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# The Bazaar.

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

VOLUME V.—No. 19.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1848.

[WHOLE NUMBER 227

BE NOT CHILLED BY THE UNTHANKFUL.  
Expect not praise from the mean, neither gratitude  
from the selfish;  
And to keep the proud thy friend, see thou do him  
not a service;  
For, behold, he will hate thee for his debt; thou  
hast humbled him by giving;  
And his stubbornness never shall acknowledge the  
good he hath taken from thy hand;  
Yea, rather will he turn and be thy foe, lest thou  
gather from his friendship,  
That he doth account thee creditor, and standeth in  
the second place.  
Still, O kindly feeling heart, be not thou chilled by  
the thankless,  
Neither let the breath of gratitude fan thee into mo-  
mentary heat:  
Do good for God's own sake, looking not to wor-  
thiness nor love;  
Fling thy grain among the rocks, east thy bread  
upon the waters,  
His claim be strongest to thy help, who is thrown  
most helplessly upon thee,  
So shalt thou have a better praise, and reap a richer  
harvest of reward.  
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy.

LECTURE  
ON CARBONIC ACID GAS, AS MANIFESTING THE  
BENEVOLENCE OF GOD,  
delivered before the Montreal Church Loan Li-  
brary Association, on Tuesday, July 18,  
1848,  
BY PROFESSOR HOLMES.\*

Ladies and Gentlemen,  
At the request of the Committee, I ap-  
pear before you this evening, intending to  
amuse and instruct by the exhibition of a  
scientific subject treated in such a way as to  
demonstrate the Greatness and the Good-  
ness of God, manifested in His works.

Placed, as we are, in the midst of a vast  
variety of objects, we are naturally drawn to  
the investigation of them; but some  
require our attention peremptorily, as  
necessary to us, either in their acquire-  
ment or their avoidance, while others less  
urgently solicit our observation. Con-  
sidered in reference to the ends for which  
this investigation is made, we may say, that  
there are three modes in which it may be  
conducted:—1st. As many of these objects  
are necessary to our existence or comfort,  
and many others equally obnoxious, we are  
obliged to search into their qualities and  
relations in self-defence, and from interest-  
ed and selfish motives.—There are, 2ndly,  
many other of these objects which have  
no direct connexion with our com-  
forts; yet, the investigation into their na-  
ture is a highly rational pursuit. It is the  
pursuit of truth for the love of it, and  
though without interested motive, yet often  
gives much enjoyment.—But 3rdly, when  
this pursuit is followed for the purpose of  
showing, from the properties of the objects  
considered, the Greatness, Wisdom, or  
Benevolence of the Divine Maker of them,  
it attains a more elevated character, and  
forms one of the most appropriate employ-  
ments of the children of God. It is in  
accordance with the character of children,  
sensible of and grateful for the benefits  
lavished on them, and ready to pour forth  
their praises in acknowledgment of them  
—they are glad to join in the exclamation  
of the Psalmist: "Oh that men would  
praise the Lord for his goodness and his  
wonderful works to the children of men!"

Infidelity has said, that Science is con-  
trary to Revelation, and it was once  
fashionable to bring forward instances of  
their discordance. Such is now less com-  
mon, and in fact the tables are turned upon  
Infidels, for from Science are drawn most  
conclusive evidences, not only of the Ex-  
istence, but of the Attributes of the Deity.

The attempts, however, of unbelievers  
forced believers in Revelation to produce  
arguments in support of their belief. Long  
ago, St. Paul had said, that "the invisible  
things of Him are clearly seen, being un-  
derstood by the things that are made;"  
but such authority being refused, it was  
necessary to meet the cavillers on their  
own ground. Numerous treatises have  
been written with this intention, among  
which I need only mention the well known  
work of Paley, the chief object of which is  
to prove the existence of Contrivance, and  
thence deduce the inevitable conclusion  
that there must be a Contriver. It would  
seem almost impossible that such a being  
as an Atheist could exist, surrounded as he  
is with such evidences of design; and his  
unbelief seems to me an absurdity almost  
beyond conception, and to be in reality a  
deception practised upon his own mind.

Paley in the first instance shews, from  
the example of a watch, the absurdity of  
supposing that its nice mechanism could  
have been the consequence of accident;—  
and then, prosecuting the arguments,  
shows that the eye exhibits still greater  
proofs of design, and nicer adaptation for  
its peculiar purposes,—and hence deduces  
the being of a God.

When once we have admitted the exist-  
ence of a Great First Cause, His Great-  
ness and Wisdom follow as necessary con-  
sequences. We have only to look into  
the heavens and see innumerable orbs fill-  
ing illimitable space to grant the one, and  
when we see those masses moving in all di-  
rections without interference or confusion,  
and obeying unerring laws, we shall have  
a little difficulty in granting the other.

But though the Existence of God de-  
monstrates His Greatness and His Wisdom,  
it by no means necessarily proves Him to  
be a Benevolent Being. Hence it is, that

pagans, unenlightened by revelation, have  
represented their Deities as cruel, requiring  
propitiatory offerings to avert their anger.  
The study of the works of God, however,  
will never fail to prove that He is not only  
great and wise, but good. That "God is  
love," we have the sure word to testify, and  
satisfactory to those who receive it; but  
the same truth may be demonstrated by  
reference to the natural constitution of  
things.

The Sciences are only researches into  
God's works; hence all Sciences are full  
of proofs of His Benevolence, because they  
are closely associated with those of Wis-  
dom and Design. But what is most com-  
forting and important to remark, is, that  
there is not only evidence of a general  
Benevolence, but that it always manifests a  
special care for the well-being of the hu-  
man race.

When we consider the inferiority of the  
earth to the other planets, and the insigni-  
ficance of any individual man among the  
millions that crowd its surface, it seems  
impossible not to conclude that the great  
sum was made for more important ends, yet  
we see him extending his benefits to man  
on earth as if made alone for him. So it  
is of many other things: though made for  
other uses, they are found to have an im-  
portant bearing on man's advantage.  
Nothing is more wonderful than the adapta-  
tion of the same objects to fulfil a variety  
of dissimilar ends. It may be said that  
God uses economy in the materials of His  
gifts, while freely distributing them to those  
who are partakers of them. Indeed when  
we consider how multitudinous are the  
objects of nature, it is wonderful that they  
should all be produced from comparatively  
few elements. Thus, out of between fifty  
and sixty bodies, the almost innumerable  
varieties of natural objects are produced.

Among the Sciences, none affords more  
pleasing or more powerful proofs of the  
Goodness of the Divine Creator than medi-  
cine. It is true, that the study of medi-  
cine has been said to lead to infidelity;  
but probably this assertion, like many  
others, has been made and continued on  
vague and inconclusive grounds. Being a  
Physician, myself, I feel persuaded that the  
medical profession furnishes at least an  
equal proportionate number of Christians  
to any other vocation; and, without calling  
up former examples, I may mention the  
names of Hey, Abercrombie, Conquest,  
Turner, as evidence that, in the present  
generation, the highest professional stand-  
ing is not incompatible with the character  
of a Christian. Indeed, when we reflect  
that, of the eight whose writings make up  
the New Testament, one was a Physician,  
we need not scruple to assert, that the  
proportion of Christian Physicians is as  
great as that of Christians in other por-  
tions of society. In fact, from the various  
departments of Medical Science, abundant  
evidences may be obtained—as, from An-  
atomy, in the variety of contrivances for  
fitting the human body to fulfil the various  
purposes for which it is intended—for in-  
stance, the eye—the muscles with their  
various mechanical appliances with pulleys,  
levers &c. and more especially in their in-  
timate connexion, by nerves, with the or-  
gan of the mind, whereby impressions are  
conveyed and movements excited so rapidly,  
that the muscles seem almost endued  
with intellect themselves;—the various  
joints &c.—So strongly does Anatomy de-  
monstrate the truths referred to, that one  
of the Bridgewater Treatises is devoted to  
the consideration of the "Hand" as evi-  
dencing the same truths which it is the  
object of this Lecture to exhibit.

Then again, another branch of medicine,  
Physiology.—This also has been chosen by  
the authors of the Bridgewater Series for  
the foundation of another Treatise, demon-  
strating the same truths. But even in that  
branch more strictly known as Medicine,  
the same marks of Intention, of Wisdom,  
and of Goodness are abundantly furnished;  
for instance, means are provided to enable  
the system to resist injury and avert disease.  
We see, constantly, voluntary actions per-  
formed for those objects, but involuntary  
are just as frequent, as, for example, the  
entrance of a grain of sand into the eye in-  
duces a flow of tears to wash it out;—  
the ingestion of an offensive material  
causes inversion of the natural action of  
the stomach;—a thorn in the flesh produces  
a suppuration by which it is removed;—  
indeed so frequently are these results ob-  
served, that some have gone the length of  
believing that most diseases were only of-  
forts of nature to resist the attacks of nox-  
ious agents, an opinion which is only an  
excess of what certainly occurs many times,  
especially in the commencement of disor-  
ders, and often results in their subsid-  
ence.

What I have pointed out in regard to  
medicine may be said of all the other Sci-  
ences;—for instance, Astronomy. Who-  
ever looks into it will have cause to exclaim  
with the Psalmist, "The heavens declare  
the glory of God, and the firmament show-  
eth His handy work." Even Geology, not-  
withstanding the triumphant boasts of Infid-  
els from time to time, is found to afford  
abundant proofs not only of the Greatness,  
Wisdom, and Goodness of God, but of  
those truths which He has revealed.

This world is often called a bad world—  
a world of trouble and sorrow; and true  
it is, that "Man is born to trouble as the  
sparks fly upwards;"—but it is not the  
Physical world that deserves to be called  
bad;—it is not that part of the world  
which still retains the characters impressed

upon it by its Creator, but that which has  
broken and defaced His image, and has  
thereby been given up to vile affections.

These general observations have been ex-  
tended to a greater length than I had in-  
tended, but I now proceed to the proper bu-  
siness of the Lecture: the consideration of  
CARBONIC ACID GAS.

(Here, the Lecturer entered into some  
detail in regard to the qualities of this sub-  
stance—explained why it was designated  
by three appellations;—referred to the na-  
ture of a Gas;—then to the peculiar ingre-  
dient in it, viz: CARBON, which under  
the name of charcoal is familiarly known;  
—but shewed that it is also seen under  
very dissimilar forms, as, for instance, the  
diamond, and as a constituent of such light  
volatile colourless substances as alcohol  
and ether;—likewise, of the whitest sugar  
and finest lace;—and finally a part of our  
own flesh, and even the tenderest nerve  
and fibril of our brain;—taking occasion  
from the many forms and uses of this  
one substance to refer again to the Almighty  
power which could give to it so many  
varied and important ends. He proceeded  
to notice why it was not sufficient to call  
it Carbonic Gas, inasmuch as there are  
other Gases likewise containing Carbon;—  
and explained why it had the appellation  
of "Acid" given to it. This necessarily  
led to the mention of Oxygen as a consti-  
tuent of Carbonic Acid Gas, and a brief  
view of its qualities, especially noticing its  
being indispensable to the support of res-  
piration, and of all ordinary combustion.

He then proceeded to explain the prin-  
ciple of Carbonic Acid Gas itself;—  
its invisibility;—its being necessarily  
distinguished by other characters than  
sensible ones;—its weight;—its refusing  
to support combustion; and its being nox-  
ious to breathing animals.—Then the  
sources of the Gas were mentioned, and  
it was shewn to be formed both by burn-  
ing a combustible and during breathing.—  
The Lecturer then proceeded:—)

Having now shewn and explained the  
nature and principal qualities of this Gas,  
let us go on to consider its effects.

We have seen, that vast quantities are  
being formed and poured into the air  
continually;—we have seen that it is much  
heavier than common air; and we have  
heard that it is a fluid. Might we not expect,  
from these circumstances and properties,  
that it would accumulate to a great extent  
at the surface of the globe, as we see to be  
the case when mixtures of other fluids of  
different gravities are made, as oil and  
water, which arrange themselves according  
to their relative weights whenever they  
are allowed to remain at rest.—The final  
cause is obvious, viz: that such accumu-  
lation would be destructive of all animal life,  
or at least injurious in an extreme degree.

Let us see what would be the result if  
all the Carbonic Acid Gas contained in the  
atmosphere were collected on the surface.  
It has been calculated that, if so collected,  
it would form a stratum of about thirteen  
or fourteen feet in height. Now suppos-  
ing this to exist, it would cover the face of  
the ocean, which is the lowest part of the  
surface, and all that part of the land which  
did not rise 11 feet above it. The conse-  
quence would be that, though men and  
animals might continue to exist, they  
would be confined in isolated commun-  
ities, incapable of inter-communication  
from the certain death that would over-  
take whoever tried to pass the ocean of  
invisible Gas which occupied the lower  
lands and seas. But Heavenly Wisdom  
has stepped in to avert this disastrous  
condition, and that by simply impressing a  
quality on Gases which would almost seem  
incompatible with that of Gravity, viz: the  
quality of independent diffusibility. So far  
from finding Carbonic Acid accumu-  
lated in the lower parts of the atmos-  
phere, it is found equally diffused through-  
out—wherever Air is collected for exami-  
nation, it is found to contain the same  
quantity of this substance;—whether from  
the top of Mont Blanc, or the still higher  
elevation attained in a balloon;—whether  
far off from all its usual sources in the mid-  
dle of the ocean, or in the midst of a large  
population, the air is still the same.—Now,  
how is this? It was long a puzzle to Chem-  
ists; but is now understood to depend  
on a property possessed by Gases of compari-  
tatively recent discovery, viz: that which  
I have called independent diffusibility,  
and which means, that when Gases are  
presented to each other, (and produce no  
chemical action on each other), they invari-  
ably diffuse themselves through the en-  
tire space without apparent reference to  
the other Gases present, the diffusion  
taking place with the same result, though  
in a less rapid manner, as if the space,  
which any one Gas had entered, had been a  
vacuum. The heaviest Gas will rise against  
its gravity, and the lightest sink, notwith-  
standing its levity.

We see, then, in this illustration of the  
Power and the Goodness of the Deity, as  
well as of the fact that I have before stated,  
that qualities of objects, apparently inde-  
pendent of any connexion with man, are  
still made to bear in an important manner  
on his well-being.

Now let us take from the atmosphere an-  
other example of design and of beneficence.  
You have heard of the vast volumes of  
Carbonic Acid poured into the atmosphere;  
—that every animal that breathes;—every  
fire that burns;—every mixture that ferments;  
—besides many other processes,—is adding  
to the air an ingredient which is noxious to  
living beings. How is it, then, that its sa-

lubrity is not impaired? How is it that this  
enormous mass of poison does not unfit it  
for the residence of animals? In the ex-  
planation of this, we have brought before us  
one of the most beautiful arrangements that  
nature affords: one of those beautiful "Com-  
pensations" by which a possible evil from  
one work is immediately prevented by a  
contrary operation of another. The harmo-  
ny of nature here exhibited, and the mutual  
dependence of God's creatures on each  
other, forcibly recal to mind the practical  
precept of St. Paul, "Look not every man  
on his own things, but also on the things  
of others."

You all, doubtless, are aware of the ne-  
cessity of the vegetable kingdom to nourish  
and support the animal. All animals, either  
directly or indirectly, are supported by ve-  
getable food;—but, probably, few of you  
are aware that vegetables are likewise de-  
pendent, though not to an equal degree, upon  
animals. This is explained by the fact that  
the great food of Plants is Carbonic Acid,  
and that this is taken into their systems, not  
through their roots, but through their leaves.  
It is the Carbonic Acid of the atmosphere  
which is the great store-house from which  
they derive the material which is to add to  
their growth. The Carbonic Acid is ab-  
sorbed, and being acted on by the powers  
of the vegetable system, becomes converted  
into wood and other products; but let it be  
noted that it is the Carbon chiefly that is  
wanted;—the Oxygen is less desired;—con-  
sequently, when separated, it is poured back  
into the atmosphere, so that a double benefit  
is performed by what may be called the  
respiration of Plants: a noxious ingredient  
is removed, and a life-preserving agent is  
added. It is now well established, that this  
power of compensating for the great waste  
of Oxygen, and for the consequent great in-  
flux of Carbonic Acid, is possessed by  
Plants;—that all the green parts of Plants  
absorb Carbonic Acid and give out Oxygen;  
—and though this is only during the time  
they are exposed to light, yet the effect is  
quite sufficient for the end. Most of you  
may at times have wondered how tall trees  
flourish upon a rocky base, scarcely afford-  
ing soil in which to infix their roots; but  
when you find that their food reaches them  
more through the air than through the soil,  
it ceases to be remarkable. I do not mean  
to say that soil is of no use, or that plants  
are not likewise nourished by their roots,  
but that their chief dependence is upon the  
air, with which they are surrounded.

Time will permit me to notice but one  
more important and interesting effect in  
connexion with Carbonic Acid. You have  
heard and seen that, in the combustion of  
ordinary inflammables, Carbonic Acid is an  
invariable product. Now the circumstance  
that our ordinary fuels are of a particular,  
and always similar character, and the  
further circumstance that they alone of  
all combustible matters are furnished by  
nature in large abundance, are striking  
proofs of a superintending Providence, and  
both of design and of beneficence. The  
immense forests and the enormous deposits  
of coal are proofs that the interests of man  
in this respect have been cared for, while  
the adaptation of the peculiar matters evinces  
the Wisdom of the Great Designer. When  
ordinary combustibles burn, the common  
products are Carbonic Acid Gas and Aqueous  
Vapor—these proceeding from the union  
of the Carbon and Hydrogen of the vege-  
table matter with the Oxygen of the air.  
Both are invisible, and one quite innocuous,  
while the other is so, unless accumulated  
to some degree.—A considerable quantity  
of Carbonic Acid Gas may be let off into an  
apartment without being appreciable or  
harmful to respiration, while an extremely  
minute quantity of the products of other com-  
bustibles would render the air irritating or  
irrespirable.

Here also we have another evidence of  
the economy of nature, and the circles in  
which all natural objects move. The Car-  
bon which forms a part of the vegetable  
system, in various combinations, ministers  
to the service of man. As wood and coal it  
furnishes that essential necessity, Heat;—as  
starch, sugar, oil, &c., it ministers to the still  
more essential necessity of food.—Fulfilling  
these ends it is resolved into Carbonic Acid  
either by the Respiration of Animals, or by  
the burning of Fuel.—It mounts into the  
atmosphere where it is absorbed by the  
living plants, again enters into their systems,  
and becomes elaborated into their various  
parts. But, in noticing the formation of  
Carbonic Acid Gas in combustion, I had  
more particularly in view, that upon a pro-  
cess analogous to combustion depends that  
singular and important function, the  
production of Animal Heat.—All animals  
that breathe have the power of maintaining  
their temperature above that of the medium  
in which they live.—In man, while in health,  
however low the temperature around him  
may be, a Thermometer placed beneath the  
tongue will indicate a temperature ap-  
proaching to 96° or 98°. Hence, men may  
live without much inconvenience where the  
air around is 60° or 70° degrees below Zero.  
—There is, in truth, a slow combustion  
constantly going forward in all our bodies,  
and our bodies may indeed be likened to  
furnaces constantly burning. You may  
have heard, perhaps, of what is called spon-  
taneous combustion, in which the body has  
taken fire of itself, and been reduced to ashes.  
However extraordinary, the occurrence of  
such cases is incontrovertible;—and it has  
been observed that they have occurred chiefly  
in persons addicted to the use of intoxicat-  
ing liquors, and whose systems as it were

had become saturated with this highly in-  
flammable ingredient. It is not to this, how-  
ever, I now refer, but to the fact that in all  
men and animals a process analogous, if not  
perfectly similar, to slow combustion, is con-  
tinually going forward, during and by which  
the heat of the body is maintained above that  
of the air or other medium in which the animal  
lives. It would appear that whenever  
Oxygen combines, heat is evolved;—this is  
seen in the slow decomposition of dung-hills  
—of tan-bark &c. Now this combination  
takes place in our bodies at every point;—  
the Carbon, (and also the Hydrogen),  
forming part of our system, entering  
into union with the Oxygen which is  
taken into the blood during the process of  
respiration, and by means of the arteries is  
carried to every part of the animal frame.  
This constant waste which is thus effected,  
of the materials of the body, is repaired by  
food, and this food digested and assimilated  
is converted by the process of nutrition into  
the textures of the different organs. But the  
materials which are thus added have only a  
transient residence in the part to which they  
have been applied. Serving their purpose  
in the functions of the various parts, they  
lose their energy: they become effete, and  
useless, and require to be removed, that their  
places may be assumed by more youthful  
and energetic particles. There is nothing  
more wonderful, it appears to me, than the  
existence of this constant change in the ma-  
terials of the body, in connexion with the  
consciousness which we entertain of our  
proper identity. We know that we are the  
same individuals, through childhood, man-  
hood, and old age, yet during the period  
of our lives we have been repeatedly renewed,  
so that no particle is now found in our bodies  
which ten or twenty years ago assisted to  
make them up. There is a constant rotation  
of waste and repair; and while the latter is  
effected by means of the processes of diges-  
tion and nutrition, it is chiefly through that  
of respiration that the former is produced.  
During that process, Oxygen is taken into  
the blood, is carried to every point of the  
body, meets there with the effete and as it  
were feeble elements which have already  
performed their duties in the organs, attacks  
them, and carries them off as captives in  
the blood as it returns to the lungs by the  
veins, where having arrived, it discharges  
itself and them under the form of Carbonic  
Acid Gas and Watery Vapor. But here we  
meet again with the same economy of means  
which I have before noticed, with the same  
appropriation of one object and one opera-  
tion to different important results; for, the  
same process which frees the system from the  
useless and (if they remained) harmful par-  
ticles that have fulfilled their function, gives  
rise to that heat so necessary for the con-  
tinued existence of the body.

I have thus, Ladies and Gentlemen, de-  
tailed to you some of the more prominent  
qualities and relations of Carbonic Acid  
Gas, and I have shewn you how strong are  
their bearings on the necessities and well-being  
of man. In doing so, you must have per-  
ceived, I did not forget the wish of the  
Committee to make a scientific disquisition  
subserve the purpose of displaying the char-  
acters of God as manifested in His works. I  
endeavoured, in accordance therewith, to  
shew the niceties of adaptation, the fertility  
of application, and the readiness of com-  
pensation exhibited in the works of Creation,  
assuming the subject of the Lecture only as  
a representative of what may be found in a  
greater or less degree in the majority of other  
natural objects.

I shall now conclude by remarking that  
into whatever department of Science we en-  
ter, we shall therein find abundant evidence  
of the Existence, Greatness, and Benevo-  
lence of the Great Being who, even, if His  
will had not been expressly revealed, has  
not left Himself without witness in those  
works which it is our privilege to look into,  
and in which we may contemplate the reflec-  
tion of His attributes.

EUROPEAN CHARITIES.  
From the New York Commercial Advertiser.  
So little comparatively is known in this  
country of the various charitable institutions estab-  
lished in European countries, that a brief de-  
scription of them cannot but be acceptable.  
The attention of tourists is rarely directed to  
such subjects, nor is every traveller competent  
to appreciate and describe such institutions.  
Such a task requires some degree of professional  
knowledge, and an acquaintance with kindred  
establishments at home, and a thirst for in-  
formation on that special branch of benevolent  
Christian operation. A physician of Brooklyn,  
Dr. Corson, the author of "Lectures in Europe,"  
a work recently noticed in this journal, seems  
to have possessed these prerequisites, and  
is, in addition, commissioned by a charitable  
association here to prosecute just this class of in-  
quiries. He has admirably fulfilled the task as-  
signed him, and has given the result in an  
appendix to his interesting volume of travels.  
To Dr. Corson's appendix we are indebted for  
the facts embodied below, which however are  
only an abridgement of his more minute and  
extended information.

The Parisian charities or cradles, are the first  
to be noticed. The one visited by Dr. Corson  
is situated in one of the closest quarters of Paris  
near the Rue de la Harpe. It is a suit of  
rooms filled with cradles, swings, and toys,  
and is an establishment for the children of the  
poor labouring women. Any mother, having  
four children, and being indigent, is allowed  
without charge to deposit her infant off-  
spring during the day, while she pursues her  
necessary toil. Nurses are hired to attend the  
children. Milk and suitable diet are given to  
them; and the mothers, if employed within  
convenient distance, occasionally visit them.  
On Sundays and holidays these infant asylums  
are of course empty. There is one in each of

the twelve arrondissements of Paris. The  
scene is thus pleasantly described:—

"Imagine for a moment, the busy scene.  
The head nurse is bustling about in the midst  
of her extensive family, as anxiously as a hen  
with too many chickens. Some are strength-  
ening their limbs by crawling, and others their  
lungs by crying. A group are gathered, like  
lamb in a fold, in a sort of circular crib, forming  
a Juvenile Mutual Amusement Society.  
One of the nurses, perhaps, is teaching very  
young ideas 'how to shoot?' in Natural History  
by shewing a wooden horse, and another is  
giving lessons in music on a drum. A few  
of the other children, who can just walk, are  
prattling away, and remind you of the simple  
countryman who wrote to his friends in England,  
that in France even the little children spoke  
French.

"The cheerful washerwoman that you see  
pounding all the day long in one of the arks  
along the Seine, the rosy checked matron, bur-  
ied in hyacinths and mignonettes, in the flower  
market of the Cité, or even the poor rag-gath-  
erer that goes drooping along, picking rubbish  
and bits of paper from the streets, is perhaps  
fondly dreaming of her charge in a neighbour-  
hood of the city."

The Parisian Foundling Hospital is the next  
in order. Of this institution most readers have  
heard, and perhaps many would hesitate to put  
it among the charities of Europe. There can  
be little doubt that, as originally conducted, its  
effect was to lower the standard of public mor-  
als. We are not sure that even under its pre-  
sents restrictions it has not, to some considera-  
ble extent, the same effect. Its present system  
is thus described by Dr. C.

"The foundlings who are healthy are im-  
mediately given to suitably recommended  
nurses, who are constantly applying for them, to be  
reared in the pure air of the country, at the  
rate of from four to eight francs, or not exceed-  
ing about a dollar and a half per month.

"At my visit I was struck with the perfect  
order that prevailed. Long rows of little ones,  
neatly wrapped in the French style, lay passive  
as mummies; and healthy looking nurses were  
constantly moving about among the objects of  
their care. Every morning a physician comes  
to distribute those in waiting. The chilled or  
weakly are gently laid upon an inclined bed in  
front of the fire. Great care is taken to preserve  
memories and evidences of their origin, so  
that they may be claimed at any future time.  
Upwards of four thousand children per year  
have been deposited, on an average, during the  
last 15 years. Of these one fourth die annu-  
ally. Later the yearly expense has become con-  
siderably exceeded a million of francs. When-  
ever admission has become more difficult, infan-  
ticide has increased in the city."

"The Children-preservation Institutions"  
of Austria, Saxony and Prussia are next de-  
scribed. They are rendered necessary because  
of the laborious out-door occupations of the  
females in those countries. Their children, be-  
tween the nursing and the school age, are thus  
left without a mother's care during the day,  
and for the care of these little ones the institu-  
tions are established in most of the German  
cities. They have play-grounds attached. They  
are thus described:—

"The inmates are generally from two to  
five years of age. Some amiable married  
couple, of moderate literary pretensions, are  
generally employed to take charge, at a very  
small salary. The superintendent of one of  
these in Vienna told me that he and his lady  
assistant received jointly two hundred florins,  
or about one hundred dollars.

"These establishments somewhat resemble  
infant schools, only that a great deal more at-  
tention is paid to physical exercise. Harmless  
play is encouraged, and, altogether, their little  
inmates seem very happy. There are a full  
assortment of toys and sources of amusement.  
A little counting and singing, and a few simple  
religious forms seemed to constitute the main  
part of their infant exercises, if we except the  
very important one of developing their limbs.  
There is no doubt that the Germans are right  
in attending, at this tender age, more to phys-  
ical than to intellectual growth, and that these  
are highly benevolent institutions. It is said  
that the empress-mother takes great interest  
in those of Vienna, and frequently sends them  
presents."

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE.

A number of men, at one time, had mowed  
a large quantity of hay. For a number of  
days it had been rainy. The Sabbath came,  
and was a remarkably pleasant day. One  
man stayed at home, opened his hay, took care  
of it, and in the afternoon got it into his barn.  
His neighbours did nothing of the kind, but  
went as usual with their families to the house  
of God. On their return, one of them met  
the man who had been getting in his hay,  
who expressed his regret that his neighbours  
should be so superstitious as to go off, and  
leave their hay exposed to be again wet. He  
said that he had been more wise, and had se-  
cured his. "Now," said he, it may rain  
again on Monday, and you not be able to get  
in yours." That was true. His neighbours  
knew it. But they concluded to leave that  
with God. One thing was certain, that it  
would not rain without good reasons for it.  
Another thing was equally certain, that if it  
should rain, and the hay be injured, and even  
spoiled, that would not be so great an evil as  
to do what they knew to be wrong. Monday  
came, and it rained. It rained also on Tuesday  
and on Wednesday. Thursday was remark-  
ably pleasant. All who had hay out, went  
busily to work. Friday was fair, and also  
Saturday. All the hay that had been out in  
the rain was thoroughly dried and housed.  
The Sabbath came. The first part of it was  
pleasant. In the afternoon a cloud arose,  
looked dark and scowling. It extended, and  
moved on towards the barn into which, on the  
previous Sabbath, the man had put his hay,  
and where he thought he had secured it.  
The lightning started here and there, and by  
and by went down into the barn. "I knew,"  
said a man who was near, "that it struck  
from the feeling. I started up and ran to the  
window, and the smoke was issuing from the  
barn. They rang the bells, got out the fire-  
engines, and did all in their power, but they  
could not stop the fire. They said that the  
barn must go. Nor was that all; his neigh-  
bours' barns on each side were so near that it  
seemed impossible to prevent them from being  
burned. But as the flames burst out, and the  
sparks began to fly, the rain poured down in  
sheets, which, with the engines, kept these  
barns so perfectly drenched with water, that

neither of them look fire, and the Sabbath-breaker's barn was burnt out between them."

"Six days shall thou labour, and do all thy work." That man did not gain anything by disobeying God, nor did his neighbours lose anything by obeying him.

State of the Law in New Jersey, on Lord's Day Observance. Judge Randolph, at the opening of the Mercer County Courts in New Jersey, a few days ago, delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, which presented a view of the Sabbath-law in its bearings upon Rail Road and Canal Companies that deserves consideration.

I allude, gentlemen, to the constant violation of the Sabbath day, by means of the various railroads and canals in the State. I speak not in prejudice of any corporations. Their rights are guaranteed by law, and whatever they do, it will ever be my duty and my highest pleasure, to respect and maintain them.

The reflection that, under all circumstances, we have by a trifling present sacrifice secured that which will, in case of death, provide amply for those we may leave behind, remove our property from otherwise ruinous encumbrance, or fully accomplish any other object we may have in view, induces feelings of quiet content, totally removing all that harassing anxiety for the future, which, while it troubles some at all times, gains in most of us redoubled strength at the approach of sickness, or on the couch of death.

With much deeper regret have we found the following passage in the Report (pp. 89-90): "It is difficult, not to say impossible, for all the friends of popular education to be exactly of one mind upon a subject of common interest, and of such vital importance to all as the subject of public instruction."

From the Appendix, bearing reference to the newly established Canada Life Assurance Company, we learn with great pleasure the success which has already attended its operations, and with an extract on this subject we conclude our selections:

"The Provisional Committee having issued a Preliminary Prospectus, and otherwise exerted themselves, the Board of Directors were enabled to issue the first Policy on the 29th October, 1847, from which date a steady business has been obtained, creating in six months an issue of 117 Policies, which cover the large sum of £48,200, and give the Company an annual revenue from premiums of £1,350, 16. 9d.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1848.

We have been favoured with a pamphlet containing a Lecture on Life Assurance, by HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., to which is appended an account of the Formation, Progress, Decl of Settlement, Tables, Conditions, &c. of the Canada Life Assurance Company (see advertisement in another column).

"We are happily frequently reminded of the uncertainty of life; we know that to-morrow may find some of those now present stretched upon a dying couch, and that this year can hardly be expected to pass into its grave, without having previously seen at least one of its followers to the silent tomb."

And which of us can feel secure? for our down is certain, though it is not given us to know the hour, or the day. Should we not feel the need of securing future support for our families, with as much care and exertion as we provide for their daily wants?

Few men set out in life with a deliberately formed intention to spend the whole of their income year by year: we certainly almost always look forward to save something annually for a favourite object. Whatever that object is, Life Assurance will enable us to attain it, even should we die within an hour.

It is a lottery, in which there may be said to be no blanks; for he who dies early draws a valuable prize for the benefit of his nearest and dearest, and he who survives the average term of years, is doubly compensated for the money loss it may have been to him, by the possession of long life, enabling him to earn for those dear ones a sufficient support, and the constant protection of the policy tending to the removal of all fear for their future wants; while, if he has chosen a good office, each year he may live will materially increase the sum payable to his heirs at death.

Passing over a few sentences, we meet with another passage which we think well worth consideration: "The reflection that, under all circumstances, we have by a trifling present sacrifice secured that which will, in case of death, provide amply for those we may leave behind, remove our property from otherwise ruinous encumbrance, or fully accomplish any other object we may have in view, induces feelings of quiet content, totally removing all that harassing anxiety for the future, which, while it troubles some at all times, gains in most of us redoubled strength at the approach of sickness, or on the couch of death."

And though to the widow and children of one who has held high rank in our colonial society, the sudden descent from their accustomed comfort and even the enjoyment of the luxuries of this life, to the bitter lot of absolute want and perhaps the necessity of labouring in uncongenial occupations for their daily subsistence, must be almost too painful to contemplate, and in the strongest terms call upon the Husband or Father to Assure; yet we stop not here, we do not omit one grade or class in the application of the same arguments; we believe that a little reflection will satisfy the poorest amongst us, that at his death £50 or £100, or an annuity of £10 or £20 for his widow, would be cheerily purchased by setting aside a proportional part of his wages, or other income; less than 1s. a week will secure a Policy for £100."

"This business, the result of individual exertion, has been confined to but few places in comparison to the noble field the Company proposes to fill. Policies have been issued eastward as far as Quebec, and westward to Port Sarria; but so great is the deficiency of information upon the subject, that the Directors can hardly be said to have made more than a partial commencement, yet they have every reason to be truly gratified with the extent of their success, which will bear exact comparison with the early efforts of very many now flourishing British Companies."

We have found it somewhat difficult to save time for the attention which it has been our wish to bestow upon so important a document as the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower-Canada, the receipt of which we acknowledged a few weeks ago. That part of it which is more especially to be called the Report, extends from p. 3 to 100. It is followed by 37 pages of Tables, and then the volume is increased by 46 more pages, containing reprints of Circulars addressed by the Superintendent to School Commissioners, and others entrusted with the management of schools, under the authority of the Provincial Act. This makes rather a bulky pamphlet of 178 pages.

As regards ourselves, we are little disposed to find fault with the length of a document so important a branch of the public service as Education, provided it contain really valuable matter. But as regards the probability of its answering the purpose of effect upon the public to whom it is sent forth for circulation, and at whose expense it is printed, we feel well assured that the bulk of the pamphlet is a serious impediment.

Reluctance to make one's way through the pamphlet will naturally be increased, if it be found that the matter and the manner of handling it partake in any measure of a personal instead of a public character. Now, we must confess that we have found it tiresome to read through that large portion of the Report which sets forth the opposition to the School-Act offered by certain parties whom the Superintendent designates as "evil-disposed persons"—"grand agitators"—"chief decriers of the present School-Law;" and which even serves this public officer as an opportunity of exulting over the defeat of "these factious men" when they came forward as candidates at the late elections. He points at "four candidates" who came forward, "and all four were rejected by an immense majority of the intelligent and sensible electors with that contempt which just appreciation of the benefits arising from education and the excellence of the principles of the present School-Law, naturally inspired in the people for these men" (p. 35.)

With much deeper regret have we found the following passage in the Report (pp. 89-90): "It is difficult, not to say impossible, for all the friends of popular education to be exactly of one mind upon a subject of common interest, and of such vital importance to all as the subject of public instruction."

Teachers "to whom the emoluments granted by the School Commissioners amount to £100 per annum" this gratifying information involves the very painful fact that there must be a great many cases in which the Teacher's actual stipend falls far below the £36, which it must be allowed, is not more than what the minimum should be.

"The Teachers who are not well qualified are sufficiently well paid for their slender services; and the inhabitants will come to understand everywhere, as they already feel by experience in many localities, that without good Teachers they can have no good Schools, and that without good Schools, all the efforts, and the sacrifices they can make for the education of their children, will be nearly useless."

"The practice of boarding the Teachers, which is the custom in the United States and in some of the Eastern Townships, would be a great help to the Teachers, without causing much restraint either upon them or upon the parents, who might take the opportunity of inducing them to give their children some explanations or special lessons, and to read in the evening to the family some useful work adapted to their situation in life, or to impart to them practical knowledge from good periodical works, such as the Agricultural Journal" &c.

"I have, therefore, made it a point always to conduct myself in such a manner as not to allow my attention to be drawn from my duties by any considerations foreign to the important object to the attainment whereof the law has charged me to contribute; and I have constantly endeavoured" &c. We are well persuaded that by lopping off portions of the Report, of this kind, and by condensing others, that document might have been brought within much narrower limits, without in the slightest degree detracting from its real value, and been made readable to a number of parties who will now shrink from the task, and lose the benefit of information which otherwise they might derive from this part of Dr. Meilleur's labours.

"I say it with a feeling of satisfaction mingled with pride, and because I know it to be true, that the present law works generally well, and better than any of the preceding laws have done; so that if Christ should come again visibly into the world as a child, he might in Lower Canada select one good school from among a thousand such, in which the reading and discipline are perfectly in accordance with the moral and intellectual wants of humanity."

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The Index enumerates the matters contained in the Report as follows: Principles of the present School-Law; General Observations; Summary of the motives for retaining the law; Defects of the law; Different systems of education proposed; Examination of the systems proposed; Amendments proposed; Remarks on the subject of the proposed amendments; Other subjects of legislation touching public instruction; Statistical Tables and remarks upon them.

"The average stipend of Teachers in Lower Canada is given as amounting to £36, a year. The average in Upper Canada being only £29 per annum, this speaks favourably for our portion of the Province;" but when we read (p. 28) that the Superintendent "knows" several

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Well, would you believe it? That engraving, containing but the simple interior of a church, and some sentences of the Bible, was not allowed to be published!

ECCLIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec. INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. PAYMENTS to the Treasurer at Quebec, on account of the INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY, in the month of July, 1848.

Table with columns for item name and amount. Items include: Proceeds of a Missionary Box, Rev. R. G. Pless, £ 0 10 0; Montreal, Lord Bishop of, Annual Sub., to 1 July '48, 25 0 0; Mountain, Rev. A. W., Life Subscription, 12 10 0; Quinquages. Collection Dunham, per Rev. J. Scott, 3 15 1; Parochial Sub. do. per do., 4 5 0; Donations per Rev. J. Mac-Master, 5 0 0; Balance of Subscr. Val Cartier, per Rev. E. C. Parkin, 1 5 0; Mountain, Rev. J., Coteau du Lac, Annual Subscription to 1 July, '49, 1 5 0; Wickes, R. do. do. '48, 1 5 0; Knowles, R., La Chute, Donation, 0 5 0; Binkley, Thos., Durham, per Rev. G. M. Ross, do., 0 5 0; Coll. Drummondville 12s. 4d. Ditto Durham 2s. 7 1/2d, 0 15 0; Cornwall, Rev. J., Annl Sub. to 1 July, '49, 1 5 0; Quinquages. Collect. Paspebiac £2 7 1/2 per Rev. G. Milne; Ditto New Carlisle £1 1 1/2 per do., 3 8 8; £60 13 9.

T. THORPE, Treasurer, Inc. Church Society. The Rev. J. CORNWALL went down to Grosse Isle, on Monday last, to spend some time in pastoral attendance upon the sick and others at the Quarantine Station.

DIocese of CANTERBURY.—ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, CANTERBURY.—The consecration of the Chapel of the new Missionary College took place on the 29th of June, at eight o'clock in the morning, a select party only being admitted by tickets, amounting to about 120, the Chapel being of moderate size, intended only for the worship of the members of the College. This service terminated with the celebration of the Lord's Supper, at about ten o'clock.

His Grace the Archbishop, the Bishops (London, Winchester, Oxford, Lichfield, Exeter, and Brechin, besides Bishop Coleridge, formerly of Barbadoes, now Warden of the College) and others present then repaired to the deanery to a hasty breakfast, and thence to the Cathedral, which was crowded. The morning service followed at half past eleven; to this vast additional number had been conveyed by the railway-train which leaves London at half past seven. The Archbishop preached the sermon here, rather than at the actual consecration, to enable all who desired it to be present. His text was taken from the 3d chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, the 10th verse:—"To the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places might be known by the Church the manifold wisdom of God."

Churchmen, we believe, will long remember the scene, when the venerable holy man addressed the words of truth and encouragement to the dense crowd which filled up the noble building. After service a collection took place in aid of the college funds; at the two services, more than £4,000, were collected. From the cathedral the party adjourned to the college, where a cold repast was spread in the cloisters, &c.; and the quadrangle and building were for several hours crowded by hundreds of all that is most justly honoured and revered in the Church of England. It was a scene that will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Friends from all parts of the country who had been several for years, were meeting at every turn. The weather which had been so threatening, cleared up, and the sun shone on the new work most auspiciously, while joy and thankfulness sat on every countenance, from the venerable Archbishop to the least present. This continued until five o'clock, the hour to which the afternoon service of the cathedral had been postponed, after which the company began to return to London in great numbers by each train.—Condensed from the Maidstone Gazette.

ANOTHER KIND OF ECCLESIOLOGY. From a letter of the Rev. N. Toussie, to the Archives du Christianisme. Paris, Jan. 7, 1848.

How unlucky I am! I publish a tract, I am summoned before the king's attorney. If I open a place of worship, they prosecute me. If I write a letter to the priests, they send me before the grand jury. This time, I enclosed a picture, and they refuse me license to publish it. Here is the fact.

"I caused the interior of a Roman Catholic Church to be engraved, with all the apparatus of confessionals, statues, pictures, chapels, &c. No harm thus far, thought I, in the eyes of our most Catholic government. Afterwards I attached to each of these objects a Biblical sentence. Who could complain of this, without condemning himself? Nothing, therefore, appeared to me more innocent than a church, in which, on all sides, is inscribed the word of God; the more so, because I endeavoured to put each inscription in connection with the object which it accompanied. On the statue itself, I engraved, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image;" (Ex. xx.) On the picture of the Virgin interceding, I put, "There is but one mediator, Jesus Christ." On the box in behalf of souls in purgatory, this exclamation of St. Peter: "Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money." The priest saying mass, in Latin, walks on these lines in the form of a stair: "I had rather speak five words in the Church so as to be understood, than ten thousand in an unknown tongue." A placarded door has for caption: "A mandate concerning Lent;" and for the order: "Whatsoever is sold in the shambles eat, asking no question for conscience sake." Further distant, the Tariff of Prices, which is this: "Freely ye have received, freely give." At the other extreme a man is counting his beads, kneeling on a bench, on which is this inscription: "When ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do. The tabernacle, containing some dozen of Jesus Christs, presents on its door these words of the Saviour: "If any man say unto you; Lo, here is Christ, believe it not." "Whom the heaven must receive, until the times of restitution of all things." But this, I imagine, will be sufficient to give you an idea of my engraving, and to show you that my passages were well chosen. I shall even own to you that I have the weakness to look upon my work as a little chef d'œuvre.

DIocese of NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Harvey, Hoyle, and Cunningham, and Mr. Brown, sailed on Thursday last, in the Church Ship, on a visitation to the western part of this island and Labrador.—Royal Gazette, July 11.

DIocese of NEW YORK.—We learn from a letter received in town, that the Rev. C. H. Williamson, Rector of the Church du Saint Sauveur, New York, was at Paris in the early part of last month, and that he intended to embark at Havre on the 10th of the same, on his return to the United States.

The Rev. W. J. Burke, who has spent two years in our Converted Priests' Asylum, having received a certificate of qualification from the examining chaplain of the Bishop of Tuam, has been licensed by his Lordship for the curacy of Cleggan, Ballycrois, upon which he has entered.—Achill Herald.

MCGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.—The Caput of this institution have established a chair for Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature; and have elected the Rev. A. De Sola, the Minister of the Synagogue, at Montreal, as the first professor.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received J. S.—A. H.; J. D.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED: Hon. H. Black, No. 209 to 260; Capt. Fitzgerald, 2 copies, No. 209 to 260; Dr. D. Scott, No. 181 to 261; Rev. W. W. Wait, No. 203 to 260; By Com. Genl. Robinson, No. 281 to 312; Sir James Stuart, No. 187 to 208; Mrs. Sloan, No. 209 to 260; Mrs. A. Patterson, No. 209 to 261.

Messrs. Rich, No. 209 to 260; W. H. Hodge, No. 209 to 260; Richd. Wainwright, No. 192 to 243; C. Hoffman, No. 204 to 261; A. Young, No. 209 to 260; H. Gwynne, No. 209 to 260; G. B. Hall, No. 209 to 260; Wm. Henry, No. 157 to 208; J. Colville, No. 209 to 260; F. Hesse, No. 196 to 247; H. J. Noad, No. 197 to 248.

Local and Political Intelligence.

The approach of the English Mail was known last Saturday by a message over the QUEBEC and HALIFAX TELEGRAPH line, which stated that the express with the letters per steamer Europa had passed Riviere du Loup en bas at 1 past 8 that morning. The roads were very bad, and the express did not arrive till Sunday morning very early. The newspapers were received on Monday, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Thus we have European news to the 15th ultimo, from Liverpool. We avail ourselves largely of "Huller and Smith's European Times" in selecting and condensing the information which has reached us.

The trials of the Chartists, who were implicated in the recent political disturbances which took place in the metropolis, have been concluded. The six prisoners who were convicted, namely—Ernest Jones, Fussell, Williams, Vernon, Sharpe, and Loony, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and to find security to keep the peace, some for five, and others for three years. In the cases where the verdict was against them for attending an unlawful assembly, as well as for seditious speaking, an additional imprisonment of two or three months was generally awarded. Upon the whole, the justice of these sentences has not been impeached by the public press; and we trust that when the terms of imprisonment shall have expired, the unhappy men who have been thus led away into the commission of offences, striking at the root of public order and security, will return to society, and endeavour by their future conduct to strengthen rather than impair the institutions under which we all have the happiness to live.

There is a manifest improvement in nearly all departments of trade and commerce. Business is brisker, Money abundant, and to be had on easy terms. London, July 14.—The funds continue to be very firm, and as stock is still in demand, and comparatively little comes to market, the consequence is a gradual rise in prices. Consols, which this morning opened at 87 1/2, have since advanced to 87 3/4.

INDIA RETURN PARLIAMENT.—On Thursday the court yard of the Admiralty, Whitehall, was being covered with a paving of India rubber. It is laid down in pieces about 12 inches square and one in thickness. The quadrangle at Buckingham Palace, formed by the erection of the new wing, will also be covered with this material, which its projectors have named "Kamptulite." Its chief recommendation is, that it ceases all sound, rendering the passage of a vehicle or horses perfectly noiseless.

Sir William Colebrooke, the late Governor of New Brunswick, who had been appointed to the Government of British Guiana, will proceed to Batavia, to assume the government of that Island, in place of Colonel Reid.

CANADA UNION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—On the 13th ult., in the House of Lords, Earl Grey moved the second reading of a bill to repeal so much of the Act of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, to renounce the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada, as related to the use of the English language in instruments relating to the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada. This was a subject affecting only the internal interests of Canada; and therefore the opinions of the people of that province ought to be decisive upon it, and the Legislature of Canada, or Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, should have power to make such regulations as they should judge advisable. In truth, all parties in the province desired a change with regard to this matter. The bill was read a second time.

CANADIAN PRODUCE.—The Great Britain, which arrived lately in the London Docks from Quebec and Montreal, has brought 200 barrels flour, and various other articles of food; a vessel Montreal, from the same ports, 4023 barrels of flour and 25 barrels of pork. The Sir Richard Jackson, from Montreal, 8350 barrels of flour and 3256 bushels of peas; and the Britannia, from Quebec, 1159 barrels of flour, and from Montreal 2400 barrels of flour and 180 bags of peas, of Canadian produce. These large arrivals of grain and meal food are the first this season from British North America, and are of interest and importance.

The passive endurance so long and so patiently exhibited by the Irish Government has been suddenly changed to an active and vigorous policy. Whether it is the result from America which have reached Dublin Castle, or whether it is the effect of a late address from Irish peers, commoners, and landowners, demanding some additional security for life and property in Ireland, certain it is, that the Lord-Lieutenant has come to the resolution of putting down the "Treason Press," and of counteracting the organisation of clubs which is now so actively going on. Mr. Martin has surrendered to the warrant issued against him, and is now in Newgate. Mr. Devin Reilly and Mr. James P. Lalor have in vain appealed to the authorities to exonerate Mr. Martin from all guilt, both declaring that the "felonious" contributions in the Irish Felon, which are the subject-matter of prosecution, were written by themselves, and were inserted even against the expressed sentiments of Mr. Martin. Mr. Martin and Mr. Duffy, together with the registered proprietors of the Tribune, newspaper, Messrs. Kevin Isod O'Doherty, and Richard Dalton Williams, and Mr. Denis Hoban, the printer, are now in goal upon charges of felonious offences against the new law. It is probable that they will all be brought to trial on the 8th of next month. In the mean time the Irish Felon, the Tribune, the Nation, and several minor papers have been suppressed by the police, and seized wherever copies could be found. The police have also taken possession of all the papers and correspondence belonging to the prisoners at their respective offices. The types and printing materials have been as yet left untouched, and the interdicted journals are advertised to appear as usual. Messrs. Mengher and Doherty have also been arrested for sedition, and steps are being taken to arrest Mr. Darcy Magee, Mr. Joseph Brennan, Mr. James F. Lalor, Dr. Antiel, and other parties whose names are not so frequently before the public.

Recent accounts state that the intended visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland, has been suspended until a more favourable opportunity; in consequence, it is alleged, of the threat made publicly to insult her Majesty and advisers. FRANCE.—The accounts from this country for the week are somewhat more favourable, though the Postscript to the European Times awakens new fears. The 4th of August. General Cavaignac is acting with undiminished energy in the dismantling of the fortifications, and of all who hold military appointments, of the late royalists, and of the peaceful inhabitants, with confidence; and he intimidates the disaffected; but it

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would be too soon to reckon upon the conversion of socialists and communists to sound principles...

General Cavagnac has taken up his residence in the splendid palace in the Rue de Valenciennes...

Several members of the Provisional Government and of the Executive Commission have been interrogated by the commissioners...

The first number of persons implicated in the recent insurrection who crowd the prisons of Paris at the present moment is a source of great embarrassment to the Government...

Our accounts from Paris, dated July 13, are again of an unsatisfactory character. A report is current to the effect that a serious discussion prevails in the Government...

The greatest activity has continued to-day to be observed in the departments of the War-office, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Prefecture of the Police...

It is stated that Gen. Cavagnac and Gen. Lamoriciere, in accord with the Commander-in-Chief of the national guard, have adopted a plan for the prevention of barricades...

ITALY.—Advices from Genoa of the 1st inst. state that the Austrian envoys have proposed to Charles Albert the surrender of the part of that province of Lombardy west of the Adige...

LETTERS from Venice confirm the news of the proclamation of the union of the Venetian provinces with Lombardy and Piedmont...

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES.—Letter to the London Morning Chronicle, dated Philadelphia, June 27.—You are aware that the great Democratic party of the United States is now divided into two classes...

THE STEAMER DAWN.—The above steamer left this port at five P. M. on Wednesday last for Quebec, where it was intended to over-haul and inspect her...

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale...

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and the choice of a King. The great majority were for a constitutional monarchy...

DEMARK.—A truce for three months between Prussia and Denmark has been, at last, agreed upon, on the following conditions...

GERMANY.—The Archduke John has signified his acceptance of the high dignity of Regent of the Empire, and considers that he will be able to perform its duties as well as those of representative of his nephew the Emperor of Austria...

NEWFOUNDLAND.—It is stated in a Newfoundland paper, that Assistant-Commissioner-General Weir has been ordered on promotion to the island of Corfu...

APPOINTMENTS, NEW BRUNSWICK.—Sam. A. Wilnot, Esq., to be Attorney General and Member of the Executive Council...

THE POTATO DISEASE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—We are sorry to learn that the potato disease has appeared in different localities in this County, within the last few days...

LAUNCH, INTERESTING TO BR. N. AMERICA.—The Canada and North American Packet Company, was launched to-day (June 2) at a quarter past 12 o'clock from the building yard of Messrs. Robert Steel & Co...

TEMPERANCE.—THE WESTERN INDIANS.—In consequence of the very frequent violation of the law against giving or selling spirituous liquors to Indians, a council has recently been held at Maneytown by the several Chiefs...

GUELPH AND DUNDAS ROAD.—The interesting ceremony of breaking ground on this important work took place on Friday last. The first spadeful of earth was turned by George S. Tiffney, Esquire, Chairman of the Commissioners...

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candidate, General Case; and, secondly, the candidate of the seceders, or "Barnburners." The effect cannot but be favourable to General Taylor...

THE AGITATOR'S IMPUDENCE.—Our readers are aware of the reception Mr. O'Connor met with in Montreal; they also know that he had not the courage even to show his face in Quebec...

PASSENGERS.—In the packet ship Roseau, sailed from New York for Liverpool—Rev. F. J. Lundy, Misses Mary, Ann, Sarah, and Master F. O. Lundy, of Niagara, Canada; Mr. Rutland and Mr. Harris, of Canada...

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the liberty of the press and the rights of public discussion. Also recommending that the members of the press throughout the province should see Mr. McDonald protected from loss...

MONTEAL AND TROY TROUBLES.—The wires were stretched across the river St. Lawrence, on Thursday last, which completes this line...

Sir George Simpson has arrived in Montreal from his annual tour of inspection of the Hudson's Bay Company's Trading Establishments and Settlements lying between Lake Superior and the northern shores of Hudson's Bay...

MEGANTIC AGRICULTURAL CATTLE SHOW AND PLOUGHING MATCH.—The autumn show for Cattle, Dairy Produce and Farming Implements will be held at the Township of Leeds, on the 4th of October next...

THE 93RD HIGHLANDERS embarked last Tuesday on board the troop-ship Resistance, homeward bound. We have much pleasure in publishing what follows:

THE MAGISTRATES OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC, aware of the immediate departure of the 93rd Highlanders from Canada, cannot permit them to leave without expressing their regret on parting with a regiment so distinguished, while in Quebec, for order and good conduct...

On the few occasions when they have found it necessary to call for your assistance they trust you will now allow them to thank you personally, alike for the promptitude and efficiency of your support, as for the kind and judicious manner in which they have invariably been received by you...

The conduct of the 93rd Highlanders rendered their residence among us a pleasure, and well supported the distinguished character of the country to which they belong...

In conclusion, they assure you the 93rd Highlanders bear with them the best wishes of the inhabitants of Quebec, for their welfare and success.

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Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, at 6 o'clock, advertised a reduction of fare to 75 cts. meals included.

BIRTH.—On the 13th June, at St. John's, Newfoundland, the Lady of His Excellency Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT, of a daughter.

DIED.—On Monday last, JAMES GEORGE BAIRD, Esq., Advocate, aged 37 years. At Cap Sante on the 27th inst. after a short illness, aged 69 years, JAMES ALLSOP, Esq., late of Her Majesty's 17th Regt. of Foot, and Co-Signior of Jacques Cartier and D'Autouil.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE next Mail for ENGLAND (per Express to Halifax) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THURSDAY, the 10th of AUGUST.

PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN o'clock P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock P. M. Post-Office, Quebec. 21st June, 1848.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.—THE Council of Bishop's College beg to announce to the public that Michaelmas Term commences on the 1st of SEPTEMBER next. CANDIDATES for Matriculation are requested to present themselves to the Principal on that day. For further particulars, apply to the Rev. J. H. NICOLS, Principal. August 1st, 1848.

CABIN PASSAGE TO BRISTOL.—THE Barque "MARY ANN PETERS," J. BROWN, Commander, will sail early in August, and has superior accommodations for Cabin Passengers.—Apply to the Master, on board, at Jackson's Rooms, or to C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 29th July, 1848.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN CONNECTION WITH BISHOP'S COLLEGE.—THE business of this SCHOOL will be resumed after the close of the Midsummer Holidays, on TUESDAY, the 8th of AUGUST, under the superintendence of Professor H. MILES, A. M., with the aid of competent masters in the different departments of instruction. N. B. Parents and Guardians indebted to the School are respectfully requested to make immediate payment of arrears of fees, &c., and to take notice that all the standing charges are now made payable quarterly in advance. Lennoxville, July 24th, 1848.

FREIGHT FOR HALIFAX.—THE fine coppered Bark "COUNTESS OF DURHAM," MILGAM, Master, 170 Tons—can take Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., for Halifax, if applied for immediately to J. W. LEYCAFT, 18th July, 1848.

SMOKED SALMON.—JUST RECEIVED, a small lot, in excellent condition, and for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN—Quebec, July 6, 1848.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.—Landed ex BRSS GRANT, from Plymouth. Addressed Rev. R. Flood.—ONE Box British Manufactures. Addressed Rev. F. O'Meara, LL. D. 2 Boxes British Manufactures. Apply to WELCH & DAVIES, No. 2, St. James Street. Quebec, 20th July, 1848.

ST. MAURICE IRON WORKS.—THE UNDESIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above named WORKS, have now on hand for sale a General Assortment of these well known WARES consisting of:—Single and Double Stoves, Cooking, Parlour, and Oil Stoves, Camp-ovens, Coolers, Holloware, and other Castings, Plough Moulds, and Bar Iron. Orders received for any description of CASTINGS. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 13th July 1848.

NOTICE.—THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON, Agent. India Wharf, October, 1846.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE Church Society, AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAMENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

A YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who has a few leisure hours, would be glad to devote them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the Publ. Sher's. Quebec, 6th June, 1848.

FAIL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—THE Subscriber, begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business; and he confidently hopes by constant attention to his business, to merit the continuance of their patronage. The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS; BEAVERS; DOES; KINGS; CASSIMERES; VESTINGS, &c.; &c., having just received per "DUNLAP," from London, a general assortment of these articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate charge. H. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 13th Oct. 1847.

SPRINKLING COMPANIES.—The Steamer Lady Elgin, which leaves for Montreal on

FOR SALE.—FEW TONS LIGNUM VITAE, of superior quality. Superior Molasses, in Puncheons & Tierces. Muscovado Sugar, Blnds, and Barrels. Very Fine Honey. Jamaica Rum and Green Coffee. Arrowroot in Tins. J. W. LEYCAFT, Quebec, 13th July, 1848.

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

WANTED, by a young person of respectability, a situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady; or to make herself useful in any way. Respectable reference can be given. Application to be made at the office of this paper. Quebec, 1st June, 1848.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives and to transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments. In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUITIES whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims. Assurances can be effected either WITH or WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF YEARLY SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy alone. Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole Term of Life.

Table with 4 columns: Age, With Profits, Without Profits, Half Credit. Rows for ages 15 to 65.

The above rates, For Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be lower than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business. Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local Agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed:

- Brantford... William Muirhead...
Cobourg... James Cameron...
Coburne... Robert M. Boucher...
Dundas... Dr. James Hamilton...
London... Dr. Alex. Anderson...
Montreal... Dr. S. C. Sewell...
Paris... David Buchan...
Port Sarina... Alafcolm Cameron...
Quebec... Welch and Davies...
St. Catharines... Laithlan Bell...
Toronto... Dr. Geo. Herrick...
Woodstock... Dr. William Lapointe...
By order of the Board, THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary, Hamilton.

Forms of Application, together with any additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of WELCH & DAVIES, AGENTS FOR QUEBEC, No. 3, St. James Street.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE MAIN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron, Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Black and Bar Sheet Copper, Iron Wire, Sad Irons, Scythes and Sickles, Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nail-knives, and Diamond Deck Spikes. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

ON SALE.—WINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 6 1/2 x 7 1/2, to 30 x 40, Best English Fire-Bricks. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, May, 24th 1848.

Worth's Corner.

OBEDIENCE TO PARENTS.

Col. iii. 20. "Children, obey your parents in the Lord: for this is well pleasing unto the Lord."

My dear children, this is a subject in which you are all interested. Whether you are at home or at school, most, if not all of you, have parents; and to "obey your parents in all things," is a very important part of your duty.

There is a natural disposition in children to think, speak, and act against the authority of their parents. I do not mean to say that this is the case with all children, but there is reason to fear that many of you are not quite free from this fault.

I will introduce this Lecture with an anecdote that caused the children in England and in America, to whom I related it, to shud tears.

Abraham Croft had an only son, to whom he gave all the little he had saved by many years' hard labour. All that the father desired in return for his kindness, was, that his son should maintain him when he grew old and unable to work.

By means of the father's kindness, the son, when he married, was enabled to take a house, purchase a horse and cart, and hire a piece of ground for a garden.

The poor old man worked early and late for his son, because he loved him. He laboured even beyond his strength, and at last he caught a violent cold, and was unable to work any more.

His son was then obliged to hire a man to do the work which his father had done.

Both the son and his wife behaved very unkindly to the poor old man, and often suffered him to want those comforts which his age and infirmities required.

But little Tommy, his grandson, was very fond of him, and behaved in so dutiful and kind a manner that he often relieved and comforted his aged grandfather in his affliction.

At last his unkind daughter-in-law told him positively, that he must go to the poor-house, for they had something else to do, beside nursing him.

Shocked at these unfeeling words, the poor old man rose from his chair, and crept away to a little out-house in the garden.

Here he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and was ready to die.

Little Tommy, who heard what his mother said, followed his grandfather into the garden, who, in the anguish of his heart, told the little boy to go and fetch the covering from his bed, that he might go and sit by the wayside and beg.

Little Tommy burst into tears, and ran into the house to do as he was desired. On the way his father met him and asked him, what was the matter, and where he was going.

"I am going," said the child, "for the rug from my grandfather's bed, that he may wrap it round him, and go a begging."

"Let him go," said the unfeeling son, "who is to bear with his humours?"

"I will go and fetch it," cried Tommy; and he went and brought the rug to his father, and said to him, "Pray, father, cut it in two; half of it will be large enough for grandfather, and perhaps you may want the other half, when I grow a man and turn you out of doors."

Struck with these words, spoken to him by his own child, he began to reflect on his conduct, and to think what he should feel at receiving such cruel treatment from his son.

He hastened to his father and begged his forgiveness; promising that he would treat him with kindness and respect, and also insist upon his wife's doing the same.

Abraham readily forgave his son, and returned with him into the house; but in a few weeks afterwards, he closed his eyes in death.

Some children, cruel and unkind, To parents disobedient prove; How can such children hope to see That God who is the God of love?

Lecture to the Young by Rev. R. May, late Missionary at Chinsurah, East India.

VACATION JOURNEY

from Ulm to Augsburg, in 1811.

Continued.

It must be acknowledged, to the credit of the Augsburg merchants and tradesmen, that many of them spent the wealth profitably which they acquired plentifully. This city has many charitable institutions, for the poor and the sick, and for widows and orphans; there is provision for the helpless child's swaddling-clothes, and for the beggar's coffin, all by means of money devoted to such purposes by the rich during their life-time, or by will at their death.

There are also memorials of rich and public-spirited men in the fine libraries, picture-galleries, collections of natural history and works of art, with which Augsburg is furnished. Remarkable persons also are still held in remembrance, of whom I will mention to you three females, one of whom had short exaltation, and a sad end; but the other two turned aside civilly with wisdom and gentleness.

Agnes Bernauer was a barber's daughter—her beauty won the affections of Count Albert of Vohburg, whose father, Duke Ernest the Severe, of Bavaria, was dreadfully angry when he heard that his son had secretly married a girl of low family.

Agnes was certainly wrong in consenting to be married in secret, without the consent of her lover's parent; but in those days, (some four hundred years ago) people were not satisfied with only just condemning faults such as these were; they imputed crimes of which the offender was not guilty, in order to inflict heavier punishment.

So Agnes Bernauer was accused of being a witch, and that she had won the young Count's heart by enchantment. The opportunity, then, was seized, of her husband's absence in war, when the Duke suddenly sent to drag her out of the castle (where she resided); she was taken to Straubing on the Danube, and thrown from the bridge into this water, where she was drowned.

Philippa Welsper's history began very much in the same way, but had a much better end to it. She was the beautiful daughter of a citizen of high rank in Augsburg; her mind was excellent, and her character without blemish. It came to pass, that the young Archduke Ferdinand, son of Ferdinand of Austria, who had the title of Roman King, and afterwards became Emperor of Germany, visited Augsburg with

his father, in the year 1547, being then nineteen years old, and fell in love with Philippa. She indeed greatly admired the young Prince, but acted towards him with great modesty and reserve, for she knew it was not likely that he thought of actually marrying her.

Young Ferdinand made up his mind, however, to encounter even the displeasure of his father, for the sake of her society; and he married her secretly, neither his father, King Ferdinand, nor his uncle, the mighty Emperor Charles the fifth, knowing anything about it.

This was wrong on the young man's part, and it was not right in Philippa to have consented to it; we must hope that she lamented her error during the eight years which her husband had to spend under his father's severe displeasure.

Their marriage took place in the year 1550; as soon as the King heard of it, he forbade his son from coming into his presence again, and then, of course, the fear was that the young Archduke himself would repent of what he had done, and that his affections would be estranged from his wife. It is very often the case, that the object of passionate desire, which has been sought with great violence, is looked upon with utter indifference, or even with dislike altogether, when the possession of it has been wholly secured.

But it did not turn out so, in this case. The young couple lived most happily together, and the Archduke was content to bear the exclusion from his father's court for the sake of those charms which he found ever new in his wife's fine understanding and excellent heart.

Philippa herself, at last, found means of reconciling her husband's father. In the year 1558, the old man, who had by that time become Emperor, was giving public audience, in the city of Prague, to all who chose to come and present their petitions.

As he did not know his daughter-in-law by person, she came before him like a stranger, and stated a case, precisely as it stood between her and her husband and the Emperor himself, but without mentioning their names; she said that her husband had married her without his father's consent, that they were exceedingly happy in all respects, except the sorrow which they felt at the father's continued displeasure; and that they begged of the Emperor to use his influence with the stern parent, to induce him to forgive and to receive them into favour again.

Perhaps she knew of the way in which David was induced to let Ab-salom return to Jerusalem, as we read in the 14th chapter of the second book of Samuel; and she endeavoured to act as the woman of Tekoh dealt with the old King of Israel. She also succeeded as well as that wise woman. The Emperor was very much pleased with Philippa's manner and appearance, and pledged his word to her, that he would use all the influence he might have with her husband's father, to bring about a reconciliation.

Then he was told that he need only use influence with himself; the petitioner being his own son's wife. He had to acknowledge himself caught, but that did not make him angry, nor did he break his word. The Archduke and his wife were received into favour, with the only exception that the Emperor did not allow their sons to be called "Archdukes of Austria," but only "Margraves of Burgau."

That did not signify much to them. One of their sons became a priest, and afterwards a cardinal; he was not allowed to marry, according to the rules of the Church of Rome; the other became a warrior, and died in battle, leaving no children. So it was no great matter to the family whether they bore the higher title or the lower. Philippa herself died in the year 1580, having retained to the last the high regard and warm affection of her husband.

Sibylla, wife of the Burgomaster Langenmantel, of Augsburg, is the third remarkable female that I said I would mention. She has something like the renown that Abigail has received from the wisdom and gentleness which enabled her to appease David's wrath, as we read in the 25th chapter of the first book of Samuel. Her husband had given great offence to Lewis, Duke of Bavaria, who, to revenge himself, came against the city in the year 1482, and laid siege to it.

The Burgomaster had large possessions in the neighbouring country. The whole village of Randau belonged to him; this was burnt to the ground by the revengeful Duke. Hainhofen was another of the Burgomaster's estates, and his wife was residing there. The Duke gave orders to set it on fire. Then Sibylla presented herself before him with a laurel-wreath, and pearls entwined between the leaves. These, she told him, were the tears which had been wept over the victories for which the laurel was due to him—let that suffice, lest the victory be taken out of sight by the tears drawn from the sufferers' eyes!

Her words went to the Duke's heart, so that he stayed the devastation and agreed to make peace. So the Burgomaster Langenmantel's wife proved one of those whom the wise man describes thus: "She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness; her own works praise her in the gates." Prov. xxxi. 29, 31.

To be concluded in our next.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

From "A Lecture on Life Assurance," delivered before the Mechanics' Institute of Hamilton, on the 5th of April, 1848, by HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., with a short account of the Canada Life Assurance Company, established on the 21st August, 1847.

[The Lecturer, after introducing the subject by some remarks upon Insurance in general and its several branches, enters upon the branch to be treated by him, with the following definition of Life Assurance, and its history and nature.]

It may generally be stated to be a contract, by which a company of individuals, in consideration of a small annual payment, technically termed a premium, obligate themselves to pay at the death of the assured a fixed and far larger sum.

The earliest enactment respecting it, or indeed the first trace of any useful action upon the principles, is the Charter granted by Queen Anne in 1706, to the Amicable Society; yet this can hardly be allowed at the present day to have been more than a

contributionship, or Benefit Society. It charged a uniform yearly sum of £5, without reference to age, and divided the whole receipts of each year amongst the representatives of the members who died within the same period.

At this time the life of a "healthy" man, at any age from 20 to 40, was valued at 7 years' purchase; while an aged, or sickly person, was taken from 5 to 6 years.

The same erroneous system was in use until the establishment of the Equitable Society in 1762, when, for the first time, tables of mortality were employed, and graduated scales prepared for each age; but such was the doubt then existing, such the disinclination to depend much in so important an undertaking upon calculations however carefully deduced from the experience of the past, that the rates demanded by this Pioneer Society were double those of the present day; and yet, strange to tell, the law officers of the Crown refused the application for a Charter, upon the ground of insufficiency of premiums!

About this period there also existed numerous societies professing to guarantee handsome benefits, whether by a payment at death, or by an annuity to survivors, for but moderate charges. The gross errors upon which these societies were based, the utter ruin they were too sure to fall into, happily led a celebrated Mathematician, Dr. Price, to examine carefully the then but little investigated theory of Annuities. He exposed the rapid approach of these companies towards ruin, and by his able and convincing publications paved the way for a material improvement in the system. The Equitable Society invited his aid, and in 1780 a final adjustment of their scale of contribution was made; from that date this truly magnificent Institution has enjoyed an unexampled career of prosperity, until, at the present day, its accumulated Capital is estimated at over £10,000,000. Sterling.

Still Life Assurance was but in its infancy; for at the end of the 18th century but eight companies had been established in England.

In 1815, however, aided by the calculation by Mr. Milne of the Sun Office of a new and more correct set of tables from the tables of mortality prepared with great care at Carlisle by Dr. Heysham, the practice of Life Assurance greatly increased, and the number of offices multiplied, until it is believed that no less than 150 now exist in Great Britain.

In Scotland it may be said to date from 1815, in which year was commenced the "Scottish Widows' Fund," a Society which has progressed with steady success, and has attained a fund of fully £2,000,000. About 15 other offices now exist within the limits of this portion of the Empire, and, though tardy in the establishment of a native office, Scotland has far outstripped all other countries in the general appreciation of the benefits of Life Assurance, it being ascertained that upwards of £1,000,000 Sterling is annually paid into the coffers of her Life Assurance Companies; a noble contribution for such a laudable purpose from a population of 2,629,000.

The year 1818 witnessed the introduction of the system into the United States, but with slight and languishing success until within the last four years; during which period, however, a very rapid advance has been made, 9 or 10 Companies have been formed, and the practice is becoming very general.

The law of average, which applies equally to all Insurance, is peculiar in its connection with Life Assurance; being applied to ascertain the time at which death may be expected, not to the chance, as in other Insurances, of our escaping it altogether.

At different times, and in various places, care has been taken to observe the ages of all those who have died, from amidst a previously reckoned population; from these observations, tables, called "tables of mortality," have been calculated, and, hence is derived by arithmetical computation the average number of years which all those living at any specified age may be expected to live through; as for instance, taking the Carlisle tables, (being the set most frequently used,) 100 persons aged 29 may reasonably expect one with another to live through 3,500 years. This we learn from the experience of the past, and unless we have cause to suspect a tendency to a decrease in the duration of life, upon this estimate we may safely base our calculations for the future.

May we not without presumption go further, and, taking the science of probabilities for our guide, allow that each one of this 100 has an equal chance of being the first, or the last, to be called away; that consequently each one may be said to have an expectation of the 100th part of 3,500 years, or 35 years.

These tables teach us, that of 10,000 infants born, but 5693 will reach the age of 29, that of this number 56, or nearly 1 in the 100, may be expected to die within the next twelve months, and the proportion of deaths steadily increases until the last survivor attains the age of 104. We do not pretend to point out the year in which any one of this number will die, but we allow simply, that each one of the 5698 now alive has an equal chance to be amongst the number who will die in the first, or any subsequent year, or to be the one who will survive until 104.

[Two tables are here introduced by the author, for better illustration; the pamphlet then proceeds thus:]

It is further evident that if each one of 5698 pays into a common fund £1, at the beginning of a year, it will amount to a sum which will admit of the payment of £100 to the heirs of each of the 56 who may die during the year; and this can be continued year after year, though the payment must increase, in proportion to the annually increased chance of death.

A Life Assurance Company may be said to prosper, its aid as a Bank of Deposits, to receive these sums, and as the Depositors die, to pay the full share to their heirs; but as these institutions generally profess to admit only healthy lives, the yearly system just explained would entail an annual examination, and all who became of impaired health would be refused re-admission, and thus lose

all the prospective benefits of the practice. This difficulty has been overcome by the calculation of a sum, or premium, which, paid yearly throughout life and without alteration, is of equal value to the previously mentioned steadily increasing rate. Taking the same age, for example, the average sum demanded by British offices as an even payment is £2. 9. 6. instead of a premium of £1. 6. increasing yearly. Thus, for the advantage of the certainty of continued Assurance, with re-examination, a person aged 29 pays a rate annually, which would not be equalled by his yearly payment, (were the Assurance from year to year) until he reached the age of 33, but the former premium remains unincreased throughout life. The Company thus receives an excess in the first portion of the period, and retains it as a reserve fund to be employed by them in adding to the yearly payment, when the time arrives that the risk of death in the year is more than the premium of £2. 9. 6. would cover.

The accumulation of the reserve in the coffers of the company leads me to point out the other important feature in the calculations of Life Assurance Companies:—The increase of money at compound interest.

It will be evident, that during the first half of the expectation of every Assurer, the Company will be in receipt of much more than it will require as his contribution towards the amount of claims maturing,—the sums it will be called upon to pay, by reason of its peculiar principle of equalization to the heirs of those who die,—and, that this steady surplus of income continues for many years. Now, supposing no interest made, it would require a yearly payment of £2. 17. 2 at the age of 29 to enable the Company to pay £100 upon an average duration of life of 35 years, and this without any allowance for expenses of management; but, admitting an accumulation at 3 per cent compound interest, (the rate most generally obtained by British Companies,) the yearly payment would be reduced to £1. 19. 0.

I may explain, that, of the difference of 19s. 6d. between this sum and the £2. 9. 6. average charge, 6s. is occasioned by the tables being more correctly based upon calculations, not of the average expectation of life allotted to the man of 29, but of his chance of attaining each subsequent year of increased age, and of the relatively diminished cost to the Company of the sum assured, for every year the payment may be postponed; and 13s. 6d. is added to cover expenses of management, and contingencies growing out of the nature of the contract; though with a promise in most Companies, of its partial return in the shape of profits, or Bonus, if not required for such contingencies.

In the conduct of a business involving the future support of the most helpless of our fellow beings, prudence is highly commendable. No honest individual could sanction the use of tables of rates of barely sufficient amount; for fluctuations must be provided for, both in the mortality amongst the assured, and the rate of investment. This can most justly be attained by an addition to the rates, subject to any system of periodical return that may be agreed upon.

M-LARAN'S STUMP EXTRACTOR.

We had frequently heard of the superiority of M-Laran's Stump Machine, but, previous to paying him a visit at his farm in Nelson, on Saturday last, we had not the slightest idea of its immense power towards removing the greatest hindrances in the way of the Canadian farmer.

Mr. M-Laran, in the construction of his improved Extractor, has fully achieved the grand desideratum in machinery, namely, simplicity. Nothing of the kind can be less complex, less expensive, or more easily conveyed from place to place. A brief description of the machine must suffice. To appreciate fully its advantages, it must be set in motion.

M-Laran's Stump Extractor presents the appearance of a tripod 12 feet high, the legs of which are secured to two pieces of flat and rather narrow timber. These pieces of timber rest on the ground, and form in shape a V; the upper ends of the legs are united by a pot metal cap, through which a powerful wooden screw, 16 ft. long, passes. On this screw there is a metal nut resting on the cap, and on which it plays. Connected with this nut is a pole or shaft to which a single horse is attached. All that is necessary towards extracting the largest pine stump which ever disfigured a field, is to dig sufficiently under one side of the roots, so as to bring a chain under it, which then is connected with the lower part of the screw. The horse is then put in motion—away he trots around the frame as though he only pulled a hand sleigh. The nut, working on the screw and resting on the cap, produces in a few minutes a power which few, without ocular proof, would believe.

While in the field we noticed the time expended in removing a stump about 30 inches across; from the moment the frame was brought to the spot it took just seven minutes, including adjustments, putting the horse to, &c. &c., until the stump swung in air!

A gentleman who was present informed us that he had, with one of Mr. M-Laran's Machines, aided by one man, one boy, and one yoke of oxen, cleared 17 acres of land in 13 days. The land had been about five years cleared, and had the usual amount of stumps. This gentleman further informed us that he considered he had paid all expenses, machine included, in the increase of crops, besides the high gratification of removing for ever hundreds of the most troublesome customers the Canadian farmer has to deal with.

Mr. M-Laran richly deserves the thanks of his agricultural brethren for his unceasing attention to the subject of stump extracting. Amidst the cares peculiar to his calling, he has for several years devoted a considerable share of his time towards perfecting what may now be justly termed a necessary improvement, on every new and partly cleared farm. We hope that his exertions will be amply rewarded, and that an instrument so admirably adapted for accomplishing the thorough clearing of land may speedily be brought into use. The price, we believe, is about £15. It is drawn about the field by one horse with the greatest apparent ease. It cannot easily be put out of order, it requires no fastening to the ground. In from five to ten minutes the largest stump is taken out, off goes the machine to another, and while in operation a dozen children may be round the stump without the slightest fear of danger.—Dundas Warder.

IMPROVED LAUNDRY IRONS.—We have inspected an improvement in the mode at present adopted of using the common flat-iron in getting up linen, muslin, &c., which, from its economy and cleanliness, is likely to come into very general request. All persons using the common iron are aware of the trouble and difficulty of getting the face sufficiently clean, so as to do away with the possibility of soiling the article about to be operated on, and the danger of scorching the material, should the iron prove too hot; while the old box-iron, from its clumsiness, has been entirely exploded. The present improvement consists of a thin sheet-iron slipper, or shoe, with a highly-polished surface, which need never be removed from the table. The iron may be heated in a common fire, or at a proper laundry stove, in the usual manner; it is then, without any occasion for even wiping, placed in the slipper, a spring toe-piece is turned over, which fastens it on, and the operation can be proceeded with until the iron is cold, when another may be immediately substituted. By this means a great deal of time is saved, there is no fear of any stains from dirt, and much less danger of scorching than by the method now in use.—Mining Journal.

MURDOCH RIVER RAIL-Road.—The directors of this enterprise have just made their first annual report, presenting to the stockholders an account of their doings during the first year of their management. It seems that, notwithstanding the efforts made by disappointed men, combined with stock-jobbers, to reduce the price of the stock, the instalments have been paid in with great punctuality, evincing in this most substantial manner the entire confidence of the stockholders in the directors and the important work they have undertaken.

The road is to be opened to Poughkeepsie, in less than one year from this time, when a revenue will immediately accrue. Meantime some of the more difficult sections will be put under way between Poughkeepsie and Hudson, so as to complete the whole work in the year 1850, and sooner if possible.

The directors express their entire confidence in the work as a subject for investment, and believe that it will bring ten per cent. premium if the adoption of the river route is again warmly approved.

From three to four thousand men are now employed on the road, between this city and Poughkeepsie.—N. Y. Ev. Post.

GERMANY.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL POWER.—The Frankfurt Parliament, after much hesitation and long debate, has elected the Archduke John, Provisional Emperor of Germany. The choice is unexceptionable. Born in the purple, yet deservedly popular, the old country gentleman and iron-master of the Styrian hills is perhaps better fitted for the post than any other man in Germany. Thus, for the first time for centuries, Germany has a common head, and a common Government will necessarily follow.

The proceedings were as follow:—On the 28th ult., the German Parliament sitting at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, proceeded to vote the law establishing a central German Government, which had long formed the subject of discussion. The law was put to the vote by paragraphs, each of which was accepted by a considerable majority; and Herr Soiron then proclaimed the following "law on the creation of a provisional central power for Germany:—"

1. Until a government be definitively created for Germany, a provisional central power shall be formed for the administration of all affairs which affect the whole of the German nation.

2. The central power shall, 1st, act as executive in all affairs that relate to the safety and welfare of the nation in general; 2nd, it shall take the supreme direction of the whole of the armed forces, and nominate the commander-in-chief; 3rd, it shall provide for a political and commercial representation of Germany, and to this end appoint ambassadors and consuls.

3. The creation of a constitution remains excluded from the sphere of action of central power.

4. The central power decides on questions of war and peace, and in conjunction with the National Assembly it concludes treaties with foreign powers.

5. The provisional central power is confided to a Regent (provisors), whom the National Assembly elects.

6. The Regent exercises his power by Ministers whom he nominates, but who are responsible to the National Assembly. All his decrees, to be valid, must be countersigned by at least one responsible Minister.

7. The Regent is irresponsible.

8. The National Assembly will, by a special law, fix the limits of ministerial responsibility.

9. The Ministers are entitled to be present during the sittings of the National Assembly, and to be heard by the same.

10. The Ministers are bound, on the demand of the National Assembly, to appear before the same and to give information.

11. They have the right of voting in the National Assembly only when they are elected as members of the same.

12. The position of the Regent is incompatible with the office of member of the National Assembly.

13. The German Diet ceases from the moment that the central power begins to exercise its functions.

14. (Arts. 510, nos 35.) The provisional central power shall in its executive capacity act, as far as compatible with its duty, in understanding with plenipotentiaries of the German Governments.

15. The action of the provisional central power ceases as soon as the constitution for Germany is completed.

The whole of the law was, on being put to the vote, carried by 450 against 100 votes. Baron von Gagern resumed his seat as president and announced that the election of the Regent would take place on the following day.

On the 29th ult., the Assembly proceeded to elect a Regent or reichsverweser, and the votes were—Archduke John of Austria, 436; Baron von Gagern, 52; John Adam von Hitzstein, 23; Archduke Stephen of Austria, 1; votes refused, 25. Baron von Gagern then said—"I proclaim Archduke John of Austria as Regent of Germany." Almost all the members rose from their seats. The people in the galleries applauded, and the bells of the churches were rung.

Who may be just added here that the Archduke, who is uncle to the Emperor of Austria, besides being a liberal in politics, is a thoroughly practical man, and, moreover, a man of business, having conducted in person very extensive mining establishments in Styria, which are his property. It is scarcely necessary to add that he is the present locum tenens of the Emperor in Vienna, and that in that capacity he will open the Austrian Diet.

It was suggested by Baron von Gagern, that a deputation should be sent to the Regent, to inform him of the decree of the National Assembly, and it was resolved that the president in council should nominate seven members and send them to Innspruck. The Diet has since addressed to Archduke John a congratulatory letter, by which the plenipotentiaries of all the German powers, which constitute what was hitherto the federal Government, of Germany, declare that they were already instructed, before the close of the deliberations of the Ger-

man Parliament which have led to the election of the Austrian Archduke, to consent, in the name of their respective Governments, to his elevation to that high post.—European Times.

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