and humanity on the houses to which Mr. Larocque lately attracted late for us to make use of the local for this bearing of the bear Monarch. their attention, and to which we understand number. The bear was not at the strength of the control of the bear was not at the strength of the control of the bear was not at the strength of the control of the bear was not at the strength of the control of the bear was not at the strength of the control of the bear was not at the strength of the control of the

our last publication, has been 25, among which

Bk, John Bull, Duffill, Landon, Symes & Co. gen. cargo, 8 cabin, 75 steerage pas sengers.

September 21th, at the Manor House, St. Anno de la Petade, the Lady of G. C. Hale, Esq., of

Last Tu-slay, by the Revd. J. C. Davidson, Ioseph Bownes, Esq., Chemist and Druggist, to Mary Jann, eldest daughter of John McLeon.

Sq. At Montreal, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. A D. Campbell, The Right Hon, THE Eart of Earnor, hereditary Grand High Coostable and Knight Marischal of Scotland, to Eliza Amelia, oldest ducinter of Major General the Hon. CH. Gorn. C. B., Commanding in Canada East

DIED, On the 23rd instant, after a lingering illness

Mr. Thomas Payne, aged 50.
Lest Thesday, on board the St. Andrew, on his passage from London, William C. Hamilton, third son of the late Mr. J. D. Hamilton, of this city. The funeral will take place om his Brother's residence, St. Foy's road, at

from his Brother's residence, St. 10y 8 road, at Four o'clock, At Haliface, on Friday, the 8th inst., the Hon. William Hill, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, aged 61 years.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express L to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THURSDAY, 5th OCTOBER. PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received

to SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

MACKAY'S THE TELL DIESETORY FOR 1848-9.

TABLE above named Work, which is gone Traily admitted to be the most complete Directory of the City of Quenc ever published, is now for Sale by the Subscriber,— PRICE, 7s. 6d.

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

ANNUAL SALE OF ST. MAURICE AND THREE RIVERS BON WARES.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE of the above well knewn wares, will take place the Wanettouse of the undersigned PAUL STREET, One TUESDAY, TENTIL OC-TOBER, at TWO o'clock,—when will be offered a general assortment of Stoves, Castings, Hollow-ware, Bar Iron, Plough Moulds, &c.

C. & W. WURTELE, Quebec, 18th Sept., 1848. Agents.

ST. MAURICE IRON WORKS.

MIE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above named VORKS, have now on hand for sale a General ssortment of these well known WARES, consisting of :--

Single and Double Stoves, Cooking, Patlout, and Office Stoves, Camp-ovens, Coolers, Holloware, and other Castings, Plough Moulds, and Bar Iron.

CASTINGS. C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 13th July 1848.

ON SALE. INDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 64 x 71, to 30 x 40,

Best English Fire Bricks.

C. & W. WURTELE,

Quebec, May 24th, 1848.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM, To be Let or sold.

RIVER ST. FRANCIS, Milway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville.

THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Genteel Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Sursery Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Outbuildings.

The FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land—100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation— 13 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 21 from Bishop' College.

Terms easy-price moderate. The above offers many advantages to a pur-

chaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value lirectly the Railroad is opened,) at a small preent outlay. Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esq.

Sherbrooke. WANTED, by a young person of respec

GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to make herself useful in any way. Respectable reference can be given. Application to be made at the office of this

Quebec, 1st June, 1818. ENGLISH CHEESE, OHEDDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES and PINHS, thous

C. & W. WURTHIE

demissize horstreet FOR SALE BYATHE SUBSCRIBERS TO GGING, CHAIN, PATENT CURDAGE Cocks Windle Bit Hole, You

et a selficional he

Quebec, 21th May, 1818 d noive to 2019 of RECEIVED AND FOR SAISHOPY THE TIN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Ironi Ber, Bult, and Hoon Iron

Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Slice Gopper, Good Trons, Scythes and Stekles, Spedes and Shovels,

Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails, Diamond Deck Spikes.

C. & W. WURTELE, be

WHITING FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, in Packages of 2 Cwt.
C. & W. WURTELE.

Quebec, 6th September, 1848.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE SHE TO

Church Society, harries AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, H. W. S. C. SERVICE

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

TillE Misses Chapterton have removed I their School from La Chevrotière Street to No. 65, St. Jone STREET, within the walls,where they will be ready to receive Pupils on the 28th instant. August 22nd, 1848.

RECEIVING FOR SALE DATENT SHOT, assorted,

Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorted colours, Red Ochre, Rose Pink, Putty, in bladders, Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2. C. & W. WURTELE.

St. Paul Street. Quebec, 21th May, 1818.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Betablisbed 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

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

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

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives and transact any husiness dependent upon the value or dura-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 compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most mate. rial reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assur i ances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annutries whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending c.Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of health. risks, as well as the prompt settlement t claims.

Assurances can be effected either with co WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in her yearly or quarterly instalments; and the majore the property in the property of the Board, credit will be given for one hall of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Polic alone.

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

	1		r ann ag deur ¥
Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.
15 20 25 30 35	1 13 1 1 17 4 2 2 9 2 9 3 2 16 7	1 6 5 1 9 11 1 14 7 2 0 2 2 6 4	1 17 6 2 2 6 2 9 2
40 45 50 55 60	3 6 2 3 17 1 4 13 1 5 17 8 7 10 10	2 14 8 3 4 0 3 17 11 4 19 11 6 9 11	2 9 2 2 17 6 3 7 4 4 1 4 5 3 4 6 13 2

The above rates, For Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparisons be found to be LOWER than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation 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 respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents? Agents and Medical Officers already are

Brantford William Muithead Colborne. James Cameron - Colborne. Robert M. Boucher Dundas Dr. James Hamilton George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson. Montreal Frederick A. Willson
Dr. S. C. Sewell
Paris David Buchan
Port Sarnia Malenim Cambron fix Port Sarnia Malcolm Cameron ...
Quebec Welch and Davies ...
St. Catharines Lachlan Bell
Tolonto Edmind Bradburne ...
Dr. Geo. Herrick Woodstock: 7 1 1 1 | William Lapenotiera Dr. Samuel J. Stratbase Balarder off the Board, die yd inwol brita promu THOMAS M. SIMONS, Serretary e

nontraction we have to Hamilton. Forms of Application, together with any additional independing, can be robtained only application of the Office of

SOURCE WELCH & DAVIES! AGENTS FOR QUEEEC

"No. 8, ST. JAMES STREET, THE no oblitan MEDICAL REFERENCE SOLT MEDICAL REFERENCE OF THE MEDICAL REPORTS OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

A YOUNG LIADY; engaged in fuition; who has a few leisure-hours, would be lighted to devote them to the instruction of purily rank inquire at the Publisher's.

Quebec; Stil June; 1848.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE C. & W. WURTELE, and Is St. Joloshim Struct, St. Joloshim St

Donth's Corner.

THE TENT BY THE WAY-SIDE. ship's company found themselves thrown on a dangerous coast, their vessel ing on the coast; they had to make their way inland, hoping by their utmost exertion to reach the country to which they were bound. How much time their journey might take up, they could not guess; but the direction they had to take was well known. They set out, loading themselves with such provision as they had, for the journey.

They travelled day after day; their supply was running short; and they lay down to sleep, at the close of the sixth day's journey, with fears and anxiety respecting their food for the next day: their provision baving scarcely lasted them so far.

On the seventh morning they awoke, and behold, they saw a tent placed by the wayside, of which they knew nothing, the evening before; it offered pleasant shade, and contained a rich supply of provision, o which they were not slow to partake, speaking in high praise of whoever it might be that had provided this welcome refreshment for them in their urgent need.

They spent the day here, and scarcely thought of journeying further, lest they should not find again such hospitable entertainment. But after a night's rest, which they enjoyed in a happy freedom from care and solicitude, they found, on awaking, that the tent had disappeared, and only a quantity of food remained, packed in loads for travel-

up the ready-made burdens, and set out, filled with wonder and with fresh courage. Doubts and uneasy thoughts arose again, as their provision came to be less savoury, and to run towards an end, towards the close of another six days' travelling. But they were filled with fresh joy, on the morning of another seventh day, when the tent was found pitched again by the way side, ample store of food and refreshment, with cool shade inviting to a day's rest, even as the first tent had afforded them. They broke out in loud thanksgiving to the unseen Benefactor by whom such care was taken of them, and they all agreed that it was well worth six days' bearing the heat and burden of their pilgrimage, to meet with such a token of their being cared for, and watched over, on the seventh.

They found the tent to have vanished again on the following morning: but food and drink enough to be there for six days' journeying, if they husbanded carefully, and suffered none to waste. With joy and gratitude they set out again, quite confident that the seventh day would bring them again rest and refreshment, if their journey should not be brought to an end before the six days came to a close.

Many, many days continued their journey. and great was their longing for the country where they knew a home to be prepared for them; but when they began to understand that it was the Lord of that country that was making all the provision for them which had so far preserved their strength for this pilgrimage, and that He must know best when it was time for them to enter into their home, they cheered up, and spoke courage to one another. Yet did they often also say: How unspeakable must be the delights of the country itself, where our home is prepared, when the resting-places in the very journey thither-

ward are so sweet and comforting!

As the TENT BY THE WAY-SIDE to the ship-wrecked company, travelling from the dangerous coast to a distant home, so is the SABBATH to the Christian, when once he has come to taste the strengthening and refreshing influence of its thankful, thorough, and spiritual observance. But better than the most blessed of earthly Sabbaths will be that everlasting rest which remaineth to the plenty of signs and gestures, we contrived people of God. [HEBR. IV. 9.]

JOURNEY FROM INNSPRUCK TO VERONA. Continued.

Not far from Merano, on a rocky height, lies the village "On the Tyrol," the further end of which opens an enchanting prospect into the valley of the Upper Adige:-the view combines the wild beauty of the Alps with the charms of the richest cultivation; Italy and Germany seem to be mingled together, and the eye descends from the snow-capped mountain till it rests on the luxuriant vines at the foot of it. The valley contains villages, castles, and ruins; and among the latter are those of the ancient Terioli, erected by the Romans, from which the modern name of the whole country, the Tyrol, has been formed. Here I did enjoy the treat which I had promised myself, too early, while ascending the height of Mount Branner.

In this valley the Adige finds its course south-east-wards, and we had to follow the river when we set out on Monday, to the city of Botzen, (pronounced Boat-

The road is diversified with villages country-seats, rich vegetation, both fruit and flowers; strange lizards and gaudy butterflies are seen in all directions, and the mule and donkey have almost wholly taken the place of horses.

The nearer approach of the city indicates itself disagreeably to the traveller by the high walls which border the road on each side, confining both the view and also the dust; so that in dry weather one has to pass through a cloud, as often as a wheel-

that he finds himself in a country abundantly blessed with the rich produce of fields and gardens. Crucifixes and statues of saints set up in public places produce a lost, and only a small supply of provision more painful sentiment. A strange exhi-saved, with which they could not risk waitbition of devotion and superstition struck my eye at one corner, where a huge cross was raised, bearing a representation of our Saviour, with his arms extended; this was a permanent piece of idolatry; but from each of the hands of this carved image there was at this time suspended a heavy ear of Indian corn. What the design of this appendage was, I did not ascertain: it is to be hoped that it was intended as an expression of gratitude towards the divine Giver of the fruits of the earth; but the well taught Bible-scholar laments to see so very proper an acknowledgement connected with so fli grant a violation of the second command

The Italian and German languages are found here on the signs of shops, and on public notices; both are very generally spoken by the inhabitants. We felt that ve were advancing into Italy, on the following day, when we left Botzen, to proreed on our journey; and very glad we were, to think ourselves not in Germany when we met a train of hand-cuffed young men, escorted by Austrian soldiers, and carnt that this was the way the mintary authorities marched the recruits from the Italian provinces to their depots, to prevent their making their escape from the hateful service into which they are pressed by the conscription. It happened that I was sketching the old ruin of Salurn, when the escort passed by; a consequential Corthe prosecution of their journey; they took poral, looking at me, said to the men under is command: "If it were war-time, we should soon make that inquisitive fellow swing!" I was glad it was not war-tune, I must confess.

> To our surprise, we found our next restng-place to have a thoroughly German name again: Neumarkt (Newmarket;) but we had some trouble to make our stock of Italian do for the needful communication with a bargeman who offered us a free passage on the Adige all the way to Verona. We certainly were slow to comprehend the nature of the bargain he proposed; but we made it out fully, in the end, and it was this: He had to be up late that night to make himself perfectly ready for a start on the following day, and he wanted a good night's rest, not to be interrupted very early in the morning; but it would not do for him to neglect his duty of attending early mass at Church; if, however, we two of us would undertake to attend mass by way of proxy for him, that would do instead, and we should have a free passage in his barge, to return the obligation. We were half shocked and half amused at the offer, when it was fully interpreted to us; and of course we de clined it, signifying our nuter disapproval of such attempts at vicarious godliness. We ought to have felt much more grieved than we did, at this discovery of perversion in the religious sentiments of a people The proposal did not strike the people about us as a strange thing at all; and at that we had no reason to wonder, remembering how the celebrated Galileo, when the Inquisition condemned him to recite every week the seven penitential Psalms, consented to be relieved from that duty by his daughter Maria whose, filial devotion as well as abject superstition, is apparent in her eagerness to perform the service in her venerated parent's stead.

We preferred setting out for the celebrated city of Trent on foot, and our repeated attempts at speaking German with the travellers whom we overtook brought it more and more forcibly to our minds, that we were really in Italy, though not yet over the frontier of the Tyrol. The answer to our questions uniformly was, "non capisco"—I do not understand; but, with such Italian as we knew, and to pick up a little information here and there, and made our way pleasant enough, till we entered into the streets of the city which, being narrow, gloomy, uneven, and dirty, tended but little to remove from our minds the painful impressions awakened by the historical recollection of that Council which, (being summoned by Pope Paul the third, in 1545, upon the urgent call of the Emperor Charles the fifth who perceived that it was absolutely necessary to reform abuses in the Church, if the separation of Protestants was to be prevented) met only to place in the clearer light, the corruptions in doctrine which the Popes were determined to maintain: the Council was spun out to the length of eighteen years. and was closed in 1563 with curses agains all heretics-that is, against all those to whom the truth of God is dearer than the inventions of men.

To be concluded in our next.

RALPH ALLEN, THE BATH POST BOY. It was in the early part of the last centuones by poor boys, who received a halfpentown and Marlborough, at the above-mentioned rate of wages.

The road was long and rough; and three pass through a cloud, as often as a wheel-days had already passed, during which the the kindness of Mr. Leathem, to a clerkship carriege of any kind has stirred up the mail was carried by the postmaster's own in the Bath post office, and was actually thick layer that covers the carriage road good boy; and man-of-all-work, much to Entering into the city, at last, the dust, in- his discomfort, and the manifest dissatisfac. duties at the post-office window. After this, deed, does not prevail, but the high tion of the good people of Marlborough, to his mother washed nothing but lace and houses, ranged in parrow streets, do not whom their letters came several hours too cambric, and Ralph was as steady and present a pleasing view to the eye. The late; but no candidate for the situation had configured walks, on each side of yet presented himself. At length, on the with the mail on his back. His salary was many of the streets, makes up, however, fourth morning, which was that of a sultry comparatively small, but his prudence was many of the streets, mances up, nowever, fourth morning, which was that of a sultry comparatively small, but his prince was for the gloom which at first seems to have July day, a thin, muscular, intelligent-look, great; and in another year or two, people and the good dame closed her days in peace ing at the mayor's, said, "Mons great; for the place; for they afford ing boy, dressed in the habiliments of ear, discovered that Rulph had something in the shelter from the heat of the sun at one lier years, which he had evidently outgrown, bank. His habits of reading and thought to have the mendow of Mr—

Shelter from the heat of the sun at one lier years, which he had evidently outgrown, bank. His habits of reading and thought to shelter from the heat of the sun at one lier years, which he had evidently outgrown, bank. His habits of reading and thought to shelter from the heat of the sun at one lier years, which he had evidently outgrown, bank. His habits of reading and thought to she had over the mayor's, said, "Mons and the good dame closed her days in peace ing at the mayor's, said, "Mons and the good dame closed her days in peace of two components in the pleasant cottage of maire, as there is to be division of the components to the great; and in another year or two, people and the good dame closed her days in peace ing at the mayor's, said, "Mons and the good dame closed her days in peace of the great; and the good dame closed her days in peace ing at the mayor's, said, "Mons and the good dame closed her days in peace of the great; and the good dame closed her days in peace of the great; and the good dame closed her days in peace of the great; and the good dame closed her days in peace of the great in the great is to be division of the great in the great in

older, and wiser, I hope,"

clerk, who happened to be out of temper timation, but in office also, as, in three years that morning. "But step in here," he con- latter his entrance, he succeeded the senior tinued, pointing to another room, eathem will see what you're fit for."

Mr. Leathern was a quiet, elderly gentleman, who had kept the post-office for retired to a small property he had purchased several years in the rich and gay city of in the country. Two years more, and Ralph Bath, which was, at the period of our story, himself began to think of purchasing prothe resort of all the fashionables of Britain, perty also. There was a large sterile farm, especially in the summer season, resembling, called Combe Down, in the neighbourhood in that respect, what Brighton has since of the city, which the last three tenants had than his clerk had done; said he considered [declaring that their labour and money both him tall enough for the business; and then were lost on such an unprofitable spot; and le person who would give him a character certificate the post-office could not employ The boy answered that his name was Ralph Allen; that his father had been a poor tradesman, but he was dead, and his mother supported herself by taking in washing; and "I wasn't brought up here, sir; tine work from the gentry; and here's a much wonder and many surmises, to break certificate from a kind gentleman, the vicar up the ground in all directions, as if in Park. Here, on the slope of one of those of our parish; I used to run errands for search of a mine. him, and he said it might be useful to me."

"This is to certify that Ralph Allen is a hope will continue to be so-William Warburton," said the postmaster, reading aloud. "Well, that's a good certificate, aloud. though the writer is unknown to me; but you on trial."

After several exhortations to be careful spines of Bath. of the mail, and walk fast, that he might arrive in time, Ralph Allen was duly equipped with a leathern bag, suspended by strap over his shoulder, containing all the letters and newspapers in those days transmitted to Marlborough, and sent forth to earn the halfpenny per mile.

ed journey, through sun and shower, going ed. and coming to the entire satisfaction of the A or waggoner, and he was preferred accord-This was a source of additional from twopence to a farthing, as the case Pope, might be, or the liberality of his employers . "A dictated. How the short time allowed between the close of his daily duty and his nightly rest was usually spent in his mother's poor but clean garret, nobody could tell. Mr. Leathem, who had by this time a high opinion of his postboy for general good conduct and correctness in his station, inquired one morning, while Ralph waited

from his pocket? "It's the 'Universal Spelling Book,' sir," said Ralph, suddenly, as he pulled out the well-worn volume. "I try to learn at home in the little time I have, and can now

for the mail, what book was that protruding

"That's well, my boy," said Mr. Leathspend their leisure time so."

"And, sir," continued Ralph, now encouraged to speak out, " I'm trying to write, too, and have got the master of the Blue-Coat School to give me a lesson sometimes for doing his message, sir."

"You'll be a clerk yet, Ralph," said the postmaster, laughing. "But it is a good endeavour, and I hope you'll succeed; but

mind, be careful of the mail." His employer's words turned out true though spoken half in jest. Ralph continued to earn, by every honest though small way within his reach; his carnings were saved to purchase an old book when he could not borrow it, or supply himself with pens, ink, and paper; by which he at once amused and improved his few leisure hours in reading, or even spelling, to his mother, when her day's toil was also done, and practising the chance lessons he could obtain from the schoolmaster. Reading was at that period a rare thing in his class, and chean books of instruction were equally so; but, from the spelling-book, Ralph principal towns of England in charge of a mar; from 'strokes' to writing a good fair mounted postman, with holster pistols and hand. His savings also increased by slow saddle-bags, and carried from the smaller degrees, for both he and his mother were informed all whom it might concern, by a and comfort. Five years had thus passed printed bill in the window, that a smart, away; Ralph Allen had grown almost a active lad of fifteen; or thereabouts, was man when all the message-senders of Bath, required to carry the mail between that amongst whom he was well known, rejoiced, even amid their regrets that they must look out for another carrier, to hear that Ralph Allen had been promoted, through

at every corner, also remind the passenger to carry the Marlborough bag? I'm only twere modestly proposed; and as their nefourteen yet, but 1'll always be growing cossity was seen, they soon obtained the summit of his early ambition -a well and cant who demands the meadow, and also sanction of the superior authorities, and "And may be worse!" muttered the raised the young clerk not only in their es-" and Mr. | clerk, Mr. Burton, by whom his application for the carriage of the Marlborough hag had been so ungraciously received, and who now ecome. He spoke to the boy more civilly successively left in disgust and weariness, nquired what was his name, where his the landford offered it for sheep-grazing on parents lived, and if he knew any respecta- the very lowest terms. Great was the astonishment of all who knew him, when or honesty and sobriety, as without such a Ralph Allen became the purchaser of these poor and barren acres. Some said the young man's brain was turned with the books he read, and even his mother shook her head, and hoped it would turn out for the best; but Ralph gave up his situation in the postoffice, collected around him workmen and but my mother came in hopes of getting tools, and commenced, not without creating

that never could be cultivated.

"No," said Ralph, "but I expected, and, to you good town ;" and he pointed to the

mad after all I' And so thought all Ralph's and many of the authors, the purchase of neighbours, when buyers came and workmen whose works had once astonished his mather. thronged to the new quarry; and scarcely a gentleman's house or public building of any description could be commenced in Bath without a supply of stone from Mr. Allen, a: Day after day he performed that appoints the Bath post-boy was now deservedly call-

Mrs. Allen had long given up washing, postmasters of Bath and Marlhorough, and gone to reside at a neat cottage which Roads were not then so convenient for travel. her son built out of the first produce of his lers, nor time so precious with the public as quarry; and many of her former employers at present; but Ralph was never known to satuted the good old woman as she passed loiter by the way, nor arrive an hour too to St. Mary's Church in black sarsenic sac, late, which could seldom be said of other high-heeled shoes, and velvet hood, like a postboxs. Travellers between the towns respectable lady of the period. About this soon began to know him on the road, and time the works of the great Dr. Warburton remarked from stage-coach, waggon, or were attracting public attention, and much saddle-the only modes of conveyance in talked of in the best society of Bath. Ralph those days-that his conduct was always Allen brought the latest published volume careful and steady; and people who did not home one day, and found his mother seattravel trusted him with small messages, in led in the small parlow with his old friend, consequence of their reports. If a lady Mr. Leathem, who was about to retire wanted a fushionable cap from Bath, or a from public tusiness, and had called to notable housekeeper some trifle which could see them, " What books you do huv, be bought cheaper in Marlhorough, Ralph Ralph !" said the old women, who had Allen was known to be a soberer and less always a suspicion of her son's extravogance exorbitant carrier than either the coachman on this point; and she pointed to a large book case, where Dryden, Tillotson, and at the best authors of the preceding age, migh gain, which increased every day, till the boy be seen in their works, closely ranged to generally reached his destination in either gather. " It was only last week," continued town laden with parcels of all sorts and the good old dame, if that you brought home sizes, for the carriage of which he received that book about fame, written by one Mr.

And, don't you know, mother, who is the writer of this volume?' said Ralph "Don't you remember Mr. Warburton, the parson of our own Greasley, in Nottinghamshire, who gave me the certificate which I presented to you, Mr. Leathem, ten years ago when I wished to be post-boy to Marlborough ?"

This was true; the vicar of Greasley became the celebrated Dr. Warburton, afterwards bishop of Gloucester; and it was said Mr. Leathem's family kept that certificate like a sort of relic.

" Ralph Allen's making his fortune," wa the usual remark of every body about Bath, He tries to vex me, and has built a great when the quarry was mentioned; and it had place for swine close to my walk. So, when the quarry was mentioned; and it had when I go out, I hear first grunt, grunt, which he has been favoured since he commenced by a most confidently hopes by a em; "I wish the rest of our boys would whole property of Combe Down, which so and then squeak; but this does many farmers had called a dead loss, was found to be one vast bed of the best building

Ralph was making money fast, and his deposits in the bank increased every year; but his aims did not end there—the experience of his former situation in the post-office was at length employed to some purpose. Sundry useful arrangements and inventions had long ago made his name and abilities known to the authorities of that department. At the period of our story, the post-office in almost every county was farmed by some wealthy or enterprising person, who took its whole revenue and expenses in his own hands, paying to the Government a certain sum annually, according to his contract. Rulph, who had acquired a considerable acquaintance with all the details of the business and had, besides, the good opinion of the most influential functionaries, proposed to vest the small fortune already gained by the Combe Down quarry in a post-office contract for all England; and his proposal was accepted. From this period, the career of ry, when the mail was transmitted from the Allen advanced to the dictionary and gram- Ralph Allen was one of uninterrupted prosperity. Under his administration, the post-ofice revenue, even in that age of comparatively little letter-writing, was almost doubled in ones by poor boys, who received a halfpen-prodent; and Ralph only wished for the a few years, owing to the better arrangements ny a mile for scrying the post-office in all time when he might aspire to some better introduced by him in the transmission of mails, introduced by him in the transmission of mails. weathers, that the post-master of Bath situation and be enabled to add to her rest and various postage regulations, which have made his name celebrated as one of the few who have conferred benefits of a lasting kind on their native country. But Halph Allen was destined to become if possible still more honourably known to fame. From his carfiest youth he had cultivated his mind, as well as improved his fortune; as without the former endeavour, the latter would have been but half success, though wealth had been gathered like the sand. His post-office con-tract in a short time realised such an income as made the proprietor one of the richest men in the neighbourhood of Bath.

too many books. But having gained the "You are not the first. I have an applihonourably won fortune -he determined to enjoy it agreeably to his own refined taste, in the munificent encouragement of arts and literature. He had acquired general respect as well as riches; and as his fortune raised him gradually in the scale of society, had won the esteem, and formed the acquaintance, of men relebrated for their talents, and still famous through their works. Pope, Fielding, Swift, and Goldsmith, were umong the number of his friends; and the titled and fashionable paid a natural tribute to merit and success by including Mr. Allen in their most select society.

The country round Bath is one of the finest districts in England, being divided with beautiful wood-crowned hills and broad green meadows: one property, in particular, popularly called Prior Park, had long attracted Ralph Allen's eye from the barren slopes of Combe Down, and there, he often said, he should wish, if fortune permitted him, to build a mansion worthy of the scene. This project was at last put in execution. The possessor of the estate rained his affairs by careless. ness and extravagance in London; it was, in consequence, offered for sale, and Ralph Allen, Esq., became the purchaser of Prior wood-covered hills which he had so often "Neighbour, do you expect to find a pot admired, a splendid mansion was creeted of gold in that farm?" said un old farmer to under his own superintendence, whose beausensible, honest, industrious boy, and I him over the fence one morning, where he tiful Corinthian portice and tasteful decoraand his men were delving at a rocky spot tions were the theme of praise among all the lovers of art; the former, especially, being still regarded as unrivalled in English archithank Providence, I have found, a good stone tecture. Here Ralph retired about middle we will let it pass for this time, and take quarry, which will repay me, and be useful life, leaving the field of active industry to younger and more needy aspirants; here, also, he gathered round him the most polish-" My stars !" cried the farmer, " he's not ed society of that fashionable neighbourhood,

> phie Bishop Warburton. The facts of this story, though not so generally known, belong to real hip, and are verified by his contemporaries. Prior Park has now become a Roman Catholic college; but its romantic situation and fine Corinthian columns are still reckoned among the attractions of the district; and they offer a lesson of how much may be achieved by well-directed energy and persevering produce.

Mr. Allen is well known to all conversant

with the literature of those times as its judici-

ous and munificent patron, and in particular,

as the attached friend of that somewhat irri-

table poet, Alexander Pope, and the philoso-

[We should just like to be able to say that Ruph Allen was pious, and that it was the fear of God, faith in Christ, and obedience to the directions of the Holy Spint that made him steady, industrious, and fit to be trusted The above account of him says nothing on that point, and we must hope the best. But it is right to remind those who read this, that a man may be useful and prosperous as Rainh Allen is here described to have been, and yet be forgetful of God, careless about his own soul, and miserable in the hour of death, because lie has lived without God, and dies without hope.]

ROTHSCHILD'S ADVICE TO YOUNG BUSI NESS-MEN. - I wish my children to give mind, and soul, and heart, and every thing, to business; that is the way to be happy It requires a great deal of boldness and great deal of caution, to make a great fortune; when you have got it, it requires ten times as much wit to keep it. It I were to listen to all the projects proposed to me, I should ruin myself very soon. Stick to one business, young man; stick to your brewery, and you may be the great brewer of London; be a brewer and a banker, and a merchant, and a manufacturer, and you will soon be in the Gazette. One of my neighbours is a very ill tempered man. mour.

[Make the concerns of the soul as much the great thing of life as Rothschild made business, and how to get rich; and his advice will apply then.]

THE PAINS OF SCHPTICISM .- David Hume, after witnessing in the family of the venerable La Roche those consolations which the gospel only can impart, confessed with a sigh that "there were moments when, amidst all the pleasures of philosophical discovery and the pride of literary fame, he wished that he never had doubt. The Business of Life. By CATHE-RNIE SINCLAIR.

THE ENLIGHTENING POWER OF FAITH :-Such was the care with which the Bible was studied by the Emperor Alexander of Russia that when he first began reading the Holy Scriptures, as often as the meaning seemed obscure, he put a cross before each verse which he could not understand. These at the commencement were very numerous, but the pious Monarch said On the second perusal many crosses were erased, and since then they are di-minishing continually." Ib.

Accounts for ETERNITY .-- When the Rev. Mr.—once heard an infideljesting-ly say, "I always spend the Sunday in settling my accounts," that venerable minister turned round and said, in accents of solemnity never to be forgotten, "You may find, sir, that the day of judgment is to be spent in exactly the same manner !! Ib.

wag meeting a peasant, who was on his way to Bordeaux on business, said to him, "What are you doing here? They are about to divide all the lands of the rich, Mrs. Allen had lived to see her son's pru-dent conduct and perseverance rewarded to put down your name for your share." The an extent of which she had never dreamt; pensant set off at full gallop, and, on arrivand the good dame closed her days in peace ing at the mayor's, said, . Monsieur le spread over the place; for they afford in the half of the sun at one shelter from the heat of the sun at one time, as well as from the death of the sun at one time, as well as from the death of the wast quantities of the rain at nother. The wast quantities of ear, which in an ability to invent seedful in the pleasant cottage of the line and above the mend ow of the line, as there is to be discovered that Rulph had something in the pleasant cottage of the discovered that Rulph had something in the pleasant cottage of the discovered that Rulph had something in the pleasant cottage of major, and comfort in the pleasant cottage of major, and comfort in the pleasant cottage of line and above the mend ow of the line and above the mand comfort in the pleasant cottage of line and comfort in the pleasant cottage of major, and comfort in the pleasant cottage of line and comfort in the pleasant cottage of major, and comfort in the pleasant cottage of line and above the mid comfort in the pleasant cottage of line and comfort in the discovered that Rulph had something in the comfort in the pleasant cottage of line and comfort in the pleasant cottage of major and thought in the line and comfort in the discovered that Rulph had something in the comfort in the pleasant cottage of line and comfort in the pleasant cottage of line and comfort in the pleasant cottage of line and comf

you garden with it." "My garden! my garden! my garden!" said the peasant, in a fury, "I will go and get my musket ;" and he set to watching his garden day and night. There is a host of persons like this peasant; they wish to share the property of others, but to keep their own .- Gazette de France.

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