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BE NOT CHILLED BY THE UNTHANKFUL. Expect not praise from the mean, neither gratitude 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

Yea, rather will be turn and be thy foe, lest thou gather from his friendship.

That he doth account thee creditor, and standeth in the second place. 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 good's own sake, looking not to worthiness nor love;
Fling thy grain, among the rocks, cast thy bread

n 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 MASIFESTING THE BENEVOLENCE OF GOD, delivered before the Montreal Church Loan Library Association, on Tuesday, July 18, 1848,

BY PROFESSOR HOLMES.*

Ladies and Gentlemen. At the request of the Committee, I appear 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, manufested 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 we consider how multitudinous are the cipal qualities of Carbonic Acid Gas itself require our attention peremptorily, as objects of nature, it is wonderful that they necessary to us, either in their acquirement or their avoidance, while others less few elements. Thus, out of between fifty urgently solicit our observation. Considered 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 nocessary to our existence or confort, and many others equally obnexious, we are gine has been said to lead to infidelity; obliged to search mo their qualities and relations in self-defence, and from inter- others, has been made and continued on let us go on to consider its effects. ested and satish motives .- There are, 2ndly, many other of these objects which Physician, myself, I feel persuaded that the have no direct connexion with our comforts : vet, the investigation into their nature is a highly rational pursuit. It is the pursuit of truth for the love of it, and, though without interested motives, yet often gives much enjoyment.-But 3rdly, when this pursuit is followed for the purpose of shewing, 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 employments of the children of G.L. 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 praise the Lone for his goodness and his wonderful works to the children of men!"

Infidelity has said, that Science is conmon, and in fact the tables are turned upon

arguments in support of their belief. Long ngo, St. Paul had said, that "the invisible things of Him are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made;" but such authority being refused, it was own ground. Numerous treatises have 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 is with such evidences of design; and his unbelief seems to me an absurdity almost beyond conception, and to be in reality a

Paley in the first instance shows, 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 the being of a God.

deception practised upon his own mind.

When once we have admitted the existenco of a Great First Cause, His Greatness and Wisdom follow as necessary conseduences. We have only to look into the heavens and see innumerable orbs filling illimitable space to grant the one, and when we see these masses moving in all directions without interference or confusion. and obeying unerring laws, we shall have

as little difficulty in granting the other.

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

The following Lecture (occupying about one liour and a half.) was delivered from short notes and these rarely referred to. Having been subsequently written out in full, there will be doubtless discrepancies discoverable in the modes of expression, and perhaps the omission of some, and the in-sertion of, other; ideas, ... The general tone and mettion of other itleas. The general tone and matter of the Lecture, however, have been ad-hered to as nearly as could be.

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; the same truth may be demonstrated by reference to the natural constitution of 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 Wisdom and Design. But what is most comforting 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-

When we consider the inferiority of the earth to the other planets, and the insignibeance of any individual man among the millions that crowd its surface, it seems impossible not to conclude that the great we see him extending his benefits to man on earth as if made alone for him. So it other uses, they are found to have an im-God uses economy in the materials of His gifts, while freely distributing them to those piration, and of all ordinary combustion, who are partakers of them. Indeed when —He then proceeded to explain the prinshould all be produced from comparatively and sixty bodies, the almost imminerable 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 medicine. It is true, that the study of medibut probably this assertion, like many vague and inconclusive grounds. Baing a 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 standing is not incompatible will the character of a Christian. Indeed, when we reflect that, of the eight whose writings make up the New Testament, one was a Physician, tions of society. In fact, from the various

object of this Lecture to exhibit. Then again, another branch of medicine: Physiology .-- This also has been chosen by necessary to meet the cavillers on their the authors of the Bridgewater Series for the foundation of another Treatise, demonbeen-written with this intention, among 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 peras an Atheist could exist, surrounded as he formed for those objects, but involuntary are just as frequent, as, for example, the entrance of a grain of sand into the eye induces 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 observed, that some have gone the length of believing that most diseases were only ef. forts of nature to resist the attacks of noxits peculiar purposes, -and hence deduces jour agents, an opinion which is only an excess of what certainly occurs many times, especially in the commencement of disorders, and often results in their subsidence.

What I have pointed out in regard to medicine may be said of all the other Sciences ;- for instance, Astronomy. Whoever looks into it will have, cause to exclaim with the Psalmist, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament shewoth his handy work." Even Geology, not-withstanding the triumphant boasts of Infidels 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 worldworld of trouble and sorrow; and true it is, that " Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upwards ":-but it is not the fire that burns;-every mixture that ferments; Physical world that deserves to be called besides many other, processes, is adding been observed that they have occurred chiefly bad: it is not that part of the world to the air an ingredient which is noxious to in persons addicted to the use of intexicat—which still retains the characters impressed living beings. How is it, then, that its saling liquors, and whose systems as it were

broken and defaced His image, and has thereby been given up to vile affections. These general observations have been extended to a greater length than I had intended, but I now proceed to the proper business of the Lecture : the consideration of CARBONIC ACID GAS.

(Here, the Lecturer entered into some detail in regard to the qualities of this substance-explained why it was designated by three appellations; -referred to the nature of a Gas; -then to the peculiar ingredient 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 other :--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 oceasion from the many forms and uses of this one substance to refer again to the Almighty power which could give to it so many sun was made for more important ends, yet | varied and important ends. He proceeded to notice why it was not sufficient to call it Carbonic Gas, inasmuch as there are is of many other things: though made for other Gases likewise containing Carbon;and explained why it had the appellation portant bearing on man's advantage. of "Acid" given to it. This necessarily Nothing is more wonderful than the sdap-led to the mention of Oxygen as a constitation of the same objects to fulfil a variety | tuent of Carbonic Acid Gas, and a brief of dissociated cuds. It may be said that view of its qualities, especially noticing its being indispensable to the support of res-—He then proceeded to explain the prin--its invisibility; -its being necessarily distinguished by other characters than sensible ones ;--its weight ;--its refusing to support combustion; and its being noxi ous to breathing animals .- Then the sources of the Gas were mentioned, and lit was shown to be formed both by burning a combustible and during breading .-The Lecturer then proceeded :--)

diaving now shewn and explained the nature and principal qualities of this Gas,

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 we need not scruple to assert, that the cause is obvious, viz : that such accumulaproportion of Christian Physicians is as tion would be destructive of all animal life, great as that of Christians in other por- or at least injurious in an extreme degree. -Let us see what would be the result if departments of Medical science, abundant all the Carbonic Acid Gas contained in the evidences may be obtained as, from Ana- atmosphere were collected on the surface. tomy, in the variety of contrivances for it has been calculated that, if so collected, of the Psalmist: "Oh that men would litting the human body to fulfil the various it would form a stratum of about thirteen purposes for which it is intended for in- or fourteen feet in height. Now supposstance, the eye-the muscles with their ing this to exist, it would cover the face of various mechanical appliances with pullies, the ocean, which is the lowest part of the levers &c. and more especially in their indictions the ocean, which is the lowest part of the surface, and all that part of the laud which in this respect have been cared for, while subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the subserve the purpose of displaying the character of the purpose of displaying the trary to Revelation, and it was once levers &c. and more especially in their in-fashionable to bring forward instances of their discordancy. Such is now less com-gan of the mind, whereby impressions are quence would be that, though men and the Wisdom of the Great Designer. When infidels, for from Science are drawn most ly, that the muscles seem almost endued would be confined in isolated communiconclusive evidences, not only of the Exsistence, but of the Attributes of the Deity. Joints &c.—So strongly does Anatomy defrom the certain death that would overof the Carbon and Hydrogen of the vegetaassuming the subject of the Lecture only as

There is no doubt that the Germans are right The attempts, however, of unbelievers monstrate the truths referred to, that one take whoever tried to pass the ocean of ble matter with the Oxygen of the air, forced believers in Revelation to produce of the Bridgewater Treatises is devoted to invisible Gas which occupied the lower Both are invisible, and one quite innoxious, the consideration of the "Hand" as lands and seas. But Heavenly Wisdom evidencing the same truths which it is the 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 accumulated in the lower parts of the atmosphere, it is found equally diffused throughout-wherever Air is collected for examination, 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 middle 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 Chemists; but is now understood to depend on a property possessed by Gases of comparatively 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 invariably diffuse themselves through the entire space without apparent reference to the other Gases present, the diffusion taking place with the same result, though n'a less rapid manner, as if the space which any one Gas had entered, had been

> standing its levity. We see, then, in this an illustration of the Power and the Goodness of the Deity, a vell as of the fact that I have before stated on his well-being.

vacuum. The heaviest Gas will rise against

its gravity, and the lightest sink, notwith-

Now let us take from the atmosphere another 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

upon it by its Creator, but that which has | lubrity is not impaired? How is it that this | had become saturated with this highly in- the twelve arrondissements of Paris. The enormous mass of poison does not unfit it for the residence of animals? In the explanation of this, we have brought before us one of the most beautiful arrangements that nature affords : one of those beautiful "Compensations" by which a possible evil from one work is immediately prevented by a contrary operation of another. The harmony 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 necessity of the vegetable kingdom to nourish and support the animal. All animals, either directly or indirectly, are supported by vegetable food ;-but, probably, few of you are aware that vegetables are likewise dependent, 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 absorbed, 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 ;-consequently, 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 wester of Oxygen, and for the consequent great influx of Carbonic Avid, 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 affording 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 benevolence. The immense forests and the enormous deposits products are Carbonic Acid Gas and Aquewhile 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 hurtful to respiration, while an extremely minute quantity of the products of other combustibles would render the air irritating or ir-

espirable. Here also we have another evidence of the economy of nature, and the circles in which all natural objects move. The Carbon 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 accessary, 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 claborated into their various parts. But, in noticing the formation of Carbonic Acid Gas in combustion, I had more particularly in view, that upon a process 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 awill indicate a temperature approaching, to 95 or 98, Henca men may ive without much inconvenience where the that qualities of objects, apparently inde- air around is 60 or 70 degrees below Zero. pendent of any connexion with man, are still made to bear in an important manner constantly going forward in all our hodies, and our bodies may indeed be likened to furnaces constantly burning. You may have heard, perhaps, of what is called spontancous 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

flammable ingredient. It is not to this, how- scene is thus pleasantly described 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 continually 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. The 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 fondly dreaming of her charge in a neighbourmaterials 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 ose their energy: they become effete, and iseless, and require to be removed, that their more wonderful, it appears to me, than the existence of this constant change in the materials of the body, in connexion with the consciousness which we emertain of our proper identity. same individuals, through childhood, man, rate of from four to eight francs, or not exceed-hood, and old age, yet during the period of ing about a dollar and a half per month. 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 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 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 ion to different important results; for, the same process which frees the system from the useless and (if they remained) harmful particles that have fulfilled their function, gives rise to that heat so necessary for the con-

tinned existence of the body. Gas, and I have shown you how strong are their bearings on the necessities and well-being of man. In doing so, you must have pera representative of what may be found in a greater or less degree in the majority of other natural objects.

I shall now conclude by remerking that, nto whatever department of Science we enter, we shall therein find abundant evidence of the Existence, Greatness, and Benevolence 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 reflection of His attributes.

EUROPEAN CHARITIES.

From the New York Commercial Alvertiser. So little comparatively is known in this country of the various charitable institutions estab-lished in European countries, that a brief decription 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 infor-mation on that special branch of benevolent Christian operation. A physician of Brooklyn, Dr. Corson, the author of "Loiterings in Eurone,22 a work recently noticed in this journal, seems to have possessed these prerequisites, and was, in addition, commissioned by a charitable association here to prosecuteljust this class of inquiries. He has admirably fulfilled the task assigned him, and his given the result in an ap-pendix 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 c oches 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 noor labouring women. Any mother, having four children, and being indigent, is allowed without charge to deposit here her infant offspring 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. convenient distance, occasionally visit them, sparks began to fly, the rain poured down in On Sundays and holidays these infant usylums sheets, which, with the engines, kept this are of course empty. There is one in each of barns so perfectly drenched with water that

"Imagine for a moment, the busy scene. The head nurse is bustling about in the mids of her extensive family, as anxiously as a hen with too many chickens. Some are strengthening their limbs by crawling, and others their lungs by crying. A group are gathered, like lambs 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 showing 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 contryman who wrote to his friends in England, that in France even the little children spoke

French. "The cheerful washerwoman that you se pounding all the day long in one of the arks along the Seine, the rosy cheeked matron, bu-ried in hyacinths and mignonettes, in the flower market of the Cile, or even the poor rag-gatherer that goes drooping along, picking rubbish and bits of paper from the streets, is perhaps

ng crêche."

The Parisian Foundling Hospital is the next in order. Of this institution most readers have heard, and perhaps many would hesitate to nut it among the charities of Europe. There can be little doubt that, as originally conducted, its effect was to lower the standard of public morplaces may be assumed by more youthful als. We are not sure that even under its pre-and energetic particles. There is nothing seat restrictions it has not, to some considerable extent, the same effect. Its present system

"The foundlings who are healthy are im-mediately given to suitably recommended nurses, who are constantly applying for them, to be We know that we are the reared in the pure air of the country, at the

"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 waste and repair; and while the latter is their care. Every morning a physician comes effected by means of the processes of diges to distribute those in waiting. The chilled or tion and nutrition, it is cheefly through that of respiration that the former is produced. mementoes 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 were feeble elements which have already last 15 years. Of these one fourth die an-performed their duties in the organs, uttacks musly. Latterly the yearly expense has considerably exceeded a million of francs. ever admission has become mere difficult, infan-

ticide has increased in the city."

The "Children-preservation Institutions"
of Austria, Saxony and Prussia are next des-Acid Gas and Watery Vapor. But here we cribed. They are rendered necessary because meet again with the same economy of means of the laborious out-door occupations of the which I have before noticed, with the same females in those countries. Their children, beappropriation of one object and one opera- 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 institutions are established in most of the German cities. They have play-grounds attached. They are thus described :--

"The inmates are generally from two to uned existence of the body.

I have thus, Ladies and Gentlemen, detailed to you some of the more prominent generally employed to take charge, at a very qualities and relations of Carbonic Acid small salary. The superintendent of one of

ccived, I did not forget the wish of the infant schools, only that a great deal more attenof application, and the readiness of com- part of their infant exercises, if we except the in attending, at this tender age, more to physical 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 moved 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 barnwent as usual with their families to the house 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 superstitions as to go off, and leave their hay exposed to be again wet. He leave their hay exposed to be again wet. He said that he had been more wise, and had secured his. "Now," said he, it may rain again on Monday, and you not be able n yours." That was true. His neighbours onew it. But they concluded to leave that n yours.33 with God. Oue thing was certain, that it would not rain without good reasons tor it. Another thing was equally certain, that, if it should rain, and the hay be injured, and even shoiled, 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 remarkably pleasant. All who had hay out, went busily to work. Friday was fair, and also Saturday. All the hay that had been out in a the rain was thoroughly dried and housed. The Sabbath came. The first part of it was The Sabbath came. The first part of it was pleasant. In the afternoon a cloud afose, locked dark and scowling. It extended and moved on towards the barn into which, on the

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 darted here and there, and by and by went down into the barn. "I knew," said a man who was near, "that it struck, the said a man who was near, "that it struck, "I have a light and the had a man to the 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 saw 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

neither of them look fice, and the Sabbathbreaker's barn was burnt out between them." i Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy That man did not gain any thing by disobeying God, nor did his neighbours lose any thing by obeying him. There is that gathereth at a time and in a way that is not meet and it tendeth to poverty. Men are dependent upon God, and in the keeping of his commands there is great reward. Regard to his will about the Sabbath, as well as other things, is profitable.-Justin Edwards.

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 hearings upon Rail Road and Canal Companies that deserves consideration. make an extract ; and we ask attention to its injunctions and reasonings, that they may be acted upon by those who are interested, either as violaters of the law, or as sufferers by the public disregard of the Sabbath. Having spoken of the sale of liquor on the Sabbath, Indee Panishan Judge Randolph proceeds to another subject :

I allude, gentlemen, to the constant violation of the Sabhath 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 be, it will ever be my duty and my highest pleasure, to respect and maintain them. But the community of individuals have also rights to be respected and maintained, one of which is that the Sabbath shall be regarded as a day of quiet and rest, free from the performance of worldly Such is the moral law, and such statute law of the state. Why then also is the statute law of the state. is it, that individuals are prohibited from their ordinary avocations, from all contracts and sales, and even from tahour in some obscure and unobserved corner, while almost the length and breadth of this State is four times each Sabbath day traversed by trains of cars, and canals literally crowded with boats, more so than on any other day in the week? Why is it that whilst quiet and rest are enjoyed in all other places in the State, here all should be bustle and commotion, and the thoughtless induced to congregate? Why should the sound of the steam-whistie and the boat-born be mingled with the church-going bell at the morning and the evening service? Or why should the poor labouring man and the overlaboured beast, in all other parts of the State, rest in freedom and quiet on the Sabbath, but here like a galley-slave, be chained to the hoat the bridge, or the engine? Why the injustice of prohibiting individual labour, and permitting incorporated exertion?

Gentlemen, the fault is not in the law, nor do I suppose it to arise from any desire of the railroad, canal, and boat companies to violate its precept; but this evil has rather crept in from want of observation, and from ignorance and laxity of moral sentiment on the subject. The law in regard to the due observance o the Sabhath is applicable alike to all, and it the moral sense of the community require that it be enforced alike on all, it will be done and the evil will cease. An individual has no more right to take to market a boa: load of produce or merchandise on the Sabbath day than he has to take a waggon load on the same day. Both are alike subject to fine, and to im-prisonment, if it be not paid. The idea once entertained that trains of cars were necessary to run on the Sabbath, in order to carry th mail, has been greatly weakened if not de-Telegraph; and to Jerseymen the suggestion has long been a mere insult, for although under pretence of carrying the mail, the eastern line of railroad through the State is thrown into commotion four times on each Sabbath, yet on that day there is not a mail changed or opened in New Jersey. I believe these operations to be neither works of necessity nor of metcy, but in violation of public law and partaking of the character of public nuisances, and that you may take notice of them ; and I have deemed it my duty to call your attention to the subject, not, gentlemen, for the purpose of enforcing what is sometimes thought to be a mere hollow observance of the Sabbath, but to vindicate the supremacy and equity of the law, (which should be made to operate alike on all classes or else he repealed) so that the freedom and rest of the Sabbath be the absolute right of every labouring man, no matter who may be his employer, and that when the law enjoins rest and quiet and exemption from worldly business, it shall be obligatory on none or else on all, the powerful as well as the powerless; and all that is required to produce a reinedy for the evil is to call public attention to the subject, for thus have been stopped all Sabbath operations on the Pennsylvania and New York canals, though they are very extensive, whilst ours are so short, that with a little calculation in the time in starting, no boat need be detained a day on its passage; and even the stoppage of one day in seven can cause no detriment from compe tition, where there exists the exclusive right of freight and transportation; and although individuals may feel justified in travelling on the Sabbath in case of emergency, yet none are bound to anticipate such emergency by furnishing regular trains of communication. New York Observer.

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, Deed of Settlement, Tables, Conditions, &c. of the Canada Life Assurance Company (see advertisement in another column.) We have thought it useful for our readers to make an extract from the Lecture, which will be found on our fourth page; another, by which the Lecturer calls upon, men, to " consider the reasons which should lead us all to examine the merits of Life Assurance, and its peculiar application to ourselves.

is here subjoined: "We are happily frequently reminded of the uncertainty of life; we know that tomorrow, 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 us followed to the silent tomb. That one may have a dear wife and infant children, who may perhaps be left in strait ened scircumstances, if not positive want. Let it be supposed that it was granted to me to point him out, and say to him, that for £2. 44., or £22, he can without delay secure the payment to his heirs, whenever he may die of £100, or £1,000 would he heeltate?

doom 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 deli-

berately 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 says to the man of 29. name the amount you hope to save yearly, pay it to us, and we will guarantee you, from to-day, the full sum it would increase to, were you to live 35 years. And this boon is offered without heavy loss to any one; all pay in, in the season of prosperity, a trifle which is bardly missed; these sums are faithfully accumulated, and the Company refunds to each one, when his own peculiar exigency may arrive, not the accumulations alone of the trifles he may have deposited but the proportional part of the past and future accumulated payments of all. It is a lottery, in which there may be said to be no blanks; for he who dies early fraws 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 harrowing 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. This calmness of feeling is now generally acknowledged to be an instrument in prolonging the life of the assured, estimated by some as equal to three or four vears' increased duration; and its peculiar efficacy when a serious illness has unnerved us, when the mind is doubly sensitive, is admitted by all Physicians. I do but allude here to the physical effects of Life Assurance, or its neglect; words are not given me to portray in sufficient vividness the anguish a dying father must feel when the past is ushered through his mind in its peculiar brightness, and he reflects that out of his superabundance he has failed, and perhaps at no distant day, stroyed by Morse's invention of the Magnetic | to do an act of justice and humanity for those who have the strongest claims upon his affections.

" 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 level 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: vet 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 cherply purchased by setting aside a proportional part of his wages, or other income; less than Is. a week will secure a Policy for £100."

From the Appendix, bearing reference to he newly established Canada Life Assur ance Company, we learn with great pleasure the success which has already attended its operations, and with an extract on this subiect 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, 1817, 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 premi-ums of £1,350, 16. 9d.

"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 eastword as far as Quebec, and westward to Port Sarnia; 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 well bear exact comparison with the early efforts of very many now flourishing British Comnanies.

We have found it somewhat difficult to save ime 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 pe. 3 to 100. It is followed by 37 page of Tables, and then the volume is increased by 40 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

And which of us can feel secure? for our ly of its answering the purpose of effect upon Teachers at to whom the emoluments granted ! 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. People might be inluced to read twenty or thirty pages on this subject, who will lay aside Dr. Meilleur's Annual, and vote him a great bore for his pains; the manner in which we have seen the Report forms a just conclusion from low stipends to mentioned in one or two periodicals confirms us in this view of the subject.

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 a just appreciation of the benefits arising from education and the excellence of the principles of the present School-Law, naturally uspired in the people for these men" (pc. 35.) We must frankly confess that we do not think remarks of this kind to be in their place in the Superintendent's official Report; any more than the self-commendation contained in passages like this (pe. 16:) "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.

With much deeper regret have we found the following passage in the Report (pe. 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;—but to say that the law works well nowhere, that there is not under its operation one good school, and that 'if the Man-God came again among us we should not have a single good school to offer him; these are mere assertions which must surprise and astonish every one, hold and hazar-dous allegations which can never meet with general assent, because to the personal knowledge of every one they are unfounded, and absolutely contrary to the real facts. I say, and 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 o

We conclude, from the inverted commas which mark the passage referring to the Man-Gop, that Dr. Meilleur here quotes what has been said or written by somebody in disparagement of the School-Law; but it is deeply to be | do with the intended courtesy as they can. deplored that a public officer should offend the feelings of those whom he looks for as readers of his Report, by not only quoting such an expression, as if it were worth contradicting, but adopting it in a counter-assertion which, he must permit us to say, will be judged by most men of a right religious sense of propriety as highly irreverent, besides being utterly uncalled for. We will venture to add, that the assertion, after divesting it of the next-to-profane introduction of our Saviour's name, is grossly exaggerated. There are not in Lower Canada " a thousand such" schools as deserve to be designated of the kind that "the teaching and discipline in them" are " perfectly in accordance with the moral and intellectual wants of humanity."

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; Statitical Tables and remarks upon them. We felt relieved when we came to the last mentioned head, because that, after all, is the most be expected to show in figures the actual progress made in the cause of education ; but the up only just two pages, wholly destitute of what we looked for, namely, a convenient resume of the statistics which are spread over 37 pages of Tables.

From the Tables themselves we learn that, during the first six months of 1847 there were in Lower Canada, under the School Act, 1:594 Schools under School Commissioners, and 19 under dissentient Trustees; the whole of them conthan in 1846, with an attendance of 2,596 more than in that year. The sum allowed to these Schools for the six months, out of the grant of £50,000. public money for the whole year

Canada is given as amounting to £ 36. a year.

by the School Commissioners amount to involves the very painful fact that there must was not allowed to be published ! be a great many cases in which the Teachet's actual stipend falls far below the £ 36. which it must be allowed, is not more than what the minimum should be. The Superintendent corresponding qualifications, and the follow-

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

We cannot but be exceedingly sorry that the Superintendent, feeling so strongly the necessity of making it worth a well qualified man's while to devote himself to the profession of a Teacher, and to adhere to it, should in any wise countenance the practice of "boarding round" which is sure to bring the Teacher lown to the level of a kind of Parish-pauper He says (pe. 23:)

"The practice of boarding the Teachers which is the custom in the United States and in some of the Eastern Townships, would be 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 som 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.

This will do perfectly well, provided it be the free choice of the Teacher; to him, and such of the inhabitants as he may find it convenient to include in that arrangement, that ought to be exclusively left; but the practice of stipulating with the Teacher, when his services are engaged, that he shall get his board by ambulating with his bundle of clothes from house to to house in rotation, changing every week or month, without the power of excluding those families where he finds it not agreeable to be an inmate, ought to be much rather discouraged than favoured by the Superintendent's official influence. It will be put up with by none but those Teachers whose object is solely to get a temporary living, and who bear the inconvenience of the plan, in view of the speedy settlement which they hope to obtain for themselves when they pocket their pay, purchase don, Winchester, Oxford, Lichfield, Freder- Kamptolite." Its chief recommendation is, a chest of tools, or a few acres of land, or go licton, and Brechin, besides Bishop Coloriegs, to College for a Term (the New England and formerly of Barbadoes, now Warden of the Western America plan) and relinquish the uninviting office of a Teacher for ever.

We begin to fear lest our remarks upon Dr. Meilleur's Report should become liable to the same exception which we have made to that document itself; too long for people to read it through. And yet, we are loath to conclude without reserving to ourselves the privilege of adverting to the Superintendent's Report, in recurring to the consideration of this important subject on some future occasion. We shall rejoice if the present School-Law can be so improved as to remove those hinderances which now stand in the way of its acceptance by "the people of Lower Canada," though we cannot by any means adopt the somewhat equivocal compliment paid to them on pe. 59, that "it may be truly said that when they are accustomed to the working of a law, they become attached to it as to their household gods." On behalf of the Protestant population, we entirely disclaim the imputation of their having any "household gods" at all; but those of Dr. Meilleur's own communion we must leave to

ANOTHER KIND OF ECCLESIOLOGY. From a letter of the Rev. N. Roussel, to the Archives du Christianisme.

Paris, Jan. 7, 1848. How unlucky I am ! If I publish a tract, am summoned before the king's attorney. en a place of worship, they prosecute If I write a letter to the priests, they send me before the grand jury. This time, wished to do as little as is possible for me I ensculped 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, chaplets, &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 interesting portion of the Report, which might thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money." The priest saying mass, in Latin, walks on these superintendent's remarks upon his Tables take 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 Tarif of Pri ces, which is this : "Freely ye have received, freely give." At the other extreme a man is counting his beads, kneeling on a hench taining 63,281 Scholars; being 21 Schools less on which is this inscription : "When yo 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 Saylour; " If any man say unto you; Lo, here is Christ, believe it not," "Whom the heaven must receive, until the times of restitution of sall things. ?! But this, I ima-

Well, would you believe it ? That engray ing, containing but the simple interior of a £ 100, per annum" this gratifying information | church, and some sentences of the Bible

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. PAYMENTS to the Treasurer at Quehec, on account of the Incorporated Church Socie-TY, in the month of July, 1818.

July 1 Proceeds of a Missionary Box per Rev. R. G. Plees...£ 0 10 8 Montreal, Lord Rishop of, Au-nual Sub. to 1 July '48....25 0 " Mountain, Rev. A. W., Life ham, per Rev. J. Scott . . . 3 15
4 Parochial Sub. do. per do. . 4 5
5 Donations per Rev. J. Mac-

Lac, Annual Subscription to " Knowles, R., La Chute, Do-

wev. G. M. Ross, do.... 0

"Coll. Drummondville 12s, 43d.

Ditto Ducham 0 Ditto Durham 2s. 73d. per

£60 13 9

T. TRIGGE, Treasurer, Inc. Church Society.

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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 Canternury.—St. Au-Gustine's College, Canternury.—The very firm, and as stock is still in demand, and Diocese of Canterbury .- St. Au-Consecration of the Chapel of the new comparatively little comes to market, the con-Missionary College took place on the 29th of sequence is a gradual rise in prices. June, at eight o'clock in the morning, a se-which this morning opened at 874, have since lect party only being admitted by tickets, advanced to 572 to 573.

INDIA RUBBER PAVEMENT.—On Thursday lect party only being admined by Innia Reenen Careman Carenage amounting to about 120, the Chapel being the court yard of the Admiralty, Whitehall, of moderate size, intended only for the worth was being covered with a paving of India tuber was being covered with a paving of India tuber was being covered with a paving of India tuber was being covered with a paving of India tuber. ship of the members of the College. This ber. It is laid down in pieces about 12 inches the Lord's Supper, at about ten o'clock.

College) and others present then repaired to the deanery to a hasty breakfast, and thence to New Branswick, who had been appointed to the Cathedral, which was crowded. The the Government of British Guisna, will now morning service followed at half past eleven; proceed to Bathadoes, to assume the govern-to this a vast additional number had been con-ment of that Island, in place of Colonel Reid. o this a 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 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 remem-

ber 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 were meeting at every turn. The weather and are of interest and importance. 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 asternoon 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.

DIOCESE OF NEWFOUNDLAND. - The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Harvey, Hoyles, 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 letter received in town, that the Rev. C. II. 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

chair for Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature; and have elected the Revd. A. De Sola, the Minister of the Synagogue, at Montreal, as the first professor.

To Connessondents :- Received J. S :- A

PAYMENTS RECEIVED: Hon. H. Black, No. disposed to find fault with the length of a dodisposed to find fault with the length of a document on so important a branch of the public
service as Education, provided it contain really
valuable matter. But as regards the probabili
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Messrs, Rich, No. 209 to 260 Was Hadlichge, No. 209 to 260; Richd. Wainwright, No. 192 to 243; C. Hoffman, No. 209, 40, 260 A. Young, No. 209 to 260; 11. Gowgu, No. 209 to 260; G. B. Hull, No. 209 to 260; Win. Henry, No. 157 to 208; J. Codville, No. 209 to 260; F. Hesse, Nc. 198 to 247; H. J. Nond, No. 197 to 248.

Nocal and Political Antelligence

The approach of the English Mail was known last Saturday by a message over the Quenec and HALIFAX TELEGRAPH line, which stated that the express with the letters per steamer Europa had passed Riviero du Loup en bas at I 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 Willmer and Smith's European Times in selecting and condensing the information which has reached us.

The trials of the Charlists, who were im-

plicated in the recent partial 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 sen-tenced 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 speakng, an additional imprisonment of two or threa 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 fed 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.

ervice terminated with the celebration of square and one in thickness. The quadrangle the Lord's Supper, at about ten o'clock. | at Buckingham Palace, formed by the erection of the new wing, will also be covered with this that it deadens all sound, rendering the passage of a vehicle or houses perfectly no seless.

Sir William Colebrooke, the late Governor of

CANADA Union Act AMERICANT Birli,— On the 13th ulto., in the House of Lordy, Eatl Grey moved the second reading of a bill o repeal so much of the Act of the 3rd and 4:a Victoria, to tennite the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Cafrom the 3d chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to Inada, as related to the use of the English lanthe Ephesians, the 10th verse:— To the guage in instruments relating to the Legislative intent that now unto the principalities and Council and Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada. This was a subject affect-ing 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 Legislature Council and Legislature Assembly, should have power to make such regulations as they should julgo advisable. In truth, all parties in the province desired a change with regard to this action. exired a change with regard to this matter. The hill was read a second time.

CANADIAN PROUCE. - 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; the vessel Montreal, from the same ports, 4023 barrels of flour and 25 barrels of pork. The Sir Richard Jackson, from Montrela, 3350 barrels of flour and 3256 bushels of peas; and the Britannia, from Queliec, 1150 barrels flour, and from Montreal 2400 barrels of flour and 180 will not soon be forgotten by those who wit-nessed it. Friends from all parts of the large arrivals of grain and meal food are flio country who had been severed for years, first this season from British North America.

The passive endurance so long and so patiently exhibited by the Itish Government has been suddenly changed to an active and vigor-ous policy. Whether it is the reports from ous policy. Whether it is the reports from America which have reached Dublin Castle, or whether it is the effect of a late address from the 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, sit is now in Newgate. Mr. Devin Reilly and Mr. James F. 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 re-gistered proprietors of the Tribune, newspaper, Messrs. Kevin Isod O'Doherty, and Richard Dalton Williams, and Mr. Denis Hoban, the printer, are now in gaol upon charges of felonious offences against the new law. It is prothe Sth 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 whorever copies goold be. found. The police have also taken possession of all the papers and correspondence belonging to the prisoners at their respective offices. been licensed by his Lordship for the curacy of Cleggan, Ballycroy, upon which he has entered.—Achill Herald.

McGill College, Mcntreal.—The Caput of this institution have established a chair for Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature;

Recent accounts state that the intended visit Recent accounts made that the interpolar viets of Queen Victoria to Ireland, has been suspended autilia more favourable opportunity; in consequence, it is alleged, of the threat made pubs. icly to insult hor 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-absences, snowing a General Cavaignac is acting with undimin shod energy in the disarmaneutrof the insurpression of the late trevolt list it sine these the peaceful inhabitants with confidence; and the intlinidates the disaffected; but it

would be too soon to reckon upon the conversion of socialists and communists to sound principles, or of envenomed insurgents to proved to have been in the affair have prayed, for work. When their former arrogance, uneness, and cussipation are femem-bared, their fact would prove a sense of de-feat or dissimulation. It may be both. The former is fully justified by the measures of General Cavaignac, which, although quiet and noiseless, are known to be firm and ener-getic. Considerable numbers of the ouvriers fell in the late conflicts. Many more can in fell in the late conflicts. Many more are in prison; others in flight. This equally apto the socialists and communists, although the party pretend that they have only given; way in order to return to the charge with, more effect, and that their best men have not yet struck the blow.'

General Cavaignoc has taken up his residence in the splendid palace in the Rue de Varennes, which belonged to Madam Adelaide,

the sister of Louis Philippe.
Major Constantin, one of the officers charged with the investigation of the facts connected with the conspiracy of June, has been arrested. He was interrogating one of the insurgents, and treating him somewhat harshly, when the latter asked him if he was not M. Constantin, who was to be appointed minister of war, had the insurrection succeeded, and who repeatedly came to encourage them at the barricades, dressed in a blouse and a casquette. M. Constantin, attempted no defence; and several other insurgents having recognised him, and confirmed the statement of their comrade, the colonel presiding over the council of war ordered him to be arrested.

Several members of the Provisional Govern-ment and of the Executive Commission have been interrogated by the commissioners ap-pointed by the National Assembly to inquite into the causes which led to the late insurrec-tion. M. Arago is stated to have been ex-amined twice. On his first examination be declated that a magistrate, whom he would not name, was among the guilty, both of the affair of May and that of June. On his second examination he is said to have explicitly charged MM. Poltalis, Jules Fabre, and Landrin, of having secretly excited the movement of the

embarrassment to the Government. According to a statement given by some of the best informed of the Paris papers, they amounted on Eriday to above 14,000 persons, and it is said that at the present day the number has increased to 16,000.

The following is from the Postscript of the

Our accounts from Paris, dated July 13, are again of an unsatisfactory character. A report is current to the effect that a serious dissension prevails in the Government. Evidence has been obtained, it is said, which so gravely inculpates certain members of the late Government, that it has been judged by some of the present Government to be unavoidable to apply to the Assembly for permission to prosecute them. To this another party in the Governthem. In this another party in the Government is firmly opposed, not on grounds connected with the merits of the question, but from reasons of expediency. General Cavaignac himself is included in this latter party.

The gradiest activity has continued to-day to be observed in the departments of the War-office, the grad-major of the national guard, the Missian of the latteria and the Perfecture

the Ministry of the Interior, and the Prefecture of the Police. It appears certain that attempts at excavation have been detected in numerous places; one of these is close to the Chamber mother in the Bonlevard des Italiens, near th line Louis Je Grand, and another near the Fanhourg Pol quite e. It is stated that Gen. Cavaignae and Gen.

Lamoriciece, in accord with the Commander the Chief of the pational guard, have adopted plan for the prevention of barricades, which must be eff-clual. Not only will patrols be conethill on fact during the night, but the national guaphs, in whose zeal and courage, the greatest reliance can be placed, are to be summoned a the very first symptom of an attempt to move the payement; and they are to put into force the clause of the degree which assimilates the maker of a barricule to the insurgent taken ith arms. Refore, this barricade making before action was merely an infringement of the laws of what is called la police simple; but now man assisting in forming a barricade can

Trany Allvices from Guito of the 1st instsay, that Austrian envoys have proposed to Charles, Albert the surrender, on the part of that power, of Lomhardy west of the Adige, including the fortresses of Mantua and Verona, retaining the Venetian provinces under the sovereignty of an Austrian prince. This proposition was declined.

Littlers from Venice confirm the news of the

Tractify from venice confirm the news of the producing from of the union of the Venetian provinces with Combardy and Piedmont. The Utilon was adopted on the same conditions as that of Combardy, by a vote of 123 against 3. "The ball success of the Italian army during

the last month, the danger in which Venice is of boing captured, and the daily increasing strength of the Austrians, have greatly dismont, and the papers are beginning to hint at the necessity of calling in the aid of France. Even the Milan Gazelle publishes an article, in which it states that France, in offering her assistance, had the most paternal intentions; and that as France in doing so had no idea of conquest, but, on the contrary, wished merely to place the independence of Italy on a firmer footing; there could be no great danger in the thing, especially as all doubts could be set at reat by a treaty offensive and defensive, and n treaty of commerce, which would deter-mine the rights and dolles of the contracting parties. The Gazette adds, that next to an alliance with France, an alliance with Switzerland would be most desirable for Italy. Such inguage appearing in the columns of the official paper of Lombardy is significant.

Narray,—The King of Naples has opened the Parliament with a speech by commission,

in which great regret is expressed for the un-toward events that are passed, and great moving made of liberal measures for the fu-

"On Monday, the 3d July, after the delivery of this speech on the Saturday, the Chambers mel, but could not proceed to business, only 71 deputies and 33 peers having assembled, while the law requires that of the entire number of 164 deputies and 78 peers, an absolute majori-ly should be hissent. There's I believe from Messina, of the 26th

of Jane, contradict, the report which had been broken to Naples, of the recommencement of Bostlitte between the Neapolitan troops and the Sicilians.—The Neapolitan troops in the fortress of Messina (the only point of Sicily now held by the King) fire a few cannon shot from lime to time, but only for the purpose of keeping their men on the alert. The city of Messing is more than half destroyed by the pravious bombardment; the majority of inhabitants have quitted it, and are encumped in the Lancettwas discussing the form of government: Presidency in the field; first; the regular principles and injurious in its operation upon Lady Eigin, which leaves for Montreal on it is a polochastic adjustion and injurious and injurious in the presidency in the field; first; the regular principles and injurious in the operation upon Lady Eigin, which leaves for Montreal on it is a polochastic adjustic and injurious in the principles and injurious injurious in the principles and injurious injuriou

In Spain it appears beyond a doubt that the standard of Cabrera has been unfurled in Catalonia and Navarre. Every day the insurrec-Provinces, took decisive measures to suppress

put down, a few weeks will disclose. At present the Montemolinist party and the Royalists appear equal in numbers. Portugal remains

DENMARK .- A truce for three months between Prussia and Denmark has been, at last, agreed upon, on the following conditions :- The two Duchies are to be evacuated, except by the military guarding the hospitals, including those in the island of Alsen. The captured vessels are to be restored by Denmark, which is also to repay the value of the cargoes disposed of. The war money levied in Jutland by Germany is to be refunded. A Provisional Government will be named in common for the two Duchies (the junction of which is recognised)—this Government to consist of five members, of whom two will be nominated by either power, and the fifth one by the other four. In case of any misunderstanding, the fifth member is to be elected by England. No member of the present Provisional Government, or of the former central one, is eligible. The questions relating to indemnification for losses incurred by the embargo, and to the sound duty, are reserved for the present—no mention being made of them in the articles of the truce. The necessary instructions for General Wrangel left Berlin on

the evening of the 7th ulto.
Genmany.—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. He was about to proceed to ulto.

Great satisfaction at the choice made of this The vast number of persons implicated in the recent insurrection who crowd the prisons of Paris at the present number is a source of great embarrassment to the Government.

nothing but a row, soon put down.
RUSSIA.—THE CHOLERA.—According to the Aix la Chapelle Gazette, of the 9th, not less than 3500 cases of Cholera had occurred in St. Petershurgh up to the letest intelligence from that city. It appears, however, that the malady is not of a very virulent kind. Two or hree cases have occurred on board a steamer which arrived at Swinemunde.

If we are to credit the German journals,

events of the highest importance are about to take place in Moldavia and Wallachia. Whilst the Russian forces were supposed to be mustering on the frontiers of Posen and Silesia for the purpose of falling upon Germany, they were being concentrated in the direction of Gallicia, so as to be available for an invasion of the Danube principalities. The latest intelli-gence from Bucharest was, that Prince Bibesco ad yielded to the popular demands, and accepted the constitution. The Russian general Duliamed, who had left Bucharest for Reussich-Leova on the Proth, returned to Jassy on the 26th ult., and informed the Turkish commissioner that an army of 25,000 Russians had en-tered the Moldavian territory, and might be expected the same evening at Jassy. Part of The Trial of the Woodstock fioters has termithese forces were to remain in Moldavia, to nated in the conviction of thirty-four of the ofprotect the Government of Prince Stourdzy, and the remainder would march into Wallachia. The Turkish commission had sent a courier to Constantinople, to request the entrance of the Turkish troops into the principalities.

best effect in Hungary. He has conferred the same powers upon the Palatine Archduke Stephen as have been accorded to the Archdoke John at Vienna. The former is now invested with unlimited powers over Hungary, and all neighbouring countries subject to Austria. This will facilitate and expedite the measures ed to-day (June 2.) at a quarter past 12 o'clock required to be taken by the Hungarian Govern from the building yard of Messrs. Robert

ment during the present crisis.

Tunkey.—Constantinople, June 26.—The damage done by the late fire at Pera, amounts to two millions sterling. The Sultan has abolished the custom which would not permit a

EGYPT .- From the last news from Alexandria it appears that Mehemet Ali, whose death has for some time been expected, has become quite insane. He is permitted to walk out

twice a day.

HAYTI.—President Soulouque issued a proclamation on the 27th of June, in which he declared the insurrection suppressed, tranquillity established, and peace and security prevailing throughout the republic.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE INITED 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, called the "Old Tiffany, Esquire, Chairman of the Commissione Hunkers' and the "Baraburners," the former being the majority, and commanding "British Hotel" to a large party of gentlemen, all the south, and the present office-holders; over which Judge Powell presided.—The proall the south, and the present office-holders; and the latter differing with the former on the ceedings till several columns in the Guelph subject of slavery. At the Democratic National Convention, recently held at Baltimore, the permission for new states and territories of the United States to hold slaves was recognised as a right by a majority, who I nouncing its completion.—Hamilton Spectator, nominated General Cass for President, and General Butter for Vice-President;

But the greater portion of the northern lemocracy "(" Barnburgers") "linve" adopted the principle of the celebrated Willmot proviso, which holds that no slavery shall be alloyed in any states or territories to be herelafter annexed to the United States. So, resolved are these "Barnburners," that they have severed themselves entirely from the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, and have Just held a Convention at Unica in the State of New York, at which they have avowed the Willmot proviso doctrines, and have nominated as their candidates for the Democratic party-Martin Van Buren for President, Senator Dodge for Vice-

President. It is rumoured that Mr. Van Buren has formally declined the nomination; but thus far this is only a rumour. Should it prove true, however, another name will doubtless neighbourhood reference Palerino, the advices be substituted for his. And thus the Demo-reach to the 29th of June in which date parts crafte party will have two nominees for the

neral Taylor.

The question at issue, the extension of slavery, is one of deep importance, not only tion record to be gathering strength, when to the American people, but to mankind; General Urbitondo, now Governor of the Basque and then there is another principle adopted by the "Barnburners" and that is, the it. Ry the latest accounts the movement has affirmative of the Free Soil Question-namebeen impeded; whether it will be successfully ly, to allow all actual settlers on the public or Government lands the fee simple of their estates, either without price, or at a mere nominal cost. This cannot fail to become a popular doctrine, though now only in its infancy.

THE AGITATOR'S IMPUDENCE. -- Our read ers 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; and yet we see by the New-York Sun of Tuesday that, on Monday night, at "an overflowing and very enthusiastic meeting" of the "Irish Republican Union," Mr. O'Connor "reported his doings during his late tour in Canada," and had the impudence to talk of "the readiness of Canada for revolution," and " the case with which English power night be prostrated there."-Gazette.

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

We understand that the United States Mail Agent seized on board the Steamship Niugara, yesterday, quite a number of letters, which had neen given to passengers and others, in order to avoid the retaliatory postage of 21 cents, now levied on our Government. It is certainly to be hoped that the postal controversy between this country and England may soon be brought to a close .- Boston Traveller.

NEWFOUNDLAND.-It is stated in a Newfoundland paper, that Assistant-Commissary-General Weir has been ordered on promotion to the Island of Corfu. and that he is to be succeeded by Assistant-Commissary-General Lister, who, a few years since, was stationed at St. John's, C. E.; since which period Mr. Lister has been employed in Ireland .- Montreal Courier.

Appointments, New Brunswick .- Sam. A. Wilmot, Esq., to be Attorney General and Member of the Executive Council,

J. R. Parblow, to be Provincial Secretary (probably mispelled for Parbelow.) Charles Fisher, Esquires, to be members W. B. Keinnear, of the Executive Council.

THE POTATOR DISEASE IN NEW BRUNSWICK. -We are sorry to learn that the potator disease has appeared in different localities in this County, within the last few days .- If it prevails in farmer years, as there is too much reason

to fear, the effects will be most disastrous.
It is not yet too late to sow white turning seed, or, as the Swedish Turnips sown a month ago have come up very abundantly, there could he enough spared in this neighbourhood for transplanting.

We offer these suggestions with the hope that no means may be left untried to avert the most awful of all calamities-a scarcity of food. -St. John's N. B., Courier.

prisonment in the Penitentiary, in solitary confinement, two for one year, two for months, and two for four months, in the same place, at hard labour. Three are sentenced t Hungany.—The Emperor of Austria has six months, one to four months, two to two thought a measure calculated to produce the months, and twenty-one to one month's imprisonment in the County Gaol. Thirteen of the parties included in the indictment were acquitled .- Morn. Chr. LAUNCH, INTERESTING TO BR. N. AMERICA.

The Canada, a steamer for the British and North American Packet company, was launch-Steel & Co. Notwithstanding the unpropitiousness of the weather, there was a large contiful, and the noble vessel which is unwards of 1,800 tons was loudly cheered as she mo nomes by the fire, to be received into Turkish houses.

The cholera still exists at Constantinople, at Broussa, at limi, Ghemieck, Gallippli, and has also appeared at Tehesme, a place about forty miles from Smyrna.

Waters, Mr. Napier, of Glasgow, is to furnish her engines, and when completed, she will form one of the noble vessels forming the squaditory plying on the Kalifax. Boston and New York line.—Greenock Paper.

Temperance—The World of this fine Regiment landed about three in the afternoon on the following day, and was played up, by the bands of the 93rd Highlanders and the Rifle Brigade, to the Citadel, to form part of this garrison. The Battalion of the Rifle Brigade have removed to the Jesuit Barracks.

consequence of the very frequent violation of the law against giving or selling spirituous liquots to Indians, a council has recently been held at Munceytown by the several Chiefs, and a Committee appointed to support the operation of the law; and notices have been circulated by the Rev. Peter Jones, Missionary and Chief, autioning all venders of spirituous liquors, and declaring the intention of the committee to prosecute all violation of the law. It is to be hoped that the caution will have a good effect, for it is evident that the law has been greatly disregarded .- Western Canadian.

GUELPH AND DUNDAS ROAD.—The interest ing agreemony of breaking ground on this im-portant work took place on Friday last. The first spadeful of earth was turned by George S.

Herald, and are quite too lengthy for our cotwo Districts on the speedy commencement of the work, and trust that we shall, within a reasonable time, have the satisfaction of an-

THE STEAMER DAWN .- The above steame left this port at five, P. M., on wednesday, last for Quebec, where it was intended to overhaul and inspect her. The Dawn was supported by tour harges with beams, all the vessels boing in tow of the steamer Charlevoix. When opposite Sorel, about four, A. M., resterdays the traverse beam gave way, and it was considered best to nut into Sorel, instead of proceeding to Quebec, as had been intended. Messrs, II Jones & Co. have received a telegraphic destant of from Sorel, stating that the Massics. Mearthey, ship-builders, in whose hinds the vessel has been placed; have promised to relieve the barges in four days, or, in other words, to have her alloat in that time. - Montreal Cou-

cosus, McDonald. A series of resolutions was adopted, expressive of sympathy, for the publisher of the Transcript, complaining of the existing law of libel in Canada, as unjust in its

and the choice of a King. The great majority 'candidate, General Cass; and, secondly, the the librity of the press and the rights of public twere for a constitutional monarchy, and the candidate of the seconders, or Barnburners." discussion: Also recommending that the memchoice seemed likely to fall on the check cannot but be favourable to General son of the King of Sardinia. The check cannot but be favourable to General seemed likely to fall on the check cannot but be favourable to General seemed likely to fall on the check cannot but be favourable to General seemed likely to fall on the check cannot but be favourable to General seemed likely to fall on the check cannot but be favourable to General seemed likely to fall on the check cannot but be favourable to General seemed likely to fall on the check cannot but be favourable to General seemed likely to fall on the check cannot but be favourable to General seemed likely to fall on the check cannot but be favourable to General seemed likely to fall on the check cannot but be favourable to General seemed likely to fall on the check cannot but be favourable to General seemed likely to fall on the check cannot but be favourable to General seemed likely to fall on the check cannot be fall on the check cannot but be favourable to General seemed likely to fall on the check cannot be fall on the check cannot be seemed likely to fall on the check cannot be seemed likely to fall on the check cannot be seemed likely to fall on the check cannot be seemed likely to fall on the check cannot be seemed likely to fall on the cannot be seemed likely to fall on the cannot be seemed likely to fall on the check cannot be seemed likely to fall on the cannot be seemed likel We are glad to learn that at the close of the meeting the subscriptions reached to one-third the amount of damages and costs.—Horning Chronicle.

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

Sin 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.

Yesterday his Honour Mr. Justice Day pronotinced a very elaborate judgement in the case Cuvillier vs. Minto. Mr. Munto was member for North York in the late parliament, and having been arrested on a visit to Montreal, at the suit of Mr. Cuvillier, moved the Court to quash the writ, on the ground that's mem her of narliament is privileged from arrest. The decision was against the pretensions of Mr. Munro. We shall give a fuller report, as the case is very interesting, and involves some highly important points of constitutional law .-- Herald.

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, and on the following day there will be a Ploughing Match at the same place. A long list of Premiums is published by the Megantic Agricultural Society.

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

MAGISTRATES' ROOM. Quebec, 31st July, 1818.

The Magistrates of the City of Quebec, aware of the immediate departure of the 93rd Highlanders from Canada, cannot permit them o leave without expressing their regret on natting with a tegiment so distinguished, while

n Quebec, for order and good conduct. On the few occasions when they have found t 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 urbane manner in which they have invariably heen received by you.
The conduct of the 93rd Highlanders ren-

dered 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 On behalf of the Magistrates of the City of

Quebec, WM. K. McConn, J. P. Et.-Col. Spank, Commanding 93rd Highlanders, Quebec.

REPLT.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to return most sincere and cordial thanks, in the name of the 93rd Highlanders and for myself, for your flattering and most valued address.

It will ever be a source of great gratification been such, during their sojourn in this city, as to have met with your approval, it being a subject of just pride in all military bodies to have earned the approbation of the civil authorities, and I assure you we shall always look back upon the period of our residence amongst on with pleasure, a pleasure to be equalled only by hearing of your continued and increas

W. K. McCond, Esq.,
On behalf of the Magistrates of Quebec.

Tuesday's Gazette. The Resistance, from Gihraltar, with the 19th Highlanders on board, under the command of Lieut. Col. the Hon. Lauderdale Mande came into port on Thursday last about noon

under weigh on Tuesday night, and left our harbour.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENE-RAL arrived in town from Beaumont on Saturday last, and was received on the wharf by Lieut, Col. Holloway, R. E., Lieut, Col. Higgins, R. A., Capt. Beatty, R. E., and the Staff. His Lordship inspected the fissures in the Cape, attended by these Officers, and it is understood that the result of the inspection was, that no immediate danger threatened. We are happy, at the same time, to learn that measures will be immediately taken to form channels to effect drainage which will go some way towards averting the calamity of an éboulement.

His Excellency returned to Beaumont on the same day, but came to town again on Tuesday and took passage in the John Munn for the sent of Government. The Countess of Elgin continues, at Beaumout.

The United States' revenue steamer Jefferson arrived in this harbour, from Montreal, last Saturday afternoon.

Loss of a Vesset.—The Irish ship Royal Sovereign, of London, from Ilamburgh to Quehec, foundered on Friday morning of

Unstlehaven; captain and crew, seventeen

in number, saved .- Cork Reporter.

Tho Steamer Alliance arrived from her trip to the Saguenay, this morning at five o'clock. Mr. Downes, Chief Constable, and party's feltimed by the Alliance, having succeded in arresting sixteen of the individuals against, phopolyments were, issued for pulling againg imaging at, Grand Bay - Monday's Afor-down a figure at, Grand Bay - Monday's Afor-feet L. Joh Loudes and the manufactor of the angle BEC. GAUL CALANDAR, onless

Number of Prisoners under send his by the 1919 Do. Seamen under the Provincial Act. 8
Do. under the Imperial Act. 10
Do. under the Act 4 and 5, Victoria 3

Total158

(48 of the above are females.)

nogrous BIRTH.
On the 13th June, at St. John's, Newfoundland, the Ludy of His Excellency Sir J. G. LEMAR-

DIED.

On Monday last, James George Barnd, Esq. Advocate, aged 37 years.
Advocate, aged 37 years.
At Cap. Sante, on the 27th inst, after a short illness, aged 69 years, JAMES ALLSOPP, Esq., late of Her Majesty's 17th Regt. of foot, and Co-Seignier of Jacques Cartier and D'Auteuil.

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 o SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M. Post-Office, Quebec, 21st June, 1848.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. title Council of Bisnor's College beg to announce to the public that Michaelmas Term commences on the 1st of September CANDIDATES for Matriculation are requested

o present themselves to the Principal on that For further particulars, apply to the Rev.

J. H. Nicotas, Prin August 1st, 1848. Principal.

CABIN PASSAGE TO BRISTOL. THE Barque "MARY ANN PETERS, J. BROWNE, 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, 28th July, 1818.

Grammar School in connexion with Bishop's College.

THE business of this SCHOOL will be re-Helidays, on TUESDAY, the 8th of AUGUST under the superintendence of Professor H. Mines, 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 DUR-HAM, MILIGAN, Master, 170 Tons-can take Flour, Grain, Proisions, Se., for Halifax, if applied for immediately to J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

Can accommodate a few passengers comfort-18th July, 1848.

SMOKED SALMON.
JUST RECEIVED, a small lot, in excellent condition, and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN: Quebec, July 6, 1818.

UNCLAIMED GOODS. Landed ex Bess Grant, from Plymouth. Addressed Rev. R. Flood

JNE Box Brilish 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 UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above named ORKS, have now on hand for sale a Genera Acssortment of these well known WARES

isting of :Single and Double Stoves,
Cooking, Parlour, and Oilice Stoves,
Campovens, Coolers, Holloware, and Plough Moulds, and Bar Iron.

CASTINGS. C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 13th July 1848.

NOTICE.

consisting of :-

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-PANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON. India Wharf,

October, 1846. BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY

OF THE Church Society,

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

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

MONTREAL,

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

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber obegs to thank the Mis-L. litary and Gentry of Onebes and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured strice he commence led business; and he confidently hopey byle Do. under the Police Ordinance and the state of their patronness and need of the patronness and the patronness are need to be continuance of their patronness are needed to be continuance of the continuance of Continuance of their patronage annular extension of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., Sc., having just received per "Douglas," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual tyle, at moderate charge.
H. KNIGHT,

Quebac, 13th Oct., 1847.

FEW TONS LIGNUM VITE, of superior quality.
Superior Molasses, in Puncheons & Tier-

ces. Muscovado Sugar, Hbds, and Barrels. Very Fine Honey, Jamaica Rum and Green Coffee,

Arrowtoot in Tins.
J. W. LEAYCRAFT Quebec, 13th July, 1848.

RECEIVING FOR SALE PATENT SHOT, assorted,
Sheet Lead, Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorteil colonia, Patry, in bladders;

Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2.

C. & W. WURTELE,

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

WANTED, by a young person of respec-tability, a situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to make herself useful in any way. Respectable reference can be given.

Application to be made at the office of this

Quebec, 1st June, 1848.

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

CAPITAL, £50,000.

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

G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES and transact any Assurance upon Lives and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of lluman Life; to grant or purcha e-Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offer-

ed by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assu-ances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium and granting increased Annuiries 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 on without participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments : and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy

Annual Premium to Assurg £100, Whole

(3) (3) (4) (4) (1)		ii tre egaite e	
Age.		Without Profits,	Half Credit.
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50 55 60	4 13 1 5 17 8 7 10 10	3 17 11 4 19 11 6 9 11	4 1, 4 5 3 4 6 13 2

The above rates, For Life without Partiei potion and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be rowen than the similar tables any other other 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 Ap

plication, and any further information respect-ing the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already ap

Dundas Dr. James Bamilton London George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson. Montreal Dr. S. C. Sewell ... Paris David Buchan Port Sarnia Malcolm Cameron Quebec Welch and Davies St. Catharines Lachlan Bell Toronto. Dr. Geo. Herrick .

William Lapendira. Edmund Bradburne

By order of the Board. THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary, contents to the or sentucking Hamilton.

Dr. Samuel J. Strat-

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

WELCH & DAVIES, AGENTS FOR QUEBEC No. 3. STI JAMES STREET. 3 QUAR POINT

design of the Caracham and Control of the Caracham and Ca reducation of MORRIN, Esq., Monda of His RECEIVED' AND FOR SACE BYTHE and had blue SUBSCRIBERS and redshines. TIN PLATES, Canada Clates, Sheet Iron: Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron. Boiler Plates, Block and Bur Ding Slieet

Copper, another and it.
Iron Wire, Sad Irons, I was a proScythes and Sickles,
Spades and Shovels, I desire and said Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails Thom

Diamond Deck Spikes.

C. & W. WREIEL E. 1932

Quehec, 24th May, 1848. ON SALE.

ON SALE.

INDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes; assorted sizes, 64 x 74, to 30 x 40, s 47 (i.i.)

Best English Fire Bricks.

C. & W. WURTELE,

Queble; May, 24th 1848.

Wouth's Corner.

OBEDIENCE TO PARENTS. Cor. 11. 20. 6 Children, obey your parents in all things: for this is well pleasing unto the

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 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 shed 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 graw 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 afflic-

At last his unkind daughter-in-law toll 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

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 undutiful 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

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 ineist upon his wife's doing the same. Abra. ham readily torgave 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 disobelient prove; How can such children hope to see That God who is the God of love 1
Lecture to the Young by the Rev. R. May, late Missionary at Chinsurah, East Indies.

VACATION JOURNEY from Ulm to Augsbury, in 1811. Continued.

icknowledged 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 evil by wisdom and Agnes Bernauer was a barber's daugh-

ter-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 they 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 the water, where she was, drowned. Philippa Welser's history began very

much in the same way, but had a much better end to it. She was the heautiful 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 Em-

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 neted towards him with great modesty and reserve, for she knew it was not likely that he thought of actually marry. ing 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 any thing 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 forbid 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 inlifference, 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 fived 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 tine 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 reknew of the way in which David was induced to let Absalom 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 Tekonh 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 The Archduko and his wife were received into favour, with the only exception that the Emperor did not allow their sons to be called "Archdokes of Austria," but ouly "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 Langen mantel, of Augsburg, is the third remarkable female that I said I would mention. She has something like the renown that Abiguil has received from the wisdom and gentleness which enabled her to appearso 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 1462, 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 himlet 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 Langenantel'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. 28, 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, 1818, by Hugu C. Baken, Esq., with a short account of the Canada Life Assurance Company, established on the 21st Au-

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 theinselves to pay at the death of the assured a fixed and far larger sum.

of the carliest enactment respecting it, or indeed the first trace of any useful action

At this time the life of a "healthful? 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 Society in 1762, when, for the first time, ables of mortality were employed, and grasuch 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 aw officers of the Crown refused the application for a Charter, upon the ground of insufficiency of premiums! About this period there also existed nu-

merous 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 luto, 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 comunexampled career of prosperity, until, at 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

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 ceive them into favour again. Perhaps she 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 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

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 Insurance, 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 verage 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 expesafely 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 5698 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 This gentleman further informed us that he year, or to be the one who will survive until

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 may die during the year; and this can be contined 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 proffer its aid as a Bank of Deposit, to receive these sums, and as the Depositors die, peror of Germany, visited Augsburg with the present day to have been more than a would be refused re-admission, and thus lose danger.—Dundas Warder.

contributionship, or Benefit Society. It all the prospective benefits of the practice. charged a uniform yearly sum of £5, with- This difficulty has been overcome by the out reference to age, and divided the whole calculation of a sum, or premium, which, receipts of each year amongst the represen- paid yearly throughout life and without altertatives of the members who died within the lation, is of equal value to the previously from its economy and cleanliness, is likely demanded by British offices as an even trouble and difficulty of getting the face suffipayment is £2, 9, 6, instead of a premium of £1, 6, increasing yearly. Thus, for the advantage of the certainty of continuuntil the establishment of the Equitable ed Assurance, with re-examination, a person aged 29 pays a rate annually, which would not be equalled by his yearly pay- has been entirely exploded. The present duated scales prepared for each age; but ment, (were the Assurance from year to improvement consists of a thin sheet-iron year) until he reached the age of 50, but slipper, or shoe, with a highly-polished surthroughout life. The Company thus receives table. The iron may be heated in a comod, and retains it as a reserve fund to be em- the usual manner; it is then, without any ployed 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 inter-

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 panies towards ruin, and by his able and pay, by reason of its peculiar principle of convincing publications paved the way for a equalization to the heirs of those who die,material improvement in the system. The and, that this steady surplus of income con-Equivable Society invited his aid, and in tinues for many years. Now, supposing 1786 a final adjustment of their scale of no interest made, it would require a yearcontribution was made; from that date this ly payment of £2, 17, 2 at the age of 29 to truly magnificent Institution has enjoyed an enable the Company to pay £100 upon an average duration of life of 35 years, and the present day, its accumulated Capital this without any allowance for expenses of management; but, admitting an accumula tion at 34 per cent compound interest, (the rate most generally obtained by British companies had been established in England. Companies,) the yearly payment would be reduced to £1, 10, 0.

I may explain, that, of the difference of 19s fid, 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 contingeneres growing out of the nature of the contract; though with a promise in most Companies, or its partial return in the shape of profits, or Bonns, if not required for such contigencies.

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 invest-This can most justly be attained by an addition to the rates, subject to any system of periodical return that may be

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 hinderances in the way of the Cana-

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 A brief description of the machine derived by arithmetical computation the lages, it must suffice. To appreciate fully its advan-

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, though which a powerful wooden 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 metal cap, through which a powerful wooden screw, 16 ft. long, passes. On this screw there is a metal and 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 and resting on the cap, produces in a few minutes a power which few, without ocular

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 sweet in air!

A gentleman who was present informed us that he had, with one of Mr. M'Laran's Ma-chines, 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. considered he had paid all expenses, machine included, in the increase of clops, besides the high gratification of removing for ever hun-dreds of the most troublesome customers the Canadian farmer has to deal with.

Mr. M Laran richly deserves the thanks of his agricultural beethren 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 £100 to the heirs of each of the 56 who of his time towards perfecting what may now be justly fermed a sporssany implement on every new and partially cleared farm. We hope that his excitions will be amply rewarded, and that an instrument so admirably adapted for accomplishing the thorough clearing of land inay speedify be brought into use. The price, we believe, is about £15. It is drawn about the field by one horse with the greatest appar-

IMPROVED LAUNDRY IRONS. - We have | man Parliament which have led to the election inspected an improvement in the mode at present adopted of using the common flatmentioned steadily increasing rate. Taking to come into very general request. All perthe same age, for example, the average sum sons using the common iron are aware of the ciently clean, so as to do away with the possibility of soiling the article about to be operated on, and the danger of scoreling the material, should the iron prove too hot; while the old box iron, from its clumsiness, the former premium remains unincreased face, which need never be removed from an excess in the first portion of the peri- mon fire, or at a proper laundry stove, in occasion for even wiping, placed in the slip. per, 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 scoreling than by the method now in use .- Mining Journal.

> Hunson River Rail-Road,-The directors of this enterprise have just made their first annual report, presenting to the stockholders an account of their deings 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. Alcantime some of the more difficult sections will be pu 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 nov employed on the road, between this city and Poughkeepsie. - N. Y. Ec. Post.

GERMANY.

Farm Lishment of a Central Power. The Frankfort Parliament, after much hesi tation 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 s perhaps hetter 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 neces-

The proceedings were as follow: On the 28th ult., the German Parliament sitting at Prankfort-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 :22-1. Until a government he 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, actius executive in all affairs that relate to the safety 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 Garmany, and to this end appoint ambassadors and consuls. -3. The creation of a constitution remains excluded from the sphere of action of central power.d. The central power decides on questions of war and peace, and in commexion with the National Assembly it concludes treaties with foreign powers .- 5. The provisional central power is confided to a Regent (reichsrericeser), the National Assembly elects .- 6. The Regent rominates, but who are responsible to the National Assambly. 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 respon sibility.—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 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 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 with its duty, in understanding with plenipotentroof, would believe.

While in the field the proticed the transport of the provisional central power shall in its executive capacity act, as far as compatible with its duty, in understanding with plenipotentroof, would believe.

While in the field the proticed the transport of the provisional central power begins to exercise its functions.—(Ayes, 510; nose 35.)

Leave noment that the central power begins to exercise its functions.—(Ayes, 510; nose 35.)

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Leave noment that the central power shall in its executive capacity act, as far as compatible with its duty, in understanding with plenipotential to exercise its functions.—(Ayes, 510; nose 35.) action of the provisional central power ceases as soon as the constitution for Germany is com-pleted."—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 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 Itzstein, 32; 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 ap-planded, and the bells of the churches were

rung.
It 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 tenent 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 a fixed and far larger sum.

The carliest conactment 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 congretation, and thus lose institutions generally profess to admit the sightest fear of the present day to have been more than a congretation; but as the largest stump is taken of the present day to have been more than a congretation; and 71d each subsequent insertion; for the federal covernment of the proposition and all the present day to have been more than a congretation; and 71d each subsequent insertion; for only leading lives, the yearly system just explained to the federal covernment of the federal Government of Germany, the present day to have been more than a congretation; and 71d each subsequent insertion; for out, off goes the machine to another, and 10d each subsequent insertion; and above six lines 32.4d first insertion; and above six lines 32.4d first insertion; and above six lines 32.4d first insertion; and 10d each subsequent insertion; and above six lines 32.4d first insertion; while in operation a dozen children may be first transfer to another.

Society; yet this can hardly be allowed at the leagest stump is taken five to the nines and above six lines 32.4d first insertion; for out, off goes the machine to another, and above six lines 32.4d first insertion; for out, off goes the interpolation of all the latter, by which the plenipole and above six lines 32.4d first insertion; for out, off goes the machine to another.

Advertising by the course of the dead above six lines 32.4d

of the Austrian Archiduke, to consent, in the name of their respective Governments, to his elevation to that high post.—European Times.

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