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ASCENSION.

PSALM CX. Jehovah spake the word. Jehovan spake the word,
Heav'n hears the high command,
He calls to Christ, my Lord,
"Ascend to my right hand;
There sit supreme,
There has been command; Till at thy feet And hail thy name.

"Thy Spirit's pow'r and grace
Thy sceptre shall sustain
From Zion's sacred place,
And fix thy endless reign:
Thy truth shall shine
Thro' earth below,
And asthess know And nations know Thy pow'r divine."

Jesus, ascend thy throne, Jesus, ascend my droude, And all thy fore dismay; Where'r thy pow'r is shown, Thy people shall obey; Thy sov'reign hand Its grace imparts, And willing hearts Adoring stand.

Then, as thy power's display'd, In holiness they shine, How beauteously array'd ! Their glories are divine! Their off rings rise In faith and love, And mount abo These lower skics.

Thy grace, disclor'd anew, A num'rous seed shall yield, As drops of morning daw, Which glitter o'er the field: Eternal Lord! Ob; haste the day. Thy pow'r display And own thy word.

The Lord Jehovah sware. Thou shalt the priesthood bear. Eternal as thy name : His order take.
The type of thine,
Whose glories shine,
Melchisedec."

At thy right hand, my God, I see the Saviour rise; He spreads his pow'r abroad, Who dares oppose him, dise; The gentile lands Shall own his sway, nd bings obey His high commands

He vengeance or his grace Shall bend his stoniest for ! Princes his truth embrace, Or all his judgments knows
His arm shall wield
The eternal sword, And to his word The nations yield.

The atteams of sorrow rese. Through all his path they slood ; Around the torrent flows. He drank the bitter flood ; His love alone The cross sustains, But thence he gains

Rev. W. Goode.

THE SHORT CATECHISM, A. D. 1553. Concluded.

The Master's address, commenced in

Scholar. I will do your commandment. There remain two things, belonging to the perfection of God's service. First, our Lord Jesus Christ's will was, that there should be teachers and evangelists, that is to say, preachers of the gospel; to this intent, that his voice might continually be heard sound in his church. He that coveteth (as all ought to covet) to hear the name of a Christian, may have no doubt, that he ought with most earnest affection and fervent desire endeavour himself to hear and coak into his mind the word of the Lord; not like the words of any man, but like (as it is indeed) the word of Almighty God. Secondarily, because all that is good, and that ought of a Christian to be desired, cometh unto us from God, and is by him grant ed: therefore of him we ought to require all things, and by thanksgiving acknowledge them all received of him. Which thing he so well liketh, that he esteemeth it instead of a passing pleasant enerifice: as it is most evident by the witness of the prophets and phosiles.

Muster. Hast thou any certain and ap-

pointed manner of praying ? Scholar. Yea for south: even the very same, that our Lord taught his disciples and in them all other Christians. Who, being on a time required to teach them some Bort of prayer, taught them this. When ye pray, quoth he, say : Our Father which ait in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy Lingdom come. Thy will be done in earth s it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation : But deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, power and glory for ever. Amen.

Muster. How thinkest thou? is it law-

ful for us to use any other words of prayer? Scholar. Although in this short abridgment are sufficiently contained all things that every Christian ought to pray for : yet bath not Christ in this prayer fied us up so short, as that it were not lawful for us to use other words and manner of prayer. But he hath set aut in this prayer certain principal points, whereunto all our prayers should be referred. But let each man ask of God as his present need requireth. Whatsoever ye ask the Father in my name (saith Christ), he shall give it you.

Master. Forasmuch as there is in all this prayer nothing doubtful or beside the purposes I would hear thy mind of it.

in the state of th

words do signify. Master. Thinkest thou then that there is in it nothing dark, nothing hid, nothing hard they gather this is the Greek word epiousion to understand !

was it Christ's pleasure, that there should be ling I refuse not; for both these expositions any thing in it dark or far from our capacity, may fitly agree with this place; but why especially since it belongeth equally to all, and calleth he it daily bread, which is also sigs as necessary for the lewer as the learned. Inflied by this word epiousion? Master. Therefore declare unto me, in

few words, each part by itself.

Scholar. When I say, Our Father which art in heaven; this do I think with myself: that it can not be but that he must hear me, and be pleased with my prayers For I am his son (although unprofitable and disobedient), and he on the other side is my most bountiful Father, most ready to take pity and pardon me.

Master. Why dost thou say, he is in heaven! is he in some one certain and limited place in heaven? What meaneth that which he saith of himself, I fill both beaven and earth: again, the heaven is my seat and the earth my footstool?

Scholar, Hereof have I spoken somefolloweth. First of all, as oft as we do say (which art in heaven), it is as much to say no place is there, that may be hid from the large reach of heaven, sith it is at every instant of time to every thing present; so hereby may we understand, that God is likewise present to each thing in each place. He seeth, heareth and governeth all things; be being himself a spirit, and most far from all enthly and mortal state. Witness whereof Hieremy the prophet. Am not I (saith the In God far off ! Shall any man be able to shroud himself in such a corner, that I can not espy him ! This is a pithy sentence, to drive fear into us, that we offend not that we are persuaded assuredly to believe, that need. For he is at all times and in all places present. This foundation then laid: and so sweet and pleasant entrance prepared; there followeth the first part of the Lord's prayer: wherein we require, that not only we, but also all other whosoever, may in holiness honour, reverence, and worship his name.

Muster. How is that to be done? Scholar. I shall show you then we do that, when leaving all those that have the be feeble, weak, subject to a thousand name of gods, he they in heaven or in earth, perils, a M. temptations, easy to be the last number, closes that; Now, sith and imag's, we acknowledge him as a'one oreason, either to men fraught with that wrong us. Let us therefore know our Father; pray to the true God, and Jesus forward to the other parts of God's service.

One father; pray to the true God, and Jesus makee, or to our own lust and appetite, or ourselves: pluck out the faults that are in Christ his only Son, whom he hath sent; finally to the crafty maheious serpent, the

Master. Thou hast said very well: pro-

that his kingdom come. For we see not yet sent mischief, and engines of the devil, all things in subjection to Christ: we see not the author and principal cause of all evil, the stone bewed off from the mountain with. than suffer us to run headlong into deout work of man, which all-to bruised and brought to nought the image which Damel describeth, that the only rock Christ may obtain and possess the dominion of the whole world, granted him of his Father. Antichrist is not yet slain. For this cause do we long for, and pray that it may at length come to was it Christ's pleasure to knit up our pass and be fulfilled, that Christ may reign with his saints, according to God's promises: that he may live and he Lord in the world, recording to the decrees of the holy gospel; not after the traditions and laws of men, nor

deasure of worldly tyrants. Master. God grant his kingdom may

one, and that speedity! Scholar. Morcover, sith it is the children's laty to frame their life to their father's will, and not the father's to bow to the children's deasure: forasmuch as our will is commony by ticking of affections, and stirring of usts, drawn to do those things, that God is lispleased with: it is reason, that we hang vholly upon the beck of our heavenly Faher, and wholly submit ourselves to his heavenly government. Wherefore, for this cause, we mortal men do pray, that we may n like case be obedient to his commandment, as are the sun and moon and other stars in heaven, which both by ordinary courses, and by lightening the earth with uncessant beams, execute the Lord's will continually; or that we, as the angels and other spirits divine, in all points obey hun; which bestow all their travail diligently to accomplish his godly commandments. Next offer that he teacheth us, to ask of our heavenly Father our bread : whereby he meaneth not ment only, but also all things else

alone in prayer, which (as David saith) alone feedeth and maintaineth all things. Master. Some suppose this place to mean that bread, that Christ maketh mention of in the sixth of John; that is, of the

needful for maintenance, and preserving life;

that we may learn, that God alone is author

of all things which maketh the fruits of the

earth both to grow and increase to plenty.

Scholar. I do well perceive what the true knowledge and taste of Christ, that the duties of neighbours one to another. and backward in review of my past minist of pure delight, where saints immortal was born and died for us; wherewith the This remaineth, that from henceforth thou terial life, I cannot but rejoice in those heart. reign-faithful soul is fed. The reason whereupon so frame thy life, that this heavenly and cheering, life giving truths or doctrines. Tru whereby they understand supernatural, Scholar. Nothing at all. For reither ghostly, heavenly and divine. This mean-

Scholar. We ask dady bread, that might be always present and accompany us continually, to slake and satisfy our thirsty desire, and unsatiate stomach : lest otherwise we should be, as Christ sayeth, careful for tomorrow; because the morrow shall care for itself. For it shall come not without his own discommodity and care. Wherefore it is not reason, that one day should increase the evil of another. It shall be sufficient for us, daily to ask that our most bountiful Father is ready daily to give. Now followeth the fifth request : wherein we beseech the Father to forgive us our trespasses and defaults, which at the beginning gave us life and that we have committed. This request soul: which maintaineth: which blesseth doubtless is very necessary ; sith there is | 03 with life of everlasting continuance. what before; wher unto I will join this that no man living free from sin. Here therefore must we cast away all trust of ourselves. Here must we pluck down our courage. as heavenly and divine. For we ought to Here must we pray our most merciful Father think much higher of our heavenly Father for the love of Jesu Christ his most dear far different from all true godliness; and Ilim, as the great and only centre of attracthan of our earthly. He is also said to be and obedient Son, to pardon, forgive, and in heaven for this cause: that in that high interly blot out of his book, our innumerand heavenly place the notable and wonder- able offences. Here ought we in the mean ful works of God do the more clearly and season to be mindful of the covenant we gloriously show themselves; and he is now make with God; That it may please God declared to be in everlasting and full felicity; so to forgive us our trespasses, as we our whereas we abide yet banished in earth full wretchedly. Moreover as the heaven by unmeasurable wideness of compass contained and places, the earth, and the scar; and on all places, the earth, and the scar; and on all places, the earth, and the scar; and on all places, the earth, and the scar; and on all places, the earth, and the scar; and on all places, the earth, and the scar; and on the scars of the scars of

Pather shall forgive us ours. Master. Were these things (my son disagreements, enmities and hatreds of one man to another. But now, whereas each man so standeth in his own conceit, that he will not lose an inch of his right, neither in Lool) a God near unto you! And am not honour or in wealth, it chanceth oft that they lose both their wealth, their honour, and their life itself withal. Yea they put from themselves and turn away the favour Lord of so large a dominion: whereby also of God, and everlasting glory. But thou we are persuaded assuredly to believe that God will hear whensoever we shall stand in teacheth, that thou suffer not thyself to be tence, as to repay evil for evil, but rather doing him good, that both done thee evil: ward to the sixth request.

Scholar, I will, with a goodwill, as you command me. Forasmuch as we and by pure unleigned prayer call upon him devil; Therefore we beseech our Father, lone, with m rightness of life and innocency. that he bring us into no such hard escape and peril, nor leave us in the very plunge of danger; but, if it come to that point, Scholar. In the second part we require that he rather take us away from the prestruction. Now have you, good master. in few words, all that you have taught me, unless peradventure somewhat be overslipped in the rehearsal.

Master. Because thine is the kingdom, power and glory for ever, Amen. Why prayer with this clause in the end?

Scholar. Partly that we should declare our assured trust, to obtain all things, that we before have required. For there is nothing which, if it be asked with faith, he is not able or not willing to give, who ruleth and governeth all things, who is able to do all things, who is garnished with endless—glory. These things when we endless glory. These things when we rehearse, of God our Father, there remaineth no cause to doubt, or suspect, that we shall receive denial.

Partly by so saying, we teach ourselves, how meet it is to make our suit to God, sith beside him none glistereth with so shining glory, none hath dominion so large, or force so great, to be able to stay him from giving that he hath appointed according to his pleasure, or to take away that he hath already given us. And there is no evil of ours so great, that may not be out away by his exceeding great power, slory and wisdom.

Master. I like well (my son) this thy short declaration: and I see nothing left out, that ought to have been spoken.

Scholar. But yet this one thing will add thereto. The chief and principal thing, required in prayer, is that without all doubting we stedfastly believe, that God our Father will grant what we do ask; so that it be neither unprofitable for us to receive, nor unfit for him to give For he that is not assured but doubtful. let him not think (as Jesus saith) to get any thing at the hands of God.

Wherefore it is meet that we call upon him Master. I see now (my dear son), how diligently and heedfully thou hast applied thy mind to those things that I taught thee; how godly and upright a judgement thou hast of God's true service, and of

so frame thy life, that this heavenly and godly knowledge decay not in thee, nor he soulless and dead, as it were, in a tomb of flesh. But rather see that thou wholly give thyself continually and carnestly to these godly studies. So shalt thou live, not only in this present life, but also in the the church," i. e. her external organization, life to come, which is much better and her rites and ceremonies, her sacraments, blesseder than this life present. For god- and ordinances; yet, in preaching, they liness (as Paul saith) hath a promise, not should be made to keep their subordinate in this life only, but in the other. It is convenient therefore, that we carnestly follow godliness, which plainly openeth alone. The mission of Jesus Christ into Scotland, Ireland, the milland and western the way to heaven, if we will seek to attain our world was "to save sinners," and which parts of England, &c. They neet at the dej of fear him as our Lord : to love and reverence him as our Father: with his Son our Saviour Jesus Christ. This is he that hath begotten and regenerated us. This is he To this godliness is directly contrary godlessness. As for superstition and hypocrisy, they counterfeit indeed, and resemble it, whereas nevertheless they are most next point of godliness is to love each man, believe that the Holy Spirit will accompany as our brother: for if God did at the beginning create us all; if he doth feed with so much straiter bond shall we be bound together, as we approach nearer to Christ, which is our brother, the first bethus used, there should not, at this day, gotten and eldest: whom he that knoweth thus violently reign so many brawls, so not, he that hath no hold of, is unrighteous many contentions, so many and so beinous indeed, and bath no place among the peo-disagreements, emulties and hatreds of one ple of God. For Christ is the root and foundation of all right and justice, and he hath poured into our hearts certain patural lessons, as : Do that (saith he) to another, that thou wouldst have done unto thyself. Beware therefore, thou do nothing to any man, that thou thyself wouldst not willingly suffer. Measure always another by thine own mind, and as thou feelest in (my son) must not be ignorant of Christ's thyself. If it grieve thee to suffer injury; commandment; nor of that which Paul if thou think it wrong that another man doth to thee; judge likewise the same in overcome of evil, that is, suffer not the self the person of thy neighbour that thou so to be seduced by any other man's of- | feelest thyself; and thou sha't perceive, that thou dost no less wrongfully in hurtovercome evil with good: I mean, by ing another, than other do in hurting thee. Here if we would steadfastly fasten our by using him friendly, that hath shewed foot; hereunto if we would earnestly tra-himself thy most cruel foe. Now go fortop of innocency. For the first degree thereof is to offend no man: the next to least to will and wish well to all; the third us, and in their place plant virtues: like unto the husbandmen, that first use to shrubbe and root out the thorns, brambles

TESTIMONY OF AN AGED CLERGYMAN

be all honour and glory. Amen.

Mobile, February 26th, 1848.

Right Rev. and dear Sir:—By the Canon of the General Convention, it is required of every Clergyman, who is not regularly settled in a parish, to report to his bishop at "every annual convention," "the occasional services he may have performed. and if he has performed no such services, the causes or reasons which have prevented the same." By long and incurable sickness. I have been, for the last two years, deprived of the exalted privilege of preachng the ever-blessed gospel, and during the last year especially, I have not only been unable to engage in any public services whatever, but not even to attend upon me with the desire, and given me the abilithem, except in a very few instances. My ly, to "do what I could," for his praise life, indeed, has been most wonderfully and to Hisglory. To these already extend-preserved, already twelve months longer ed remarks, I will only add, that the mystethan I had any good reason to expect; but rious " power of the Cross is to be learned preserved, I trust, for some wise purpose, under the Cross." Most true have I found inscrittable to us. In private, for the spe- this declaration of the sninted Bishop Wilson cial gratification of friends, I have united in to be, in my own case, and with my whole matrimony one couple in Vermont, and heart and soul do I feel bound to thank God, haptized one infant in Massachusetts; and, that in all the troubles, trials, and afflictions, of since my return to Mobile, have united in which I have been called to partake, I have matrimony four couple, and baptized six been enabled, through grace, ever cheerfully infants. These are all the ministerial acts to resign my will to that of our once cruciwhich I have performed; and as, in all field, but now exalted Saviour, and to know human probability, this will be my last offi- that "all things work together for good" to cial communication to you, so I trust that a those who are "looking unto Jesus," and to few remarks upon my views of "gospel whom, also, belong "all things," whether truth and order," (suggested at your own "present, or to come." And most unrequest) may not be unacceptable on the waveringly do I believe, that He, by whose present occasion. I am now, Rt. Rev. Sir, grace "I am what I am," is able to keep

cheering, life giving truths or doctrines, which, when in health, it was my delight publicly to proclaim, and the preaching of which "most chiefly" I do not now regret For, although I do not, by any means, lightly esteem what is called "the discipline of position,-subordinate to the cardinal and fundamental doctrine of salvation by Christ them.

thereunto. And the principal point of godliness is (as thou hast declared even now very web) to know God only: to Apostles' preacting was, "Christ and Him only as the chief felicity: to crucified,"—Christ and the resurrection. And, for the purpose of making Himself purchases, &c. I have a savice with them, thus known, as the Saviour of the world, and to "gather into one" all who should believe in His name, he established a church, when they embark, as they may set sail before organized a ministry, and ordained sacraments and ordinances, which were to be perpetuated to the end of the world, as means to an end, namely salvation for all who would place their entire trust in Him. While, therefore, we teach that both doctrine and discipline are to revolve around difficult at first to get a hearing from the vast therefore ought to avoid them as a posti- tion to "lost men," and instruct them to so small as pace. Some are running in one direclence, as the venom, and most contagious look unto Jesus, as Moses did the Israelius enemies of our soul and salvation. The to the brazen serpent, we may comblently our instructions to the saving of the soul. But when, as it is to be feared, it is and has been too frequently the case, that the and author of our dwelling in this wide Church is exhibited rather than Christ as ject; at once there is a silence; and a sound of frame of the world; the name of brother the source and reservoir of salvation, and bush! there is a Ciergyman speaking, spreads her sacraments and ordinances unduly ex. from one end to the other. alted into the room and place of fuith alone in his blood—a faith engendered through enment; (I speak now of ships litted out by Government); the hind part is for the single wothe direct and continued agency of the Holy Ghost; then, I say, it is to be feared that with generally a separate hatch-way leading the souls of men may perish everlastingly, into it; the midships are occupied by the mar-O. Sir, as there is nothing which can save the soul but "the blood of Jesus," so there is no kind of preaching which so deeply interests the deprayed and deceifful heart, and "pricks" the conscience of the most hardened Infidel, as the simple story of the sufferings and death of the Son of God, for a self-trained and guilty world; especially, when the sould from the other, with seats attached. There are sick-hospitals fore and aft. The people in the suffering the same manner; the berths are upper and lower, tanged along the sides of the ship; the tables run through the middle, dividing the one sole from the other, with seats attached. There are sick-hospitals fore and aft. The people in the same manner; the berths are upper and lower, tanged along the sides of the ship; the tables run through the middle, dividing the one sole from the other, with seats attached. There are sick-hospitals fore and aft. The people in the same manner; the berths are upper and lower, tanged along the sides of the ship; the tables run through the middle, dividing the one sole from the other. told by one who has experienced in his own which is termed the Captain, and transacts hosam, their converting efficiency and range all the business, such as getting the provisions, bosom, their converting efficacy and renewing power. Let the Church, then, be main have to preserve order, and to carry out the tained in her complete integrity, her divine regulations of the Commissioners, and the inforth and exhibited in their full proportions, cleanliness of the floors, &c. and proper place, canons and rubricks regularly observed; but let them not be substithe Spirit of Christ. For, "we are saved the strict observance of their moral conduct, by faith alone, and not by works"—any show them that a good character is all they help, as much as in us lieth, all men; at by faith alone, and not by works' - any name of gods, he they in heaven or in earth, perils, a M. temptations, easy to be (which is accounted the chief and perilect or worshipped in temptes, in divers shapes overcome, ready to yield to every light est) is to do good even to our enemies dence of the existence of such a faith, let and weeds, out of their lay-land and un-looked to; and then each where therein scatter and throw into the womb of the earth good and fruitful seeds, to bring forth good fruit in their due season. Likewise let us do. For first let us labour forth primarily, and chiefly, in demonstra- religious differences, &c. but that they must ention of the Spirit, and with power," the to root out froward and corrupt lusts; and afterward plant holy and fit conditions for formers, and Bible-Martyrs, our Church Christian hearts. Which, if they be waterwould arise, at once, from the dust of her present humiliation, and shine, with a true Then my object is to induce education: I light, throughout the length and breadth of state the importance of seizing such a favouraed, and fatted with the dew of God's word, and nourished with warmth of the Holy Ghost, they shall bring forth doubtless the most plentiful fruit of immortality and the land; and all men, wherever the Gost ble opportunity as a four months' voyage, with blessed life; which God hath by Christ pel is thus proclaimed, would seize the time hanging on their hands; and after a little skirts" of her ministers, and say, "we will prepared for his chosen, before the foundations of the world were laid. To whom go with you, for we have heard that God is

And here, permit me humbly to bear my dying testimony to the truth and power of the Gospel, as sufficient to sustain the sinner in protracted sickness and pain, and in view of a speedy departure to the World of Spirits, from whence no one has ever yet returned to disclose to us the awful secrets of Eternity - I do humbly & rejoice in home of the glory of God," through faith alone in the atoning merits of our blessed Redeemer. And while I may, I trust, and do bless God for having permitted me, through his grace. to work many years in His vineyard; still this and all other "works" for the saving of my soul, appear to me now, more than ever, as "filthy rags;" and yet, I may also I trust, and do bless God for having inspired standing, as it were, on the confines of two that which I have committed unto Him, and worlds, and as I look forward to the future, to bring me, at last, in safety, to that "land On Monday morning early I go on bailed again.

Truly, your sincere and affectionate friend, SAM'L S. LEWIS. To the Rt. Rev. N. H. Conns. D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of Alabama. Southern Churchman.

VISITING EMIGRANT SHIPS. From a letter by the Rev. Mr. Childs, of De-vonport, in the Church Colonial Chronicle.

I will just give you a faint idea of an emi-grant ship and the emigrants, and then proceed to speak of my work of labouring amongst The emigrants are drawn from all parts and talk here and there with some, but cannot work out a system till they are all collected on board. I am obliged to watch them narrowly I can commence my labours, if the wind be fair. On the morning after their embarkation, I go on board, and take with me my boxes of Bibles, Prayer-books, packets of tracts, school-books, &c. The moment I get on board I procure the mess-list, which I copy, and then go below between decks to proceed to work. It is most multitude (between 200 and 300) crowded into tion, some in another; one pushing you this way and another that; all is confusion; no one knows his place as yet; all is strange to them; many were never on hoard ship before; some sea-sick, and in fact it is like a Babel. I then stand and address them just to gain their attention, tell them who I am, and what is my ob-

The ship itself is divided into three compartmen, separated by a sort of Venetian screen, ly instituted ordinances and sacraments set structions of the surgeon-such as seeing to the

Inted, in part or in whole, for the faith of state my rishes as to what they should do, Christ, or 'Justification by faith alone' in give them advice as to their conduct during the Him for salvation,—and that, too, a faith which has been begotten and sustained by With the single women, I caution them as to works-in any sense, as the procuring cause. have to depend on, warn them against titletattle, &c. and taking away each other's char-"good works" be constantly enjoined, as dogether after breaktast in the morning, to have absolutely necessary, and multiplied and Prayers and read the Lessons, &c. for the day. maintained to any extent, - for the Com- I then get one to paste up a Churchman's Almandment is, "Be ye perfect, even as God manac; but I have not time to give you a full is perfect." If, then, in a word, all who are description of all. They all with one accord religion, and of our beloved Church, and set different parts, have different practices, habits, deavour to sink these, at least for a time, I then "old fashioned" doctrines of our early Re- proceed to investigate the con ition of each mess, and ask each individual three questions, Can you read ? Have you a Bible ? Have you a

difficulty, overcome all obstacles, and set them to work about it. Say, Anne Bawden and Elizabeth Frewin, will you undertake to teach the rest?' 'Yes, sir;' and thus I go through the whole stip, inducing education, and giving them advice as to employing their time &c. It frequently happens that both the parents of families cannot read : I then urge on them the duty of learning, not only

sake, but on account of their children; I point out to them the position they will be in. Now, I say, 'you are leaving England for the sake of your temporal advantage, and if, when you get into the Colony, you have a good offer to go up far into the interior, I am ure you will avail yourself of it; what will you do then? you will have no house of Prayer to go to, no teachers for yourselves or children; if you cannot read you will not be able to teach your children, and what will be the consequence? Ignorance of God and of the way of salvation. Talking to them after this manner rouses them, and they begin to feel the necessity of making an effort. Many parents I have

With the Irish Roman Catholics, through God's blessing, I have been most successful in inducing education and circulating the Scriptures. An Irishman will almost universally refuse at the first to do either of these; but by the method that I pursue, I have been by the Divine blessing most successful. The Equestrian, for South Australia sailed vesterday. I was on hoard her on Thursday, March 9th, and went through her in the order l'always purcame forward before I left, and said, Sir, we wish you to come out again to see us, but fear you may not ; we request that you will allow us all to shake hands, with you, and to thank

you for your kindness.
The Westminster is here, and the people go on ho ard tomorrow (Saturday); they wish mo to come out to them on Sunday, and to give them a service; which I shall (D. V.) if I can get rid of a cold which I caught on Wednesday, when in the Sound on board the Equestrian

and the section has a property of the policy

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to go through the thip. The Addicate also ! salled this week. I visited a poor Scotch boy who died on board her; he was a most inter esting lad, and in a very happy state of mind he was most grateful, as also his father, for my

The Bereau.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1848.

The Anniversary Meeting of the CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY was held in Exeter Hall, London, on Tuesday the 2nd of last month. There was, as usual, one Meeting in the morning, and another in the evening-We have been furnished with a report of the proceedings of the morning Meeting, from which we have made a few selections to feature in the period at which the Society the Society's existence, and it is therefore contemplated to mark its first JUBILER by some appropriate course of proceeding.

The report read to the Meeting furnished abundant proof of the blessing of God attending the Society's labours. The diminution of its pecuniary resources will, it may be hoped, be only temporary, and returning commercial prosperity will open fresh sources of supply to the treasury of this noble

It is a gratifying circumstance to recordthough not as if it was a strange thing, for no one of those who knew Bishop Sumner expected any thing else—that His Grace the Archbishop of Conterbury who, since his elevation to the Primacy of all England, has necepted the office of Vice-Patron to the Society, came forward to declare his unalthe best of those various means. God has set light of his Gospel through the world." The of Madras-the Hon, and Rev. Baptist Noel-Sir Thomas Dyke Acland-the Revds. Edward Jones (Missionary from Sierra Leone) Francis Close (of Cheltenham) and Edward Bickersteth (for many years one of the Society's Secretaries.) The Most Revplatform, by Clergymen and Laymen who count it an honour to be followers of HENRY VENN, THOMAS SCOTT, CHARLES SIMEON, JOSIAH PRATT, LORD TEIGHMOUTH, WILLI-AM WILBERFORCE, THOMAS FOWELL BUXothers whose names are held in honour ninong God's children, because they were followers of Christ, and diligent clausurers in carrying on the work of sending the Gospel to those destitute of its countless blessings.

And now we cannot suppress the remark -adverting to the subject upon which we were led to write editorially in our last number-that the class of Churchmen to whose principles and mode of operation the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed his unbroken adhesion, are those whom the Bishop of Exeter would keep out of the ministry of the Church, if he could, and out of his Diocese when they have been admitted to her orders; and upon them, if he were successful, he would impose articles of belief which as scripturally informed scholars, as men of ceived during the preceding year (the falling wound sense, self-observation, and acquaintance with their fellow-mon, they cannot by any possibility admit. The Bishop of Exeter has sufficiently declared his mind to enable us to say that he attempts to require, of Candidates for Orders, and of Clergymen seeking admission to cures in his Diocese. views with regard to certain effects produced in baptism, of which the bulk of selfobservant men never found any trace in themselves, and the existence of which in children is practically denied by every judicious parent and schoolmaster. However regularly baptized, and trained up in strict Churchmanship, the child, we know. chows depravity and not grace uppermost; and the bunches of birch-twigs and other in struments of castigation which those parents who do not profess to be wiser than Solomon find they cannot do without, would cry aloud if they had voices, against the assertion of may spiritual concerning in the child at its hap.

Advantage is taken, in the confroversy on the supposed efficacy of haptism, of the term " regenerate" which is found in the baptismal formulary of the Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury himself, who has no hesitation upon the use of the term in that connection, describes it, however, as one which "has neither been accurately defined in Scripture, nor restricted to one cense in of a dergyman than the duty of a layman, of the common language of divines." He is led to make this remark, in his work on " Apostolical Preaching," by adverting to the danger which may arise from "addressning a congregation collectively as regenerate;" the "very possible" danger

west that they should imagine something more to be necessarly included in that metaphor, to be necessary included in which they were than the change of state in which they were vilaced by haplism; and so be fulled into a fall-fadious security, without examining thanselves les to the important fact, whether they have those marks which accompany a fnew cres- that which is his purpose and desire—every be better or more worthy in us than to employ

lure. Hawever abused the reliance on any virine of the opus operatum may be, it is not sufficient to trust that such absurdity must necessarily preserve men from adopting it. The confidence in the rite of circumcision and other externals among the Jews of old, the abuse of baptism itself by some mistaken Chrislians in the fourth and fifth centuries, and of that ceremony, together with extreme unction, in the flomish church, and the unwarrantable notions which (it is to be feated) are too often associated with the Lord's supper still, are lamentable evidence of the facility with which mankind run away from realities to ceremonies, and content themselves with the shadow of the spiritual substance.

As we have here quoted a passage from the

Archbishop's work with which we fully concur, we purpose, in order to deal fairly, adding another immediately following the above, to which we me not prepared to subscribe without qualification -in this number, if space shall allow; otherwise in our next. lay before our readers. It is an interesting The work from which we quote is dated " Eton, Feb. 20, 1817." Thirty one years has arrived that, though this is only its forty have since passed, and Dr. Sumner, as a eighth Anniversary Meeting, yet in reality Presbyter, a Bishop, and now as Primate this year will complete the fiftieth year of of all England, has maintained and continues to hold close fellowship with the class of Churchmen generally designate (as "Evan. gelicel"-the class who would have serious difficulty in the examination-room at Exeter or Bishopstowe. The Bishop of Exeterdoes not disguse his aversion to that class of Churchmen, their principles, and their mode of operation. Notwithstanding the adhesion of his late Metropolitan, and nearly all the Bench of English Bishops to the Church Missionary Society, Bishop Philipotts withholds his patronage from it. When, therefore, we find him using his authority to the exclusion from his Diocese of those men who cannot satisfy him on the subject of baptism, -and his influence to the establishment of all that latitude in the judging of Clergymen's opinions which may enable him to impose his own sense of the Church's doctered attachment to it as to one "amongst trine upon those who come under his examination, we are justified in taking the alarm, in motion for the purpose of diffusing the land earnestly praying that not his counsels, but those of Prelates like His Lordship's speakers on the occasion were the Earl of Metropolitan may prevail. We do not dis-Chichester—the Bishops of St. Asaph and guise that we could not indiscriminately adept all the views set forth by Dr. J. B. Sumner; but we can confide in the sincerity of his desire that none may be shut out from the ministry of the Church of England who hold the doctrines of the reformers on the sacraments, and that those should be excluderend Chairman was surrounded, on the ed whose leanings are towards romanism on the one hand, or neology on the other.

To the two extracts which we subjoin, from the grave and serious addresses of the Archbishop and Mr. Noel, we add one of a somewhat exhilarating character from a TON, DANDESON COLTES and hundreds of speech by the Rev. Francis Close, of Cheltenliam. He remarked upon the futility of the objection sometimes raised against the Church Missionary Society, on the ground of its having carried on so many of its operations without the immediate superintendence of Bishops, comparing therewith the history of the propagation of Christianity in the earliest days of the Church. Perhaps his language may not be generally approved; but the truth of his remark, as applicable to the Society, cannot be denied.

> -CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- The income of this Society during the past year amounted to £101.293, 16, 3, Expenditure £98,408, 1, 4, The year's income falls below that of last year by the sum of £15 534. 2, S. which deficiency is, indeed, partly accounted for by the absence of such large legacies as were reyet after carefully analysing the proceeds of the various sources of supply, it is found that in what may be termed the permanent income of the Society, there is a deficiency to the amount of £3,788, 14, 3. "Considering the commercial difficulties of the last year, and the large demands of the famine upon the charity of the nation, it may appear that the diminution of income is not greater than might have been reasonably expected, and that it argues no diminution in the zeal or confidence of the supporters of the Society." The Committee The Committee have arrived at the conclusion that "it will be impossible, until there be a prospect of a permanent increase of income, to send out any fresh missionaries, except to supply actual and pressing vacancies.

The Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and presided until, as His Grace expressed himself "other duties, not of so pleasing a nature, required his attention elsewhere." We subjoin he address delivered by him in opening the proceedings :

THE ARCHBISHOF OF CANTERBURY, Who Was received on rising with much applause, said, for any testimony you may think proper to slow of your good opinion of me; but I shall e still more obliged to you if you will follow that testimony up by an carnest prayer that I may continue to deserve your good opinion. (Applance) And now before commencing the proceedings of the day, allow me to say a few words with regard to the metives which have induced me to consent to the wish of your No ble President, and occupy to-day that chair he has beretofore so worthily filled. (Appleuse.) I would first begin by stating what is not my motive-what is not my reason for so consenting to occupy this chair on this occasion. a not because I consider it more to be the duty the business of a layman, to preside over a Meeting or Society which has for its object the conversion of the heathen, and the diffusion of the Gospel of Christ amongsteall people. (Applause.) I consider it to be quite as mucl the duty of one class of Christians as another and in one sense I would say that situation would be more properly filled by one who is not a clergyman; for all Christians must have the same desire, and be animated by the same zeal in the objects of such a Society-that of promoting the glory of the God whom they sarve, and the Savigur in whom they fruit. (Applause.). And the clergyman has daily op-portunities of showing zeal, and furthering

day he has the opportunity of setting before his fellow-Christians the way of salvation, while such opportunities do not belong to the layman -he is necessarily, precluded from those offices which belong to the ministers of the Church and because he is precluded from those oppor tunities of serving his God and glorifying his Saviour-and it would be sad indeed if he were prevented from all opportunities-all other opportunities of expressing the feelings which animate his heart, and fulfilling those wishes and desires by which he is so strongly animated (applause); therefore I should say he is not recluded from searching out those fresh open-ugs through which the Gospel may be adnitted to others who have not vet known the blessings of that light which happily enlightens us in this land. I should say, then, that he is not precluded from using his fortune and his influence for that purpose, or from doing that which you, my Lord, have so nobly done, viz., assisting by your advice and coun-sels the operations of this Society. (Applause.) And, in truth, we shall never meet the wants r supply the spiritual necessities of the people of this country, still less of those of other lands unless we can enlist the layman in the cause as well as the clergyman, and include all men in the belief that they are equally concerned in the interests of the Church to which they belong, and the propagation of the religion they profess, and act together, as though there was no diversity of operation. There is still the same spirit and desire influencing all of usto make known to all mankind that one Lord. one faith, and one haptism which we all profess, and which to know is eternal life. (Ap-"Thus I have briefly shown what is not the

reason for my consenting to occupy this chair o-day; and now a few more words will tell you what is my motive. That motive is, that might give this public pledge and assurance of what I consider to be the duty of that high station in the Church to which, by the providence of God, I have been so unexpectedly called. (Much applause.) I am very happy to find that the directing concurs with me i thinking that that station can have no othe bject except the promotion of God's glory by the propagation of his Gosnel, (Applause, It has pleased God to place the Church of this nation in a position of great honour and dignity—and for what purpose? Personal advantage aggiandizement? It can only and individual be, that that station and dignity shall be used or his honour and in furtherance of his sacred will. (Applause.) It should be our duly, is the position which I fill, and I hope it is my object, to look around me and see how I can est promote this his Divine purpose; and it so I find before me a vast and important machine,-I find a great and complicated, bu at the same time a simple apparatus already in operation, doing that which it must be my firs desire and wish to do, and enabling me to co operate in doing that, which by my own indi-vidual exertions I could not hope to succeed in I find this Society already established and in full operation in its work of propagating the glory of God in this and in all other countries. (Applause.) I find its operations extending to the North, to the South, to the East and to the West; I find its principles agreein; with that Church to which I belong; I find it proceedings guided by wisdom and by Christian zeal, and I find that the blessing of God is beslowed on its work. (Applause.) Therefore if I had never before given any assistance t this Society, it would be my duty to do so now (Applause.) And, if I have hitherto assisted it to the best of my ability, it now becomes my luty to redouble my exertions. (Applause Here, then, you see the reason why I consent-ed to occupy the chair to-day, that the friends of this Society may have my public pledge and ssurance, that I consider it amongst the best of those various means God has set in motion for the great purpose of diffusing the light of his Gospel through the world. (Applause: After thus explaining the reasons why I have consented for once to supersede your Noble President, I will not occupy your time by any private considerations, or other matters, except such as belong to the proper business of the day, and will now, therefore, entreat our Secretary to read the Report of the proceedings of the past year." (The Most Rev. Prelate

was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.)

The following extract is selected from an

address by the Hon, and Rev. Baptist Noel, at the same anniversary :- " We are told by Noble Lords and Right Reverend Bishops, and by godly ministers of the Gospel, that the nation is running fast into Infidelity. What do we do to prevent so dire a catastrophe? We send our few feeble missionaries,-feeble in numbers, I mean,-for feeble they are for such a gigantic work. Let me ask you what is the force required to bring this nation to Christ, supposing him to grant his blessing as we have ever seen it granted to painful and prayerful efforts? Point out to me when it was ever with-held from painful and prayerful efforts. and then we might be warranted to fear i again; but if you cannot noint it out-it throughout all history we see that painful and prayerful efforts always bring his blessing, - and supposing that those efforts were made in spirit, what is the force required to oring India to happiness, in alliance with the Saviour? If heaven would give us back its spiritual warriors,—if heaven would again our forth on this earth the men who laboured in the spiritual vinevard for God and for his creatures,-then, indeed, we would have a force in the field which would be invincible. If any in the spirit of Noah stood among us,—that holy man who heeded not the railing of a wicked world for the space of 120 years-if Abraham were with us, who did not shrink, when God asked the sacrifice, to make the sacrifice, to which life itself was as a mere trifle -- the sacrifice of his well-heloved son-if Moses were here, who shrunk not from turning his back upon the fascinations of a court when a noble duty was to be achievedif David, who ever acted with such devotedness to the Giver of all good, stood amongst is :- then we should be marshalled in might. I we saw among Prime Ministers such a man as Daniel (applause), - a man of Christian character, who acted in his high office with such integrity that his enemies found it impossible to impeach any one act of his, -a man who appropriated himself to his God; and perhaps, if, nobler than them all, if still Paul could stand amongst us, as he once stood before the people of Athens, and before the merchant princes of Corinth (applause),-who stood up, he cared not where, when he could make the name of his Master known-endowed with all the tenderness of a woman, but also with the strength of a lion-who could lay down all the honours heaped upon him in name of Christ might be glorified—we would have a noble leader then; but as things are, as those persons cannot be given up by heaven, where they are ministering at God's footstool eternally; as we cannot obtain such assistance from heaven, then the carth must do its best. (Applause.) Let earth give up its best to the holy work. Cod made us and all which we enjoy. God asks our services. He condescends employ this vile earth in his own glorious service, and the earth should respond to the call, and give him all he condescends to ask How can we employ our means to more advan-

that which God has been pleased to give us, | ment was returned by Mr. Clugston, who is, in a manner to secure the everlasting happiness of our fellow-creatures, by bringing them to him, through a knowledge of his well-beloved Son, the Lord Jesus Christ."

The Rev. Francis Close (as referred to at the lose of the above editorial remarks) said :-The Gospel was propagated throughout all Syria in this irregular manner, and on the nersecution of Stephen a great number of preachers arose. Antioch was taken, and when they saw a great number of converts, men and women, and when they saw the grace of God, they stamped the Episcopal authority upon it, and showed it to be the Church of Christ. How correctly are we treading in the footsteps of the apostles and the repliets! This is what we have been doing for these fifty years. We went forth to Western Africa without a hishop, and I am sorry to say we have no bishop there still. But does it not show what our feelings are about our eccle siastical system? But for this Society there never would have been Episcopacy in India at all. It is honoured by the Venns and others, whose grandsons are amongst us. It was these men, and the founders of the Church Missionary Society, who commenced the colonial Episco which now swells itself, like the frog in the fable, and tells us we are an irregular people, and have nothing to do with them. answer to all this trash is that God Almighty, in the order of his providence, has blessed our simple missionaries, who went out authenticated by nobody, but who, sent out by a few prayerful men, went to Western Africa and New Zealand; and on one occasion at the Mansion-house, I suggested to the Bishop himself, who, when he went out, dol not view us as he does now, that if we had not been there without a bishop, there would have been no diocese to go to ; and that the Covernor of the country, instead of being invited to breakfast with a converted chief, would have probably formed a breakfast for him."

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY. The sixty eighth Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held on the 25th of last month, the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. The income during the year was £2,521, 12, 1, Payments £2,539, 8, 2. Thirty five of Her Majesty's ships had been supplied with Scriptures, the Steam Packets of the North American, and the Peninsular and Oriental Companies had been furnished at reduced prices, boutmen on the canals, sailors on shore and affort were visited by agents with a view to their being induced to provide themselves with copies of the Scriptures; garrison-chapels, barrack-rooms, tegimental schools, and military hospitals had been supplied. The total number of Bibles and Testaments issued during the year was 17.813. The Archbishop of Canterbury had consented to become a Vice-President

of the Society. The Hon. Captain Maude, with reference to the gratifying result of the Society's operaamong mariners, made the following appeal on the hehalf of our mercantile navy; "men," he said, " who, I am informed, are lost to the extent of 2,000 every year on our own coasts. About two years ago, I happened to witness a heavy gale, in the month of Angust, when any one would least suspect danger from such a cause. I was staying at a watering-place on the east-coast of England, when a tempestuous gale overteek the unfortunate colliers and coasters. I connot state positively the numher of vessels which were lost that day on the Goodwin Sands, but I myself witnessed the destruction of several. With the aid of my glass I could plainly see the poor unfortunate mer, at the mast-heads; presently only one mast could be seen, with the men clinging to it; and at last the ressel disappeared. It was a fearful sight; and the question is, what had we done for those unfortunate creatures Had we assisted in distributing the Bible amongst them, and thus preparing them for their last moments? That was not the time for such an effort; no boat could then reach them; but let us not omit in future to do all that we can on behalf of persons who are exposed to such dangers. The great reflection which occurs to my mind is this,—whatever may be said of a death-bed repentance on hore, where everything is quiet, and persons frequently have time to reflect, what can one say of a mast-head repentance, or a repentance on a shoal, with a fearful gale breaking upon it? What opportunity for pausing or reflections can there be under such circumstances? Does not the consideration powerfully call upon us to work while it is called to-day,' and to prepare these poor creatures, so far as we are able, for their last moments, that they may have that consolation which cometh from

We have placed on our 4th page an extract from another address delivered on the occasion of this Anniversary, under the head of "The Bible among Seamen."

Our readers in this city will take an inerest, not unmixed with pain, in reading the subjoined address which was last week aresented to the Rev. John Clugston. formerly of the Church of Scotland and latey of the Free Church, signed by a number of the most respectable residents in this city. not members of the congregation which has till lately enjoyed the pastoral care of this valued Minister. Many of the signatures are those of members of the Church of England and the occasion is one which does call forth the sympathies of all who appreciate diligent labour in the ministry, carried on, during seventeen years in this city, in the spirit of self-denying love, largeness of heart, and unlimited benevolence.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR. "Attached to other religious bodies than

that to which you have ministered long and faithfully, we cannot allow you to depart from among us, without assuring you how general is the feeling of respect for your character entertained by the members of our

mixed community. "We regret that any causes should unhapoily have arisen to interrupt your ministraions in this city.-With such matters we presume not to meddle, but as dwellers in a and so scantily provided with Ministers of God's word, we cannot but deplore the loss of one, whose worth has been tested, whose diligence has been approved, and who enjoys a good report of all men, yea and of the truth itself. Nor can we refrain from expressing our sense of the benefits conferred by Mrs. Clugston upon the poor of whatever creed, by her untiring and systematic labours of love. Long, we doubt not, will she be remembered by the friendless, the father. less, and the widow. " We request your acceptance of the ac

companying taken of our regard, and, commending you and your family to the Provi dence and Grace of God, we bid you, affec-"Quebec, April, 1848." tionately, FAREAVRIA.."

An affectionate answer in acknowledg-

probably, at this time, on board the vesse which is to carry him to his native land.

It does not come within our province to offer remarks upon the circumstances under which the pastoral connection between this worthy Clergyman and his flock has been severed. If it were, the opportunity would be inviting for a review of the operation of the unmitigated voluntary principle. The separation having taken place, we can only wish and pray that the cause of Gospe truth and mutual good-will among the members of Christ's body on earth may be effectually promoted as regards those with whom he has had to part, and that to himself a sphere of labour may open in the land whither he is bound, calling into full exercise the valuable qualifications of the Pastor, and soothing to hose feelings of pain, which are inseparable from the severance of the ties which have been broken.

DISCIPLINE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC Chunch.—It is a very gratifying duty we perform in stating, with reference to the article respecting Priest Bermingham in our last number, that this ecclesiastic has been suspended by the R. C. Bishop Kennedy, logether with the Rev. John Kenvon, of l'emplederry, for a similar offence; another Priest-A. Nolan, of Monsea, had been suspended some time previously.

Lord's DAY Non-Observance.-The eremony of laying the corner-stone of the iew Roman Catholic Church in St. John's suburbs took place on the last Lord's Day afternoon. We know nothing about the peculiar solemetties of the occasion, accordng to the practices of the Church of Romes and it would require no remark from us, if it had taken place on an ordinary week-day, or if the observance had been confined to the spot on which the building is in progress of erection. But the Lord's DAY was chosen for a procession through the streets, from the R. C. Cathedral, at the time of our Church service, to the site of the new Church, with the noisy music of severa bands, going, and likewise returning, which, from 3 past 3 till after 6 in the evening, caused a painful interruption to that stillness which Protestants consider the only character suitable to the sacred day which God has commanded us to keep holy; and we think this mode of celebrating such an event to be an infringement upon the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subects attached to the reformed faith.

A similar violation of the rights of Profesants took place, we are informed, at Montreal on Sunday before last, when the Image of the Virgin, in accordance with a vow made to that effect by the R. C. Bishop of Montreal, was carried in procession to the chapel of Bonsecours, annulst similar interruption to the solumnity of the day, and disregard of our privileges.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diorese of Queber. INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. At the meeting of the CESTRAL BOARD of the Isc. Circucii Society which was held at Montreal, on the 17th of May, there were pre-

The LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL, President, in the Chair.
The Revds. Dr. Bernuse, V. P., C. B.

FLEMING, V. P., W. T. LEACH, W. THOMPSON, J. FLANAGAN, W. B. BUND, Dr. FAL-LOON, C. BANCROFF, A. W. MOUNTAIN, Secretary.
Hon. A. W. COCHRAR, V. P., Col. Wil-

Esq., Treasurer, and Capt. Mattlans, T. B. Anderson, Esq., Treasurer, and Capt. Mattlans.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary.

The Treasurers' accounts were laid upon the table, shewing a balance of £205 10 10 for the general purposes of the Society, after the investment of £125 in Bank Stock; and of £17 18 9 from the Widows' and Orphans' fund after the investment of £348 9 11—he-sides the sum of £125 1 11 received by the in the several departments of trade and Treasurer at Quebec, from England, for the Orphans of Missionaries of the Society for the 'ropagation of the Gospel, who died of fever

last year. The Treasurer at Montreal announced the receipt of a legacy of £100 from the late Cirrer Justice Reip.

A report from the Lay Committee of the So riety was read by their Chairman, the Hon. A. W. Cochran, and adopted :- The report re commended, among other measures, a plan for he hetter preservation and management of the Lands of the Society, by the appointment of Sub-Committees in the different Missions in which the lands are situated.

The following grants were made upon the ecommendation of the Finance Commercia 1. £12 10 to the Rev. J. Scott, towards he purchase of a globe in his Mission.

2, £7 10 to the Rev. J. Pyke, towards the completion of the fence of the Church and Burying Ground at Vaudreuil-payable when the whole amount of subscriptions in the Mission shall have been paid over to the District Treasurer.

3. £20 to the Rev. I. P. White, towards the liquidation of a debt upon the Parsonage House at Chambly,—upon the same condition

as the preceding.
4. £10 to the Rev. J. Flanagan, towards the completion of the new Church at Terrebonne.

5. £10 to Mr. W. Walker, towards defraying his expenses as Lay Reader, acting under License from the Bishop, in the township of Dudswell. 6. £12 10 towards a parsonage at Bourg

Louis, payable whenever a Clergyman resident in the Mission shall signify his intention of occupying the building which has been put

7. £10 towards the enlargement of the Parsonage at St. Sylvester, payable upon the completion of the proposed addition.

8. The Treasurer at Quebec was authorized to add, from the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, hands from the Society for the Propagation of of £200; and further to add yearly to the interest therefrom accruing such an amount as shall have attained the age of 18 years, at which period the value in Debentures of We quote from the European Times: 1 11 to be paid to them.

ferent District Associations upon the Resolutions of the Society for the Propagation of the Cospel.

A report was also presented by the Book and Tract Committee, recommending that Prayer Books should be placed in the hands of the clergy in the country for sule, the proceeds to be accounted for to the Society—and that tracts should also be given to them for gratuitous distribution-and further that the books in the Depository should be sold at cost and charges. This report was adopted, and it was agreed that the arrangement entered into with Mrs. Walton for keeping the Depository he continued .- The books and tracts ordered last year have only arrived this spring. There is a large supply, therefore, on hand at the Depository, Great St. James? Street, Montreal.

The following Gentlemen, being contributors of £12 10, or annual Subscribers of 25% or upwards, were elected members of the Cor-

The Revds. W. Thompson, C. Bancroft, C. Forest, J. Ramsay, J. J. S. Mountain, J. Johnson, A. Balfour, R. Whitwell, C. B. Fleming, I. Hellmuth, W. Morris, W. Abbatt. D. Robertson, and J. Pyke; —Dr. Badgley, Col. Wilgress, Judge Day, Hon. G. Pemberton, Hon. J. Stewart, and H. S. Scott, H. Burstall, W. F. Wood, Saxlon Campbell, C. Webber Smith, Rich. Lewis, Robert Hamilton, Stevens Baker, William Baker, Robert Mills, William F. Coffin, Robert Collis, D. Kinnear, Robert Mackay, P. C. Charlton,

and W. Bennett, Esqrs.
The following Gentlemen were appointed to form, with the Secretary, a Committee to prepare the Resolutions and make the necessary urangements for the Annual Meeting in July Revds, Dr. Bethune, W. R. Bond, C. Bancroft; Col. Wilgress, and Capt. Maitland.

The Meeting was then closed with the usual enediction.

PAYMENTS made to the Treasurer at Quebec. on account of the Isconvokated Chunch Society, in the month of May, 1848. May 6 Collection Rivière du Loup,

(en hant,) per Rev. N. Subn. to I July, 47....
Perry, W., Portneuf, Bapmal offering thre' Rev.

13s. St. Giles, 12s. Bd. St. Patrick's, 6s. 8d. St. Mary's, 10s. St. Margaret's, 5s. 0d. St. George's, 2s. 6d. St. Etienne, 10s. per Rev.

26 From the Three Rivers
District Association Rev. A. W. Mountain, 14 7 1

> £20 12 \$ T. Tarcon, Treasurer, Inc. Church Society.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Dr. Wight (should

have been acknowledged 3 weeks ago). No. 209 to 250; Rev. Dr. Barth, No. 111 to 215; Messis, E. L. Montigambert, No. 157 to 208; H. W. Welch, No. 209 to 260; Henry St. Aubin, No. 209 to 234.

Noral and Political Entelligence

Telegraph news of the arrival of the Steamship Udbernia at New York, was received on Saturday last, and was added to. oy further communications through the same medium, on Monday. At 9 o'clock in the evening of that day, however, the Extra which left Halifax on Thursday morning delivered the letter bags at the Quebec Post Office, and they were found to contain once more Willmer & Smith's European Times which, for some weeks. had come quite irregularly. We find it a great convenience, on the present necasion, to be enabled to make use of the materials furnished by the papers, without regard to the telegraphic condensation; and it is highly satisfactory to be enabled to report favourably of the aspect of things in the mother-country week," says the Eur. Times, "fresh gleams of hoje have manifested themselves commerce. Money is plentiful; and our letters from London last night state that it can be readily obtained at 3 to 31 per cent . . . The Corn markets through. out the United Kingdom, influenced by the splendid weather which prevails. have been very dull, and prices are gradualty on the decline. The manufacturing districts appear to continue improving. Although the market for English and Foreign Securities has fluctuated much during the week, prices are above our last quotations." The following is reported

as taken from Brown's Circular. Though in part of the corn market wheat has declined, vet Indian corn is in better demand for Ireland, and selling freely at 20s. a 28s. Meal, 12s. a 12s. 3d. Flour-Fresh American is scarce; the best cannot be quoted above 27s. to 27s. td. Sour, 24s. a 25s. Provisions-There is a steady business in Pork and beef, and prices are without change.

The Order of the Bath has undergone a

great modification, by being made to admit a large number of additional members whose claims to distinction arise not from eminence in the profession of arms, but from services ren dered in a civil capacity. Among the names of the newly admitted members we find those of Mr. Pakenham, Mr. James Brooke (the Rajah of Sarawak) Governor Light of Demerata, Commissary General Sir R. J. Routh, Mr. James Stephen of the Colonial Office, (all of them created Knights Commanders, which is the second grade of honour;) Mr. Chadwick, of the Sanitary Commission, Sir William Cole-brooke, late of New Brunswick, and Sir Rupert Denis George, of Nova Scotis, have received the honour of admission to the third grade, or Knight Companions of the same order. Sir William Colebrooke is appointed Governor-

in-Chief of British Guiana and its dependencies. Turning to the reports from the sister island, we find the state of affairs to be com--to the sum of £125 1 11 paid into his paratively tranquil; and from an answer which the Lord Lieutenant gave to an address the Gospel-such a sum as shall enable him to from the Dublin Corporation, it is to be conpurchase Government Debentures to the value cluded that the threatening of an outbreak is apparently removed: the reviving rumour of shall give the Orphans of the late Rev. R. an intention on the part, of Her Majesty to Anderson £12 10 per annum each, until they pay an early visit to Ircland spenks in confirmation of that viery of the state of things.

IRELAND .- The tenor of our nelvices from The Trensurerst Montreal was authorized to the sister kingdom during the past week is pay £12 10 quarterly to the Rev. E. G. interesting. The repeal movement is still Sutton, as Travelling Missionary, (. .) actively carried only and despite the cliecous. A report was presented from the Committee raging sentiments of His Excellency Lord to whom were referred the Reports of the dif-

BROKER.

Hall and the Confederation rooms in d'Olier ! street, Debin, are as determined as ever to secure the darling object of their agitation. The adhesion of Mr. Sharman Crawford to the ranks of the Protestant Repeal Association, lately brought into existence, and the very enthusiastic meeting of its members which was held a few evenings ago, all tend to demonstrate the possibility of Her Majesty convoking, ere long, an Irish Parliament in College green.
A London correspondent of one of the Dublin daily papers states, that it has been positively settled that the Queen shall visit Ireland during the course of the summer. The time named for the trip is the last week in July, or the first

Dublin, on Tuesday last.

Some progress has been made in the state trials this week. On Monday the plea of abatement in the case of Mr. Mitchell was argued before the Judges of the Queen's Bench. Their lordships gave their decision on Wednesday, which was adverse to the traverser; whereupon the Attorney General called upon Mr. Mitchell to plead forthwith. Mr. Mitchell 1. - e pleaded " not guilty."-Mr. Smith O'Brion's trial commences on Monday, and Mr. bleagher's on Tuesday .- Mr. Mitchell cannot

be tried till next term.

The special juries in the case of Mr. Mitchell were struck yesterday, and the Attorney General has made an application for a trial at bar, and that Easter term may be extended for the purpose. Mr. Mitchell did not oppose the

application.

The following is from Lord Clarendon's

ceply to the Dublin Corporation address. of I beg now to repeat what I said on a former occasion with reference to the same subject, that I entirely respect your convictions, and feel and that you look to the Repeal of the Union for the establishment of perfect peace, tranquil-lity and prosperity; and I doubt not you will believe me equally sincere when I declare my deliberate conviction, that consequences the severse of what you expect would flow from that measure, which must inevitably be attended by complete separation from England; and those who looked for increased prosperity, or even the maintenance of order and security to life and property under a different form of Govorrment, would, when too late, discover the fatal error they had committed.

41, therefore, deeply regret the continuation of popular excitement with respect to a measure that never can be obtained without a complete change in the policy of the statesmen and people of Great Rritain, and of the opinions of the ty, the intelligence, and the industry of Ireland.

64 trust that, as the danger of disturbance has now passed away, the exitement and alarm which it has created thronghout the country, will speedity subside; and I can, with sincere pleasure, give the assurance you ask of me, that the Government has reliance upon the people-for, by discountenancing as they have done, the offices a perseveringly made to mislead them, they have given the best proof of that loyalty and true allegiance which affords the surest foundation on which the existence of the Covernment can be based."

Live Evidention.—The passenger trade has greatly decreased this year in Sligo. And but Are connectively now offer themselves as emigrants, compared to the thousands who left our shores in the spring of 1817. This can be accounted for in many ways. The awful loss of life in those ships in which the fever broke of the deplorable condition of the survivorstheir sickness and misere—and the gloomy accounts sent home by them, have coterred many from emigrating. But there is a stronger check upon the people. The new pissenger regulations have added considerably to the price of the passage, and the people have less modey than last year. When the Comine and pestilence came, almost all who could leave the country did so .- S'igo Champion.

FRANCE.--Some French news will be found on our 4th page. We subjoin on article from the Correspondence of the Quebec

Mercury: The French journals are chiefly occupied with the proceedings in the National Assembly. An Executive commission has been appointed composed of five members of the National Assembly-M M. Arago, Garnier Pages, Marie, Lamartine & Ledra Rollin. The parties appointed have given general satisfaction, though Ledra Rellin is much disliked, yet it is considered better that he should be one of the Executive rather than allowed to be at large. Disturbances are said to have broken out at Tonlon, but reports from other parts of the provin-

War. Charras, Finance, Daelere, Justice, Crémieux.

just arrived here from Paris, to put the whole line of coast in a state of defence, and to mount guns on the detached forts, which are built a little way out at sea. The gates of the upper town are also to be repaired and fortified.

ITALY .- From Lombardy we are in hourly expectation of receiving news of a decisive engagement between Charles Albert and the

Austrians under the walls of Verona.

It is beyond doubt that the Austrians are in a most critical position, from which they can only be extricated by the opportune advance of Count Nugent, whose successes have, it is said, been checked by the coming up of the allies from the south, and the determined resolution of the people of the country through which he passes to resist his progress. But the most important event of the war has occurred It Rome. The repugnance of the Pope to declare war against Austria, the most Cathohe country of central Europe, has drawn much his Holiness the whole weight of popular fury. On the 1st and 2nd instant, a movement was got up at Rome to compel him to declare was against the Austrians, which he long resisted. The safety of the Pope, the cardinals, and indeed, the city itself being threatened-for the mob vowed they would set fire to it—the Pope at length yielded. The Ministry was dismissed, a new popular administration formed, and the i bzettern. The Count had become very unpopu-Terrorists became completely triumphant: The lar. concessions made are, that no priests shall in couragement given to volunteers amongst the tion of the intervention of Switzerland in the Roman youth to proceed to fight against the affairs of Italy, which he opposed.

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graph of the people had risen en misse and the credit of the Bonk of San Fernando, had dry goods and grocery establishment of Mr. dry goods and grocery establishment

The Journal des Dévats confirms the above. It appears that Rome has regularly rebelled against him, and the probability is that his the capital by a proclamation of the Captain-Holiness will be deposed as a temporal Prince. General. In fact, the entire executive authority appears to be exercised by the new ministry without any control on the part of the Pontiff .- European Times.

We have received letters of the 3rd, from ur correspondent at the head-quarters of the l'iedinontese army. The whole army had been under arms for three days and three nights, on the line of hills extending from Vallegio, in the Mincio, to Pontone, on the Upper Adige, but no attack on the part of the Austrians took Week in August.

The Protestant Repeal Association held its first meeting in the Music-hall, Abbey-street, and Pontone, and to cut off the retreat of Radetsky to the Tyrol as well as to turn Verona to the north. But our correspondent seems to think that the first movement will be against Peschiera, as the force before that place had just been strengthened with a large battery of artillery and two battalions of Savoyards. Semaphore.

VESICE .- An Austrian fleet has blockaded he port of Venice, causing great distress and excitement among the people of that city.

The Fenction Gazette of the 13th publishes a decree of the Republic, accepting the offer of the formation of a female battalion, who will be employed in tending the wounded, and all those military employments that may be effected without public display.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG .- The hostilities between Germany and Denmark, of which Schleswig has recently been the unhappy theatre, become more and more alarming. In spite of the reiterated assurances of the belligerent parties of their willingness to accept the mediation of friendly powers, and in spite of the actual steps taken by this country in order to render such mediation effective, there is no uppearance of any relaxation in the warlike operations of either party. No truce has been stablished, and the status quo has not been restored.

By the Hamburgh papers we learn that the Danish Government has declared in a state of blockade the ports, coasts and rivers, of the dates of the Kines of Prossia and Hanover, the Grand Dukes of Oldenburg and Mecklenburg, nd the Hanse towns of Hamburgh, Bremen and Lubeck, as well as such Danish ports as

may be occupied by their troops.

The Prussian troops have entered Jutland, and had occupied the fortress of Fredericia. on the Little Relt, which was surrendered without resistance, as the Danish troops had previously retited into the island of

We learn from the Borsonialle that the Landgrave William of Hesse, and Prince Prederick have forwarded a letter to the Prince Elector in which they state that they are about to leave Denmark and the Danish service. This is probably the prelude to a very highly satisfactory arrangement for the settlement of this nahappy dispute.

The Danes remained shut up in the island of Alsen up to the 4th instant, when it is positively stated that they withdrew to Zealand. Possian and allied atmy is at Weile, holding Printericia, the key of the little Belt in their

The Schleswin Holstein contest, as viewed by a Correspondent of "Evangelical Christen-dam" writing from the Shores of the Baltic -The feats expressed by your Danis's correspon-dent respecting the probable results from the accession of Frederick VII have been, alas prophetic. Civil war, with all its peculiar horrors, has been excited in that portion of his ominions in which he personally holds a heeditary ducal sway, but which, under the influence of Danish faction (or, perhaps, quite as probably, of Champagne), he was led, im-mediately on his succession, to at empt incorporating with the kingdom of Denmark, to which it never belonged. The duchies armed n defence of their threatened indepen fence. headed by the princes whose success, onal pretensions this incorporation would annihilate. Appeal was made to the German Diet to mo eet the German soil from Danish eneroachment and pronounce the indissoluble integrity of leswick-Holstein as one indivisible ducky The anneal was heard and answered, by Prussan, Hanoverian, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, and Oldenburg troops burrying to the aid of the invaded duchies. But while Prassia and Hanover were trying the effect of fineually remonstrates to the day to record the Bruce Mine. We have to-day to record the est daughter of the late Hon. A. Burriera and Strongs for the page of the late Hon. A. Burriera and est daughter of the late Hon. A. Burrie strance to change the councils of the Danish ! ministry (for the king is a cipher, if not a prisoner in their hands), bloodshed has begun. and that on no petty scale. Thirteen hundred souls (on both sides) are believed to have been sent to their great account on the 8th and 9th instant. The Prussians will, of course, now assume the offensive, in aid of their aggrieved allies of Sleswick-Holstein, and this will. most probably, be followed by an attack on the Baltic ports by the Danish navy. We are, therefore, in jeopardy every Lour of having our long-cherished outward peace disturbed, and, without any political fault of our own, being involved in the consequences of this senseless and unjustifiable attack by the King of Denmark, on the chartered rights of a part of his dominions, which is no more a Danish province than Hanover was an English one;

tinction of the male line. GERMANY .- Some news respecting this country will be found on our 4th page.

from the kingly Danish supremacy on the ex-

raving become connected with Denmark in a similar manner-viz., by the Duke of Hol-stein being called to the Danish throne, and

glean a few items of more recent date. The whole of Germany continues in an agitated state, and the report of the collection of an army of 50,000 men between Bamberg and Nuremberg has created a deep sensation at Paris. On the Prussian-Polish frontiers, the utter disorganization of all government, has led to the most frightful excesses. The whole province of Posen is in arms, and that city is not unlikely to be taken by the Poles. Between the latter and the Germans the fiercest animosity subsists; the Poles have refused to send any delegates to the Diet, and in fact, abjure all connection with the Germans.

The Emperor of Austria, in accordance with the netition of Count Figurelmont for his dismissal from the office of Provisional President of the Council of Ministers, and of Minister of the Foreign and Home Departments, has been pleased to appoint, ad interim, Baron von Le-

SWITZERLAND. - We learn from Berne under future fill any public employment, war shall be date of the 8th inst. that M. Ochsenbein had formally declared, Pope Pius IX. to be the head resigned the presidency of the directory of the of the Covernment, a daily bulletin of the News diet and his other offices. This resolution was from the seal of war to be published, and on-indopted by him in consequence of the ques-

Austrians.

On the 20th it was to be decided if his resignation should be accepted; if it were, it would vailed in Paris, yesterday, that the Pope, settle the question of intervention in the affir-repenting his late hostility to Austria, had mative.

The latest accounts from Madrid mention was to be had, and much damage was donethat the state of siege had been removed from

Porrugat. The Queen of Portugal has issued a decree, appointing a Commission to carry into effect the abolition of slavery in the ortugese ultramarine possessions.

Reasta .- There remains but little doubt as to the intended campaign of Russia; among other preparations, the creation of a bridge of boats. at the fortress Nowo Gierorgierosk. across the Vistula has an evident warlike appearance, since there is no main road leading roin the fortress,

The Paris Constitutional states that accounts have been received in Paris that the first divi- the 7th May, 1792. sion of the Russian fleet quitted Sebastopol on the 20th ult., steering towards the coast of Bessarabia. Many conjectures were formed as to its destination.

TAULTI.-We read in L'Espérance that the French Government is very desirous that two Protestant Missionaries, being French minis-ters, or pastors, should go to Tahiti. The have good authority for stating, as it comes from Catholics who have been some years in the island, that the Catholic missionaries have not made a single proselyte amongst the natives. At the present time there is but one priest there, and he is for the service of the French authorities and the garrison.—From Bulletin du monde Chrétien, Feb. 1818.

HAYTI.-This unfortunate country has again become the arena of a sangninary scene. learn from respectable authority that the black population have tisen en masse against the mulatto inhabitants, and were committing awful ravages among them. The cause of outbreak we are mable to ascertain, but it is supposed to be a dissatisfaction of the browns to be governed by the present President. The British mer-chants resident at Port-an-Prince engaged the brig Queen Victoria, which happened fortunately to be there, and sent, through the British consul, to the commodore on this station, requesting the immediate presence of a man-ofwar to protect British subjects and their interests. There was a French vessel of war at Port-an-Prince, and we are informed that her presence tended in a great degree to quell the outbreak which took place, but which, not withstanding, was of a most serious nature.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.-By an arrival at New-York, two days later advices from Belize, Honduras, have been received. The following intelligence has been communicated

writally by the captain.

When he left, nearly the whole of Yucatan was in possession of the Indians. The taking of Bacatar by them had filled Belize with refugees, and indeed fears were entertained that they would attack Belize in fulfilment of their threat. In the attack on Bacalar, only five of the inhabitants were killed, as far as is known, but at Valladolid every male inhabitant was put to the sword.

The public meeting assembled on the 27ta April, by call of H. M. Superintendent, and voted \$15,000 for the defence of the place.

The militial were to be called out, the old

fort at the harbour repaired, and a cordon offorts established for the better security of the town. If the Indians should venture an attack, they would certainly meet with a warm recention They were reported as being in force to the umber of 12,000.

The Government had sent a schooner to Jamaica with despatches, supposed to contain application for additional troops:

The fransmission of mails through the interior of Central America was exceedingly difficult, in consequence of the unsettled state of the country .- Gazelle.

Mexico .- "A letter in the Monitor, dated Querciaio, April 25th, says that nine deputies vere wanting to constitute a quorum. same letter states that Senor Rainn, before resigning his seat in the House, left a writter speech against peace, and it is probable it will

"Gen. Almonte arrived at Queretaro to take his seat in the Senate. He is opposed to the treaty, and the Government look upon him with suspicion.

opening of another channel for Canadian trade. The Ireland, a steamer of about three hundred tons burden is now chartered, and will on Monday sail from this port direct for Chicago, with a cargo of St. Ebes salt. The charterers are Messes. Young, Hoi, wes and Knapp, and we understood that they propose to forward som oil, brandy, and other articles out of bond by the same vessel, by an experiment on the markets of the Far West. There will be some salt among her cargo-of which we understand a large quantity is consumed in Michigan and the neighbouring States, and which has hi therto been sent by way of New Orleans, and Mississippi. It is unnecessary to point out advantage of the St. Lawrence route over the southern one for that species of merchandise. There can be no doubt, that with the forwarding facilities now possessed by our mercantile community, the whole of this branch of trade must accrue to us. The vessels which come here with fish from the Lower Ports, will of course which (equally with flanover) must be severed always meet with cargoes of provisions for the return voyage. In this enterprize, as in so many others, the hand of the unskilful legislator is perceived in the injury of the merchant. Mr. Christie's exertions in favour of his oriental constituents, have saddled the importer of cod or mackerel from Nova Scotian ports, with a luty, which, we believe, exceeds 75 per cent. The late intercolonial acts will, however, set this to rights. The steamer, besides the articles of produce, will, we are told, bring down a number of live cattle. Herald.

LAUSOH .- The New Steamer " New Era" was launched from Mr. Fowler's ship-yard at the appointed hour on Wednesday, and in the presence of a very large concourse of the good citizens of Kingston. The New Ena is about one hundred and eighty feet in length—the limit fixed for vessels which may be employed on the tiver, using the St. Lawrence Canals.— Kingston Chron.

DISTRESSING DEATH .- Mr. Rolph Lee, son of the late Dr. Lee, of London, C. W., lost his life in an attempt to cross the river at Brantford in a canoe, being carried away by the current and precipitated over the rapids. He had just completed his studies for the medical profes sion, received his diploma, and was on his way home, to enter upon medical practice. His father fell a victim, last year, to the Typhus fever, and left a widow and children who have now to deplore this additional bereavement in the early death of a son and brother.

Captain P. H. Monin bas been appointer HARBOUR MASTER of the port of Montreal, in

the fire having extended to the adjoining houses. The College boys turned out en masse, and were chiefly instrumental in saving Mr. Lallamme's stock of dry goods. Some oil and molasses were consumed. Six houses were completely destroyed. Mr. Laffamine is in-sured in the Quehec Fire Co. for £1700.

Soner .- The town or borough of William Henry, better known under the name of Sorel, in the county of Richelien and district of Monteal, has been constituted a municipality separate from that of the county, and is to have its own mayor, town council, &c. Its limits and boundaries are to be those assigned to it by lieutenant-governor Clarke's proclamation of

QUEBEC ELECTION .- Of the four Candidates for the representation of this city in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Avlwin, one (Mr. Glackemeyer) did not present himself on the nomination day-last Tuesday. Messrs, Méthot, Legaré, and Dunbar Ross, Catholic missionaties have been recalled and are not to return to the Isle Pomarée. We lress to the electors, announced his retirement. The contest now lies between Messrs, Méthot and Legaré. The election is to take place on Tuesday next, and the member returned will be proclaimed on the Friday following. We are very sorry to learn that some disturbance has taken place between the supporters of the two remaining Candidates.

MARINE HOSPITAL -- A Concours will be held, next Monday, for the situation of Aportive any to this institution-the successful Candidate to accept the appointment for two years.

The Newspapers brought by the Hibernia arrived in town yesterday about noon,

EMIGRATION.-The total of the Passenger Lists, from British and Irish Ports, down to the 10th of May, received by II. M. Chief Agent for Emigration, is 9011.

Passengens .- In the packet ship New World, at New York from Liverpool :- Wm. Esq. and lady, John Bonner, Esqr Lionel Bonner, Esq. of Quebec; Patrick Free-land, Esq., and Miss Elizebeth Smith, of Canada West

THE ARMY .- The 1st Battalion, 97th, is shortly expected at Quebec, from Malta, in the Java transport. Part of the Quartermaster's tores for that Regiment have arrived.

We believe that the first Regiment arrived here will be the one to remain .- (Mercury.)

Excussi Mail.—The regular day for clos-ng the Mail for England next week will be

The Steamer Rowland Hill has been purhased by some parties in New Brunswick, to navigate the river between the cities of St. John and Fredericton; she took her departure from Quebec, for St. John's, on Tuesday last.
The arrival of the Steamer United States a New York, yesterday morning, was reported,

from telegraphic communication, in last night's Mercury. She sailed from Liverpool on the 17th alto. The only news given refers to the markets, as follows: The supply of grain meal and flour since last Saturday has been small, while the exports of

Indian Corn and Corn Meal to Ireland continue o increase. The latest quotations for American White Corn was 28s. a 30s. Yellow 31s. a 32s. per 930 lbs. Bacon hams and Lard are in retail demand, as well as Beef and Pork for Ship Store. American and Canada white and re-Wheat 6s. 6d. a 7s. Indian Meal brings 13s. a 13s. 8d. per barrel. Wheat per 70 lbs. 7s. 6d. Flour per 280 lbs. 38s. a 40c.: Western Canal & Richmond per 193 lbs, 27s, 6d, a 28s, 6d, : United States and Canada sour do. 24s 4d. a 25s. Cotton is steady.

Supering .- The number of vessels arrived in this harbour since our last issue is 50. A schooner arrived on Friday laden with goods from the wreck of the Astoria.

MARRIED. relict of the late Rev. WILLIAM COUSWELL On Thursday 25th ulto., at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, ROBERT HENRY RUSSELL Esq., M. D. to MARY ANNE, relict of the late J. J. LOWNDES, Esq., Merchant.

On the 4th May, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Exeter, G. C. Tugwell, Esq. of Crowe Hall, near Bath, to VIRGINIA ARSOLD, daughter of the late Major General George Mackie

DIED.
At Montreal, on the 25th ulto., Captain WILLIAM K. RAYSIDE, Harbour Master.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec

Post-Office, THIS DAY, the 1st of JUNE. UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN

NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M. Post-Odice, Quebec, 25th May, 1848.



Shipping Master's Office,

Quebec, 30th May, 1818. IIIS Excellency the Governor General having been pleased to signify his compands that I should nominate a person qualifier o fill the situation of DEPUTY SHIPPING MASTER for this Port.

NOTICE is hereby given that applications for the said situation will be received at my Office, by letter until FRIDAY next, 2nd JUNE, up to TWO o'clock, P. M. (Security required according to the Act of Parliament.)

ALFRED HAWKINS. Shipping Master, Quebec. Quebec Journals will please copy.

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, 1818.

AUCTION.

Sale of Furniture, Wines, Sleighs, Harness, Sc., Sc. Will be sold on Monday, the 5th of June, at the

OFFICERS' QUARTERS, ST. LEWIS ST :-MILE whole of the FURNITURE. &c., he longing to the Officers of the 93rd High landers, being about to leave Queliec ;- Consisting of Card and other Tables, Chairs, Car-pets, Window Curtains, Table and Hall Lamps Folding Screen, Pictures, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.,-

WINES.

18 Doz. Superior Claret, 8 doz. Moselle, and S doz. Sauterne. -ALSO-

Sleighs, Waggons, Harness, Suddlery, with a

variety of other articles.

Sale at ONE o'clock, Conditions—Cash.

R. COLE, A. & B.

Quebec, 1st June, 1848. EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE &c., &c.

Will be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNES-DAY, the 6th and 7th of June, at No. 10, St. Genevieve Street, Cape, near the Governor's Garden:

SPLENDID assortment of HOUSE-A SPLENDID assortment of HOLD HOLD FURNITURE—consisting of Dining, Card, Loo, Nofa, and other Tables, Chairs, Brussels and other Carpets, Window Curtains, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, China, Glass, and Earthenware, Chimney, Pier. and Toilet Looking Glasses, Plate and Plated Ware, Stoves and Pipes, Kitchen Utensils, &c.,

-ALSO-A splendid PIANO FORTE, Sale each day at ONE o'ciock.

Conditions—Cash.
B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 1st June, 1848.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:
TAIN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron, Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Builer Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet

Copper, Iron Wire, Sad Irons, Scythes and Sickles, Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails.

Diamond Deck Spikes.
C. & W. WURTELE, Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

RECEIVING FOR SALE: PATENT SHOT, assurted, Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorted colours, Red Ochre, Rose Pink, Putty, in bladders, Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2.

C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1818.

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

Quebec, 21th May, 1848. ON SALE.
VINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 64 x 74, to 30 x 40,
Best English Fire Bricks.
C. & W. WURTELE,

Quebec, 24th May, 1818.

SUPERIOR BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR, PRINCIPE CIGARS,

OW landing ex Brigantine Victoria,"

from Halifax, and for Sale by LEAYCRAFT & Co. Quebec, 25th May, 1818.

ENGLISH CHEESE,

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

Quebec Bank.

OTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the BANK, on MONDAY the 5th of JUNE next, at ELEVEN o'Clock, when a statement of the affairs of the Corporation will be submitted, and when the Election of Directors for the ensuing twelve months will take place. By Order of the Board,

NOAH FREER, Cashier. Quebec, 10th May, 1848.

REMOVAL.

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

Quebec, 11th May, 1818.

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUMANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

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

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Nablomen and Gentle. men who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles, For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON. Quebec, August, 1845. NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, maying heased one-half of Linat large and extensive LUMBERING ESTABLISHMENT, known as HIBERNIA COVE, is prepared to make advances on Tim-ber, Deals and Staves placed therein for sale. FRANCIS BOWEN.

St. Peter Street Quebec, 4th May, 1848.

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

TWO PLOTESTANT LADS, about 15 years of age, for a RETAIL STORE. good hand. Apply at the Office of this paper-Quebec, 11th April, 1848.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE. IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S

SCHORRS.
Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HARNERL,

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

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

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

TMIS 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 Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also

Survivoiships and Endowments.
In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of com-pound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assut-ances, Survivoiships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium. and granting increased ANNUITIES whether inmediate 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 Com-pany, 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 Assure £100, Whole Term of Life.

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Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Hall Credit.
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The above rates, For Life without Partici pation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be Lower than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation 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 Secretary, or from any of the local agents. Agents and Medical Officers already ap-

Cohourg..... James Cameron.... Colborne...........Robert M. Boucher Dr. James Hamilton London George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson. Montreal Srederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell.

Paris David Buchan. Port Sarnia Malcolm Cameron
Quebec Welch and Davies
St. Catharines Lachlan Bell Toronto. | Fedmund Bradburne. | Dr. Geo. Herrick. | Woodstock. | William Lapenotiere | Dr. Samuel J. Strat-

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

·lord :

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

WELCH & DAVIES. AGENTS FOR QUEREC No. 3, ST. JAMES STREET.

MEDICAL REFEREE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D. FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

KAHE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commencod husiness, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his husiness, to meet with a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection

The Sunscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY, CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., having just received per 19 Doubles? from Loudon, a general associatent of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual

style, at moderate charge; H. KNIGHT, 411 12, Palace Street

Quebec, 19th Oet., 1847, 1847, 1847, 1841,

Vouth's Corner.

MAKING COLLECTIONS

When young Martin was once intent from us, a debased and self-blighted man! upon knowing his own heart, his attention was arrested by that verse in the Bible where it is said that " all things are naked not by any means like his inmost thoughts crime. to be laid open to the people about himnot even to his nearest friends. If they were, he would be known to be vain, envious, revengeful, sensual, covetous. All these evils were within him, though he contrived to hide them so that no per-

son could accuse him; indeed he would have much resented any charge of the kind, and dared his accuser to bring proofs if he could; he would have felt quite safe there, for he walked circumspectly, and was modest and obliging in his conduct, though his heart was filled with selfishness. And now, being thoughtful and eager to collect passages which might teach him to know his heart, he prepared to set down the one just mentioned, from which he of the two, a man of promise and place, fell learnt that the things which were wholly concealed from men around him, might possibly be distinctly known to God.

With that page of the Bible before him which contained the words about to be written in his Common Place Book, his eye fell upon the verse immediately above them, and that made the matter quite certain and much more impressive. "The word of God is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart." Young Martin felt at that very moment that it was even as the verse said: he himself was now subject to a power which looked him through, and all thought of hiding anything from that power was vain-nay it was sin to wish that any thing could be hidden from "him with whom we have to do." How great a sinner, then, did the young man feel himself, when he reflected upon his past course: the vain show which he had made of a regard for religion—his idle profession of worship to God, with whom he had never sought to become acquainted -his empty pre eace of serving 11m who had caused his word to be written for man's instruction, and whose word had been totally neglected, while the word of man was heeded, searched, and treasured up for future use.

Young Martin shut his Common Place Book. The word of God had become so awful in his sight that he would not even set down any portion of it amidst the mix ture of man's sayings and doings which had so far filled his book. He resolved upon a plan of making Collections from the Bible. separately from other writings. At first, he arranged them only under the heads of Faith and Practice; but soon he found it necessary to divide again : there were Promises for the present life, and others for the life to come; duties towards God, others towards our neighbours; Prophecies in one part and Fulfilment in the other of the Sacred Scriptures; Doctrines, Promises, Da ties. In short, he found the Bible to be a never failing subject for useful study, devout contemplation, and faithful practice. There was not any portion of it which he did not find worthy of careful remembrance; a striking difference, therefore, existed as to office. "I want to interest you a little in portions of it, and disregard the range its business with it was simply to arrange its ing:

"Sir, you must excuse me, but really "Sir, you must excuse me, but really "attend to that subject portions of it, and disregard the rest; his said the good man, remember the largest possible quantity of I'm too busy to attend to that subject

And now the young man would have become very desponding, - when he saw how much was to be remembered, and how little it was possible for him to retain in his mind, -if he had not found in the Bible a promise of help which gave him encouragement. The Saviour assured his disciples that the Holy Ghost should teach them all things, and bring all things to their remembrance, whatsoever he had said unto them.
[John XIV. 26.] This assurance gave relief to young Marin. His own memory was not able to retain much; but if he had so effectual a Teacher, he would be reminded of that which was suitable to present need. as it arose; and then, he met also with the promise that God will not fail to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him. [Luke X1, 13.] Thus he was led to pray for that teaching which would assuredly be sufimmediate want. His religion, then, was no longer confined to Saturday evening and Sunday. It was the business of his life; his meditation was daily upon his own soul and upon the revelation of God, and his prayer was for the influences of God's Holy Spirit. Thus he made a valuable collection of observations upon himself, and upon the things of eternity—he sins of men, and the goodne's of God—man's extremity, and God's sufficiency. And he looks for the day when he himself shall be gathered to the spirits of just his tongue refused to speak. Then the men made perfect, and dwell in the heavenly Jesusalem for ever.

DEATH OF THE DUELLIST. The death of George C. Dromgoole of Virginia, occasioned deep regret among a large circle of friends.

I knew him in other days. He was no ordinary mun. His mind was unusually clear and strong, and, had the adverse circumstances occurred, he would have been an ornament to society, and an honour to the nation.

But it was in private life he charmed. So simple, so kind, so true ! I never knew a more generous man; he was wholly disinterested, and knew how to sacrifice self with a grace which won him the love of friends, and the respect of acquaintance.

In an evil hour he was tempted, acting upper false notions of honour, to peril his life, nd the life of another. His antagonist fell,

knew no peace; and to drown the bitter thought, that he was a murderer, he sulfied his soul still deeper in crime by drinking to excess! And in early life he was taken

Yet how like him was the last act of his life. This little paragraph below, inserted in newspapers without comment, and glanced and opened unto the eyes of him with at by the reader, possibly without thought, whom we have to do." [Hebr. iv. 13.] tells at once, the rectitude of his intentions, Martin instantly perceived that he would and his own estimation of the depth of his

> "George C. Dromgoole, in his will, gave all his property to the children of the individual who fell by his hand in a duel."

> It has fallen to my lot, in days when I thought duelling no sin, if I could be said to have thought about it at all, to meet with many, to know well some, who had kill d their men. I never knew one who lived in peace after the murder; I know only two who survive, and they are sots.

The first time I was called upon to witness a duel was in Augusta, Georgia, in 1829. I was just entering manhood. parties were from our native State. I knew them both well. They were stationed at their places, and at the word 11az, the elder dead. I saw him, saw his brother who gazed wildly into his pale face, just now so full of life, saw friends as they hurriedly took up his body, and bore him onward to his home. And I saw afterwards the grayhaired father as he bent over that body, hot tears falling down his cheeks, fall as one struck with palsy, for his prop, the boy of his hopes, was taken away, and there was no longer happiness for him on earth!

But the survivor! Business relations brought us together; I was his astorney, and had to see him at his home, and my house. In company, I saw no change in him; he was light-hearted, almost frolicsome in his gaiety. He never spoke of the murder; by an unaftered, but well under-tod compact, (and how terribly did this describe the deed.) none ever referred to it. But soon I learned that he never slept without a light in his room. Soon after I found that he was fast becoming a drunkard, and scarce three years had passed since the duel, era he was stricken down in early mannood, and laid near his an agonist in the earth.

But his death! I was present at it, and never may I witness such another! That subject-so long kept scaled up by himself - the murder of his school companion and neighbour, was, at last, broken by himself. "i could not help it," said he, as his eyes glared upon us, and his breathing became painful from its quick and audible action. We knew to what he referred; and endeavoured to direct his thoughts into other channels. In vain, "I could not help it; I was forced into it; could I help it! And all this was in ducling sense, true He had every excuse a man could have to fight; but when so assured, he exclaimed wildly, " It will not do-I murdered him-I see him now-I have seen him as he lay dead in the field, ever since I slew him My God! My God! And muttering these, and like sentences, with a shrick, such as I never heard mortal utter, he died!-Louiseille Examiner.

PM TOO BUSY. A merchant sat at his office desk various letters were spread before him his whole being was absorbed in the intricacies of his business.

the business he had with this, compared office. "I want to interest you a little in with all other books. He had not to select a new effort for the temperance cause,"

"But, sir, intemperance is on the in-

crease among us," said his friend. "Is it? I'm sorry, but I'm too busy at present to do anything."
"When shall I call again, sir?"

"I cannot tell. I'm very busy. I'm busy every day. Excuse me, sir, I wish you a good morning." Then bowing the intruder out of the office, he resumed the study of his papers,

The merchant had frequently repulsed the friends of humanity in this manner. No matter what was the object, he was too busy to listen to their claims. He had even told his minister he was 100 busy for any thing but to make money.

But one morning a disagreeable stranger stepped very softly to his side, laying a cold, moist hand upon his brow, and say-"Go home with me,"

The merchant laid down his pen; his ficient to guide him in his daily dunies and to head grew dizzy; his stomich felt faint afford him all the light of which he stood in and sick; he left the counting room, went home and retired to his bed-cham-

> His unwelcome visiter had followed him, and now took his place by the bed-side, whispering ever and anon, "You must go with me.

> A cold chill settled on the merchant's heart; dim spectres of ships, notes, houses and lands flitted before his excited mind Still his pulse beat slower, his heart heaved heavily, thick films gathered over his eyes, merchant knew that the name of his visiter

> was Death. All other claimants on his attention, except the friends of Mammon, had always found a quick dismissal in the magic phrase, "I'm too busy." Humanity, Mercy, Religion, had alike begged his influence, means, and attention, in vain. But when Death came, the excuse was powerless; he was compelled to have lei-

> sure to die. Let us beware how we make ourselves loo busy to secure life's great end. When the excuse rises to our lips, and we are about to say we'are too busy to do good, let us remember we cannot be too busy to die .- Ep. Recorder.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE. From Correspondence of " Evangelical

Strasburg and the Province of Alsace, in the east of France, is inhabited by 200,000 or 300,-OCO Lutherans, or adherents of the Confession of Augsburg. Their organization is different, in some respects, from that which exists in our Calvinian churches. They have a Consistory General, which regulates the religious affairs of all the flocks, and a Directory, which is charged with executive functions. For a considetable time, these ecclesiastical bodies had excited great dissatisfaction among the members of the church. They were accused of having pronounced unjust sentences of exclusion, and of obeying the influences of an aristocratical spirit. Some Lutheran pastors had been ejected without valid reasons, and others had been appointed against the wishes of the flocks.

The political revolution, which has weaken-ed the laws both of the Church and the State, has afforded the Protestants of Strasburg an opportunity of attempting also their insurrection egainst the spiritual authorities. A number of Protestant notables met together spontaneously: the meeting comprised professors in divinity, clerical inspectors, and laymen of ex-alted rank. It was resolved that the Directory and Consistory-General should be overthrown a Provis chal Commission was appointed, with directions to make arrangements for convening general primary meetings of the French Lather-

ans.
This is a fact well worthy of attention. Here is universal suffrage introduced into ecclesiastical affairs! All Lucherans, who have attained the age of twenty-one, will have the right of choosing their pastors, elders, Consistory-General—in a word, all the rulers of their Church, Is this a good or is it an evil? I should be very much emburassed to say, and experience alone can resolve the question. The authors of this plan declare that in primitive times, Christians were all called to take part in the appointment of pastors, &c., and that it is proper to give this right to the private members of congregations. Admitting that this historical example is perfectly accurate, another question arises. Have the Latherans of the present day the same piety and zeal as the Christians of the primitive Church? No. unhappily they have not. The majority of them are indifferent or even hostile to evangelical doctrine, so that by the introduction of universal suffrage the choice of pastors and elders will depend upon a mass of men who give no guarantee whatever of an orthodox belief. What will become of Christian truth under such a regime? In the Independent churches of England and the United States it is communicants or professors only, if I am rightly informed, who exercise the right of election; here ed, who exercise the figur in receion, inc., all Lutherans by bit, whether they are believers or inchelievers, will have that right. What will be the result! I repeat, the issue

of this experiment is very doubtful. The Calvinian or Reformed Churches, which amptise more than three-fourths of the French Protestants, have not yet adopted any positive course. Our consistories are isolated from each other; we have no centre of deliberation and of action. It is more than fifty years since we were deprived of our synodal meetings This ecclesiastical dismemberment has become a source of injury to us; it compels us to remain in uncertainty and indecision. Severa plans of ecclesiastical re-organization have been published; but up to the present time none of them have been accepted by the mass of our co-religionists. A number of pastors are desirous of imitating

the Lutherans, by convening, without delay all the Reformed. They say that the religious society ought not to be less free than the civi society; and that since France has established universal suffrage in the choice of her representatives, we ought also to adopt it in on ecclesiastical elections. But others reply, tha this absolute and unlimited right of suffrage would lead to tumultuous scenes, to deplotable conflicts, and perhaps to scandalous appoint ments. They wish, therefore, our present consistories, both general and local, to be first called upon to send representatives or delegates with a view to protect the interests of order a the same time as those of liberty. again, propose an intermediate plan; they have no dishke to universal suffrage in matters o religious organization; but they desire to pro cerd with a slow and cautious step, and to bring about so great a change gridually. They are that the first thing to be done is to constitute an assembly of consistorial delegates and to direct it to convene general meetings of the French Protestants. However, nothing has been decided, and there is reason to fear that our time will be lost in fruitless discusions. Alas! the fault, as I have said already, hes in our state of isolit on. How are ninety consistories, independent of each other, to succeed in a Jopting a common decision? May the blessing of the Lord come to our aid in these

grave difficulties!
The work of evangetization, as it is easy to inderstand, has been impeded by political agitation. The mind of France pays but little atlention, at the present moment, to the interests of the soul and of eternity. However, I have to narrate a pleasing fact. On the 12th of March last, M. Peyrut, a pastor of the National Church, was invited by a number of the inhabilants of Commecourt, to preach the Cospel among thein. Gommerourt is a little town, of some importance, situated a few leagues from Paris, in the department of Seine-el-Oise. There were a great number of Protestants in this district at the time of the Reformation; but they were scattered and destroyed by persecution. Pastor Peyrat had a very cordial reception; and as the concourse of hearers was too great to be contained in an apartment, he reolved to preach in the open air, amid the rays of a fine March sun. In the morning, there was a gathering of 600 persons; in the evening there were 1.500. All listened with deep attention to the Gospel message, and several expressed their intention of entering, as soon as possible, the Reformed communion. M. Peyat distributed to thein Religious Tracts, which were eagerly accepted. Before his departure, in arranged for the regular celebration of worship at Commecourt. Moreover, a Protestant schoolmaster has been sent to establish a school. Here, then, if the Lord blesses these happy beginnings, will be a new and populous parish. idded to our Reformed Churches. Let us hope that it will not be the last !

OPENING OF THE PRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

May 4, 1818.

It was about half past one when the Government entered the Hall of Assembly, amidst salutes, of artillery from the Invalides and the Champs Elysces, the military bands playing the national air, On the arrival of the Government within the hall, the galleries were completely crammed. One box was appropriated to the corps diplomatique, a second to the reporters, and a third to the Council of State. Several were exclusively occupied by ladies gaily dressed.

Among the ex-members were Odillon Burrot, Dunin, Billault, Duvergier de Hauranne, Berryer, Léon de Maleville,

was especially marked in the Ladies' galle. The Abbe took his place on the lighest bench, on the left of the President. He was scarcely seated before he was surrounded by several members, among whom

were M. de Montalembert and some ecclesinstics, who hastened to address their felicitations to the celebrated preacher. At a quarter past one, a considerable movement was perceptible in the Chamber, as if the Provisional Government was on the point of entering. The drums next were heard to beat the salute, and the

instant after the members of the Provision-

al Government appeared at the right entrance of the Chamber. At once the whole assembly rose, and with one hand and voice greeted in the who thus appeared. "Vive la Ré, ublique!" burst forth from every part of the mmense hall, and was echoed back by the persons in the public galleries, and by the crowd outside, who had heard the sound,

and caught it up as it reached them. M. Dupont (de l'Eure) entered first, and next to him M. de Lamartine; the others following in a mass behind. They were followed by a considerable number of National Guards, who remained standing near the tribune below. When the Provisional Government had entered well into the Chamber, the cry of " Vive la République!" again rose, and after the sound had ceased, it rose the third time, louder than ever-the Representatives the whole time accompanying the cry with clapping of hands. A cry of " Vive le Gouverne. ment Provisoire" followed, and then one of · Vive Lamartine!"

The Provisional Government then took their seats on the left of the hall, and silence having been fully restored. M. Andry de Puyraveau, the senior deputy, ook the chair as Provisional President, whilst the six youngest members took their daces as temporary secretaries.

The President then having declared the itting to be opened, M. Dupont (de Eure), as President of the Provisional Government, ascended the tribune, and in low tone addressed the assembly in a peech which was received with great ap.

M. Cremieux, the Minister of Justice hen announced that the labours of the National Assembly had now opened, and he would call on the deputies to proceed to their bureaux, to verify the returns of the various members. The Provisional Government rose, and proceeded, followed by the whole of the representatives from the hall.

The sitting re-commenced at 3 o'clock It appears that the thirty-four members for the department of the Seine may b classed as follows :- Moderates, 25; ultra democratic, &c., 4; doubtful, 5. There are among them, 12 ex-deputies, 2 jour nalists, 3 ouvriers, 1 Catholic clergyman and 1 Protestant clergyman.

The Provisional Government have issued the following decree:

"In order to ensure conformity of ros tume for the citizens called to the same func. tions, the representatives of the people are to wear a black coat, a white waistcoat with lappels, and a tri-coloured sash with gold fringe. They shall also wear, in the buttonhole on the left side, a red ribbon, in which shall be worked the fusces of the new Re-

THE NEW HALL OF THE NATIONAL ASSIMBLY .- The short-hand writers, commissioned to report the debates of the national assembly, held another meeting on Thursday, of deputies, for the purpose of appointing their syndies. The new hall of the national constituent assembly will be immense; its are wood, covered with green baize. The representatives of the republic will be seated less comfortably than in the theatres; they will be separated from each other by a rail covered with baize. The decorations of the tribune and the ensemble are pale green and vellow. About the chair of the President is suspended a sort of drapery, resembling the

case. side of the house.

tion of the German authorities, have issued the following decree, dated Paris, April

The Provisional Government, considering that the assemblages of Germans in the departments of the cast are organising and arming themselves in spite of the prescriptions of the authorities to the contrary; that these assemblages of foreigners on one point are a burden for the populations of these departments; that the governments of Germany have re-opened their assemblages are an object of alarm, and a

sensation, and a movement of curiosity and should be strengthened between the a fragment of the Bible, thrust into a see the Republic; and that the will of a few irmed foreigners must not be permitted to change the character of the sentiments of Republican France towards Germany: -decrees that the assemblages of Germans in the departments of the east shall be dissolved. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, and War, are charged with the execution of this decree.

GLEANINGS OF NEWS, FROM GERMANY. -The draft of the new fundamental law for the German Empire was laid before the diet on the 20th ult. If carried, it will form a government more similar-in practice-to that of the U. S. than any which can be formed, even by republican France It most enthusiastic manner the gentlemen makes a central government for all, with loval governments in the several States. One army, one nationality in the relations the country holds with foreign powers, one system with regard to the post office, currency, patents, railways, and customs, are to be established; but for other purposes the independence of the States is maintained, and the real rights of independent tribunals, equality of classes, right of emigration, freeof the government is to be a hereditary em-

The Germanie Diet had yesterday a siteg, in which they received a communication from the committee of thirty-six, which proposes to increase the German Diet by three members-one Austrian, the second Prussian, and the third Bavarian - to whom will be confided the executive power, under their own responsibility. This proposition was referred to the constitutional committee.

A proposition was also adopted for the iomination of a special commission, to which all preliminary arrangements for the opening of the National Assembly are to be confided.

The papers from the Prussian provinces of the Rhine, and from Westphalia, are full of articles, letters, and proposals for the elections to a German Parliament, whose preliminaries were to come off on the 1st. Much good feeling and a strong common sense are displayed in many of the addresses and proclamations, nor ought we to omit to mention that the endeavours of some weak but very clamorous factions, to entangle the object into the mazes of a religious controversy between Protestants and Catholichave been utterly fruitless. Some Cologne communists held, a tew days ago, a meeting in that town, which was attended by about 3000 persons, by far the greater number of whom, it appears, come to contradict and refute the speeches and resolutions of that fanatic body. The steam drags resumed their activity on the Rhine in the course of the last week. Only one shot has been fired at them.

THE DANISH NAVY .- The following i given as the list of the Danish men-of-war n active service;-The Galathea, 20 guns; the Najaden, 20; the Flora, 20 the St. Thomas, 25; the Mercurius, 25; the St. Croix, 25; the Geffon, 46; the Thetis 46; the Delphinen schooner; the Pilen schooner; the Neptune cutter; the Hecla steamer, 200 horse power, armed; the Geiser steamer, 160 horse power arm d; the Skirner steamer, 129 power, armed; the Ægis steamer, 80 horse power, armed; besides a flotilla of gun boats, armed with two guns, 60 and 40 in the hall of the bureaux of the old chamber | pounders each. The Danish Government has beades—6 line of battle ships of 54 to 90 guns, 15 frigates, 5 schooners, 2 steam ers, and 85 large and small gun-boats form is oblong, with a circular termination of which can be put into active service in from the extremity which faces the tribune and tourteen days to three weeks. 25,000 the arm chair of the President. The benches marmers in all, in time of war, stand at the Government service.

THE BIBLE AMONG SEAMEN. From a Speech by the Rev. Mr. Holder. ness, Chaptain of the Thames Floating quantity be ordered. Mission, addressing the Anniversary Meet ing of the Naval and Military Bible Society 25th April 1848.- I will just mention one curtain of a large theatre. On the right and left instance, illustrating how useful even a small are inscribed,in large capital letters, the magic portion of God's word may prove. About words, " French Republic, Liberty, Equal- number years ago, a young man was second ity and Fraternity." The half, which is mate of a West Indiaman, and he exceeded very well lighted by a double row of transverse all the rest of his companions in carelessness casements, will be illuminated at night by nine about religion. He says, that one night, it histres, arranged in three parallel lines. To being his watch, a heavy squall struck the the reporters of the public press will be vessel, and threw her on her beam ends. He assigned ninety places in the tribunes, and himself was thrown down, and his head these places will be the nearest to the bureau struck against the stancheons, and was conof the President. The tribune of the edi-siderably burt. His first thought, he said, in tors-in-chief will hold 42 persons. The the position which he occupied, was to curse places reserved for the public without rickets the ship, then he cursed the winds and the are at the end of the hall, in the most elevat- waves, and at last he cursed God. The ed part; they are isolated from the other moment he had unered the last words he tribunes, and are entered by a separate stair-, felt an indescribable horror, and he actually imagined that the ship was at that moment As a circumstance showing the division going down, and he himself proceeding to which exists among the members of the Pro- his own place. This terror continued with visional Government, M. Lamartine, M. him afterwards; at last his countenance, Garnier Pages, M: Marast, and the other like Cain's, betrayed the perturbation of his members have placed their names on seats mind. While he was in this state of mind, close to each other on the one side of the a shipmate said to him. " Jack, I see you are house, while the names of Ledru Rollin, M. cast down; you should do as I do; I leave a Louis Blanc, M. Albert, and M. Flocon, are portion of my wages with my priest-he placed on the same bench on the opposition prays for me, and I have nothing more to do in the matter." This poor young man, Sympathizing Discounages. - The however, could not be satisfied with any French Government, upon the representa- such miserable comforters. What he most ardently wished for was a Bible. He knew that the captain had one, and that he was a good-natured man, but he dared not ask him for a Bible lest he should be laughed at. At last he went down to his chest, and in overhauling it he found some sea stories in it, wrapped in a piece of printed paper. "When looked at the paper," he said, "I found that it was part of the first chapter of Isaiah. I then read this passage-' Come now, let us reason together, saith the Lord; though your sins he as scarlet, they shall be as white as frontiers to natives, who are permitted to snow; though they he red like crimson, they enter singly and without arms; that those shall be as wood! This was just what I assemblages are an object of alarm, and a wanted," he said, "I clung to that passage pretext of armament, for the neighbouring in a drawning man clings to a life busy, and Larochejaquelin, de Herbette, &c. The states of France, and a subject of misurto the derivation of the meaning of the meanin

states of the Germanic Confederation and chest as a wrapper, may be instrumental in producing such effects, what results may be expected to arise from the circulation of 2,000

copies of the Scriptures during the past year ! The number of Bibles circulated through neans of the "Thames Floating Mission" during the year was 2000 -almost the whole of them were paid for.]

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION .- WOLLWICH, May 2.—The Mary lighter arrived to-day from Deptford with a cargo of provisions for the Enterprise, Captain Sir J. Clarke Ross, and the articles were taken on board the vessel-consisting of a number of cases of prepared potatoes, boiled mutton, pork, beel, pease, and other preserved victuals with a large supply of flour, natmeal, and biscuits. The quantity of provisions taken on board the Enterprise and Investigator will not only be amply sufficient for the officers and crews of the vessels, but they will also have plenty to spare for the officers and crews of the Erebus and Terror, should they be so fortunate as to meet with any of the parties who proceeded to the Arctic regions in those discovery vessels. Captain Sir J. Clarke Ross is indefatigable dom of the press and religion, sacredness of in insuring that every preparation is mad. domicile, right of pention, are guaranteed to for the comfort of his officers and crew, the people. It is understood that the head who are a fine body of hardy men. The vessel has been greatly strengthened by projecting timbers of considerable thick. ness, gradually rising from below her water line, and the interior has been fitted with pipes to circulate hot water through all parts of the vessel. A roof similar to the roof of a dwelling house is constructing at Blackwall for each of the vessels, to be put up on deck betwist the masts in the event of having to winter in the Arctic regions; and the Lords Commissioners of the Admirality have afforded every facility for the comfort of every person to be engaged in the expedition in search of Captain Sir John Franklin and the officers and crews of the Erebus and Terror.

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