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VOLUME V.-No. 32.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1848.

[ Whole Number 240

MISSIONARY HYMN. By the Rev. T. R. Birks.
Fountain of life, eternal Lord,
Whose power the hosts of heaven obey;
O haste the promise of Thy Word,
And let the Heathen own Thy sway!

Now bid Thy angel speed his flight Amidst these gathering storms below, To shed Thy Gospel's glorious light O'er regions lost in sin and woe.

Ten thousand lips, on every blast, Send up their wail before Thy throne; Ten thousand souls are harrying fast Through sin's dark gulph to woes unknow

Jesus! arise with saving might, Send forth the tidings of Thy love; Disperse the gloom of nature's night With beams of mercy from above.

By Siloah's brook and Salem's hill,

Where once Thy sacred footsteps trod; See! clouds and darkness linger still; Earth mourns the absence of her God. Look down from heaven, incline Thine ear,

Thou Lord of Lords, and King of Kings! Bright day-spring from on high, appear. And dawn with healing on Thy wings. The isles await thy coming, Lord. A herald voice prepares Thy way, O haste the promise of thy Word, O hid the heathen own Thy sway.

Church Missionary Society's Jubile From the C Tract No. 111. MISSIONARY PRAYER.

By the Rev. John Tucker, (formerly Secretary of the Madras Mission.) FOR OUR NATIVE CONVERTS, AND THOSE RECEIVED UNDER INSTRUCTION.

Almigury God, the God of all grace the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, we adore Thee for Thy great goodness to us, in the work in which we are engaged, and that Thou hast given us thus far to see the desire of our hearts, and hast, through Thy blessing on the efforts of Thy servants, caused Thy light to shine into the hearts of multitudes who were dwelling in Mahomedan and Heathen darkness and superstition. Blessed turned unto Thee void! Glory be to Thee alone, O our God!

And now, Lord, we pray Thee to multiply Thy grace, and mercy, and peace, through Jesus Christ, upon all the Native Converts whom Thou hast gathered to thy self through the labours of our Society throughout the world. Pour out Thy Spirit plentifully upon them, that, as Thon hast begotten them again unto a lively hope, so they may ever be followers of Thee as dear children. Deliver them from all remaining darkness and ignoweariness, and slothininess, and instability. O Thou, Lord Jesus, who art manifested for this cause, that thou mayest destroy the works of the devil, destroy and abolish, in the hearts of the Converts, all that remains of Salan's kingdom; give them enlightened understandings and tender consciences; grant that their faith, and hope and love, may grow exceeding-ly; make them to be ready to every good fulness, by their zeal and faithful testimony, they may glorify Thy name before their countrymen, and bring in unto Thee from the midst of them, such as shall be saved. And we beseach Thee, O most merci-

ful Father, to have compassion on all those who have come under instruction. though they be not yet altogether Christians. Convince them effectually, by Thy Word and Spirit, of their sinful and miserable state; pour upon them the Spirit of grace and supplication; draw them to Jesus, and enable them to believe in Him as their only Saviour, and shine into their hearts, to give them the light of the knowledge of thy glory in the face of Jesus Christ. Give them Thy strength, O Lord, from above, to break the bonds of caste and all other chains of the devil. Give them such steadfast and unfeigned faith and love, that with all meekness of wisdom they may boldly confess the faith of Christ crucified, and cheerfully forsake houses and brethren, and sisters, and father and mother, and wife and children, and lands, for Him who has loved them and given Himself for them. And do southward, beside having a most extensive Thou, who art the God of all consolation. comfort them with the consolutions of Thy Holy Spirit. Make them to rejoice and be glad in Thee, and to praise Thy Holy Name. Thus, O Almighty God, make Thy Church in the midst of the heathen to hold forth the light of Thy truth to their fellow-countrymen; and grant that we and they may ever have cause to say, The Lord be magnified who hath pleasure in the prosperity of His

Hear us, O most merciful Father, in these our intercessions, for the glory of Thine own name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

NEW ZEADAND MISSION OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, Influence of the Gospel in a time of tempta-

tion. On the 22nd of January 1816 information was received that the brig Guide had boen wrecked in Wakapuanga Bay, and that a number of Natives were taking possession of the vessel, and all her cargo, for breaking a tapu. Under these circum-

clair, the Police Magistrate, wished Mr. &c. In fact, taking into consideration all the a great natural law, work so fatally upon de- it is losing all, or gaining all; there is no magistrates? Or hath he any regard at all Reay [Missionary of the C. M. S.] to ac. difficulties which attend Missionary operations company them. Mr. Reay's account, it in this particular part of the country, my opiwill be seen, shows a very different aspect will be seen, shows a very different aspect

to exist:Jan. 23, 1846-At six A. M., D. Sinclair, Esq., F. D. Bell, and 22 volunteers, started; ing from the wood, the party were left just at its horders, Mr. Sinclair and myself going up to the Pa. We found the brig high and dry with a large nocy of Natives travening up to ed on the promontory, and had broken down some neat railings enclosing the graves of several children. This had annoyed the Natives, and they wished for satisfaction. They said, if the pakehas were willing to remove entirely from the promontory, they would provide shelter for their goods, assist in the remove. vide shelter for their goods, assist in the remo-val of every thing, and take proper care of the cattle; asking only a moderate recompense for their trouble. Upon the basis of their proposal we arranged all matters satisfactorily—half-acrown per day for those who would take charge of the cattle and sheep, and sixteen figs of to-bacco per day for those who might labour in dis-

charging the brig.

On all hands it is allowed that the natives years ago, under similar circumstances, they would probably have seized every thing, regarding it as a gift from the sea-god. What will account for the change? They have received the Gospel, and, by the grace of God, are bringing forth the fruits of that Gospel. If nothing were at stake beyond worldly prosperity and worldly wealth, it seems clear to me that the Settlers in these Islands have the deepest ground to be grateful for Missionary labours, because of the security for life and roperty which now prevails, as compared with

Mode in which Christianity is spread in New Zealand.

During the second visit to Massacre Bay, Mr. Reay writesMay 25-At Waikato I met a steady, intel-

ligent Native, Abraham te Matimati, who was then darkness and superstition. Blessed baptized by me some months ago, and travelled be Thy name, that Thy Word hath not re-down, with a young man named Libni, to his me these are all desirous to see me, regular in What! are you afraid we should kill you? their worship, and anxious for Baptism. Abra. 1 ended the conversation as soon as possible ham has given me a list of seventy-five in all who belong to that Pa. See how, in an almost Church Missionary Record. miraculous manner, a knowledge of the Gospel spreads among the Natives of these isles! Abraham came northward to see his friends: he also saw the work that was going forward, from all remaining darkness and igno-rance, from all deceit and guile, from the hastened down to tell his people, and I recom-fear of man and eye-service, from all mended Libni as his companion, because he was Well able to read and well reported of. Now from listinct and independent testimony, we learn how their communications and conduct have that a few years ago that part of the coast was deemed most savage; insomuch that sealers should be destroyed. Now, Mr. Heaphy re-ports that not only did they hospitably enter-tain himself and his fellow-traveller, Mr. Brun-ner, but that, when they were leaving, all the Baptism, and that they wished for a Teacher and for hooks.

> Something of the same kind came under Mr. Reay's observation during a subsement visit to Queen Charlotte's Sound. le writes-

> In working homewards we were one day horoughly drenched; and the rain and storm continuing through a second day, we returned few miles, in order to obtain shelter. In the course of the night, when they supposed me to be asleep, Joseph Ngapaki, and the crew with him, gave to their friends a very correct statement of my explanations to them on the previous several stores, they thus assisted the Word in its free course.

> Urgent Need of additional Missionaries. We close our account of Mr. Reay's Station with some passages from a Letter addressed by him, in January of the present year, to Mr. Taylor, who is now the only Labourer connected with the Church along a coast extending from more than 100 miles north of Wanganui down to Waikanae district inland. In proceeding from Nelson to Wanganui, to attend a Committee, Mr. Reay was obliged to land at a native village about 70 miles from Wanganui, and to walk

the remaining distance. He writesIn each village that I entered, as soon as the people knew me to be a Missionary, they seemed to think their long expectations were about to be realized, and that they were to have a Father placed among them. Great indeed, were the expressions of their disappoint-ment when they heard that I was only journey-ing along, and that I could hold out no prospect of their obtaining further help; all that was in my power heing earnestly to press them to be constant in their entreaties to the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth labourers into His harvest. But the necessity for further as sistance arises not only from the anxiety of the Natives, and from their numbers, but also from the distances intervening between the villages, and the labour of travelling. When people in England hear of one hundred, or one hundred and fifty miles, their ideas run upon railroads, and they imagine that a few hours would suffice to convey a traveller from one end of his course to the other. They know not the teditimes trackless sand hills and stony beaches; they know not the cliffs and hills; they know not the cliffs and hills; they know not the cliffs and hills; they know not the burdens which are often to be carried, in

of affairs from that which was at first said to exist:

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1. The same of a ffairs from that which was at first said to exist:

1. The same of t to carry out the operations of the Society, a very lakee reinforcement, at an early date should be sent out and placed within the range of the country which now claims our unaider labours. That the people are willing to hear is beyond dispute; but, to illustrate the zea upon a sandy promontory which juts out so as to form the river's mouth. The tents were pitched close by, and the cattle had been land with a large hody of Natives travelling up to the standard of the standard with a large hody of Natives travelling up to the standard of the standard of

Visit of Governor Grey to Wanganui. On the 16th of March Governor Grey arrived at Wanganui, and became Mr. Taylor's guest. On the next day Mr. Taylor

writes—
This morning the Governor accompanied me to Service at half past six o'clock, and afterwards stayed to School. He appeared to be much pleased on hearing the old people rebehaved remarkably well. Ten or twelve peat their Catechism, After breakfast I took years ago, under similar circumstances, they him to see my Infant School. He expressed his approbation of the way in which it was conducted, and left a sovereign to be given as prize money to deserving children. His Ex cellency afterwards walked through the Pa, and was particularly pleased with William the Teacher's house. He said he should have one constructed like it at Auckland. He crawled into George King's house—which is a ware puni (sleeping-house)—on all fours. March 18, 184;—The Governor again attend-

ed Morning Prayer and School. After break-fast he had an interview at my house with my three principal Chiefs. He asked them what they thought about the land. The first thing they said was, "Let the piece, which we have given for our Minister to live on, be sacred for ever 3" and then they said, " Let the piece we have reserved for ourselves also be sacred to us; and as to the remainder, we are quite agreeable to let the Europeans have it. 2 Mawai spoke very loud, and clapped his sides The Governor bade him speak lower, saying it down, with a young man named Liddin, to his own people, about three weeks' journey down the west coast. He brought me a letter from Mr. Charles Heaphy, who has since returned, after spending some days at Araura, where he found several who had never before seen a White Man. He tells to carry weapons of war into the House of God.

[On the following day the Governor went to Church without his sword.]

JOY WHEN CHRIST IS PREACHED. The true guide and regulator of christian onduct, and the true measure of our relation to those without, is the master-duty of been developed. At the same time, the ciently teach, and all men's eyes, whoseever making the Gospel known, the propagation sanctioning authority which perpetuates the affected all their fellows. Lately I have heard in the hearts of all men of that mighty re- verbal type, has not the power to keep alive witness for us;) it was a foul part of them conciliation with God through Christ, by the grand distinction between the essential faith in the God-man, which is the idea of and the accidental, on which the practical they could find no new and late faults, therehave for weeks and weeks lodged upon the the Gospel. If it he accomplished by the efficacy of the faith depends. This must, of Black-reef, not venturing to land lest they ministrations of our own branch of the ministrations of our own branch of the necessity, be abandoned to other influences church catholic, we will thank God for it, too subtle for definition, and dependent on a Gon thanks, (whose only cause this is,) and strive for a larger field, a more devoted service, and an ampler blessing. But an tieal control. In addition to this, men, from gels in heaven rejoice over one sinner that the inherent indolence of the human mind, work, and to dwell together in unity and submission to those whom Thou hast set over them; and give them grave to exert themselves for the salvation of those around themselves for the salvation of those around the salvation of the salvation of those around the salvation of the say that a native vessel had come up from Port over and ever. Christ is preached—that is come up from the composition of coper, the crew of which were all desirous of enough for us! No sense of shame, at our terpreter and life. All perspective, thereown lack of love or energy; no substitution of the church's glory for Christ's, and the fond wish to enfold within our own communion all the true children of God, and the operations of the Spirit, will degrade the magnanimity of a Christian into a party bigotry, or set our own interest or our own pride n competition with what is unmeasurably holier.

And, as a reverence for universal morality and the rights of the human race, as such, while it checks an ignorant and fanatical attachment to our own country, only exalts and invigorates a genuine patriotism; so it is with that apostolical temper which holdly and decisively puts the spread of the gospel, in its scriptural type, above all other considerations whatsoever! This, whilst it purifies our attachment to our own church of all unchristian elements, and widens the basis of charity, enlightens it, in the same proportion, and fixes it upon a rock. And, certainly, the keener perception we possess of those vital energies of the gospel by which the world was converted, the deeper will be our gratitude to her who has been our nurs. ing mother, and the more accurate our appreciation of that scriptural system in which she has embodied them, without deadening them, and provided for a primitive order without extinguishing what, within her or without her, will be found inextinguishable -a primitive zeal and primitive simplicity. And, on the other hand, we neither consult the rules of a politic reason nor the spirit of a christian church, when we permit the observance of provisions, mutable and subordinate, to obscure in the least its higher and more commanding purposes. It is a weak and treacherous turning of the letter against the spirit! It is to subjugate the vital and plastic power of a living body, that adaptation to circumstances, without the sacrifice of principles, on which its conservation depends, to the pedantic exhibition of secondary and instrumental forms.

And here is the great danger which besets any individual church which has an unity of its own; this intense attachment to its individualities, a proportionate alienation from other parts of the body mystical, and a wilful

not in its essentials, but in its mutabilities, and multiplied into every ritual detail, till all prominence or subordination of parts is lost in what claims one uniform authority, ceases a power of energetic repulsion, and an inveterate source of disorganization!

all the distracted members of Christendom, must be treated with other than honour, and, if rested upon the love of Christ, can issue in no other than mighty benefits to the church and to the world; yet it assumes a different aspect, when based, not upon the simplicity of Scripture, or an Apostolical Episcopacy, but on grounds traditional and sectarian, and exclusively ecclesiastical. And I must be permitted to remark that the very desire of union on the latter principle, springs, in many cases, more from hostility to an internal enemy and the formidable presence of dissent, than any grand or comprehensive love of a real unity. And, as magnificent professions of an universal philanthropy are refuted by personal selfishcharge, so may the genuineness of the christian love be reasonably questioned, as well as the soundness of its principles, which works deliberate division among those, in the at home, is the true trial of our charity and schemes, imaginary re-constructions, and splendid impossibilities!

which, on the ratification of the contract limited, impede the liberty of movement, and give an unnatural stiffness and unpliability to All parts of it are alike-all ulike authoritative! The very same sanction has been given to the vital principles, and the fundamental axioms of a church, and to the minute ritual regulations into which it has source beyond all secular, or even ecclesiasfore, is lost-all is alike-and all is practically put on the same authority! At the same time, the theory of the church becomes adjusted to its practice, and it claims to stand, in all things, in Christ's place. Instead of "Christ says it," it becomes, "the Church says" it! That alone answers the artificial necessity which its position has imposed upon it.

Hence men, under a false training, lose all sympathy whatever with the operations of religious truth in other minds; they become utterly incapable either of estimating the wants, understanding the motives, or discerning the structure of solid and fundamental truth, upon which dissentients may take their stand against what, judging merely from the existing practice of it, they regard as unscripturally formalist. They are therefore too impatient of contradiction, and too much startled at opposition, to argue the ritual and peculiarities of their own church, upon the grounds of reason and scripture merely, because that will not support the inordinate superstructure which they have raised, and the pretensions which, at all risks, they maintain. They condemn all moderate arguments, such as the necessity of all forms of some kind, for the preservation of that reverend order which, as a principle, is of divine authority; and the reasonable adapta. tion of their own to the scriptural purposes which they were intended to answer, and in which their sole value consists; a value not essential, but relative and variable. Ye this is the only ground on which the Church of England may be successfully defended and on which alone Hooker rests her de fence: for, to prove an unchanging authority for primitive forms, is beyond the wit of man; and, that being proved, the Church of England cannot profit from it, for, in many points, she widely departs from them. And whether her exclusively divine and apostalical authority be admitted or not, there is amply enough to resist schism, and to establish the duty of conforming to her communion, where nothing is required, as matter of faith, but what Scripture clearly proves; or of ritual observance, but what is reconcilablo with it, and clearly within the province of human authority to enact!

To reject this solid and rational defence is

generate common-wealths, are here infinitely modification possible, no retraction, no midexasperated by the confessed superiority of dle way! This indeed succeeded with the eternal to secular interests! And, instead of Church of Rome so long as the possession of being subordinated to that love of Christ the civil power furnished her with the instru- flatterers "Lord of lords," as though he which alone prescribes their proper use and ments of coercion, and put an effectual curb would have all kings and princes, who and being subordinated to that love of Christ the civil power furnished her with the instrulimits, they quench and control it, and so upon free discussion, or an appeal to the corrupt the fountain and annihilate the simple word interpreted by the universal and Why doth he vaunt himself to be "King of principle of spiritual union. In fact, the immutable laws of reason! An inward faith of Christ, thus interpreted,-regarded consent, indeed, was wanting but power, subjects? Why compelleth he all emperors wielded by an iron hand, enforced uniform-

So long as the power of persecution lasted, this policy endured, as it did with the like to be a principle of union at all; it becomes spirit, though in a mitigated form, under the Laudian rule, in the Church of England. But, then, and by a necessary law, came the And whilst no stirring and longing in recoil! And in our own days, the free cir-men's hearts, after such a change as shall culation of the Bible, and a diffused cultivare-combine, into one federal commonwealth, tion of the intellect, has rendered that impossible, as an intellectual result, which the ibsence of that state control has made physically impracticable .- From Sermon the Rev. J. Garbett, Protessor of Poetry, Oxford, and Prebendary of Chichester, on Phil. 4, 16.

CHARGE OF SEDITION, RAISED AGAINST THE REFORMERS.

From Bishop Jewell's Apology; 1562. Forty years ago, and upward, it was an easy thing for them to devise against us these accursed speeches, and other too, sorer than these: when in the midst of the darkness of that age first began to spring, and to give shine, some one glimmering beam of truth, unknown at that time, and unheard ness to those immediately committed to our of; when also MARTIN LUTHER and ULRIC Zuingle, being most excellent men, even sent of Gon to give light to the whole world, first came unto the knowledge and preaching of the gospel; when as yet the thing was midst of whom God has placed us. Here, but new, and the success thereof uncertain; and when men's minds stood doubtful and christian largeness of soul, and not in distant amazed; and their ears open to all slanderous tales; and when there could be imagined against us no fact so detestable, but And this spirit of party, the curse of the the people then would soon believe it for the church of Christ, and the besetting sin of novelty and strangeness of the matter. For all communities, which thus turns into an so did Symmachus, so did Celsus, so did evil the vital principle of association, is, in JULIAN, so did PORPHYRY, the old foes of one way, aggravated by the indispensable the gospel, attempt in times past to accuse conditions of an established church. For all Christians of sedition and treason; before the very precise and prescript forms to that either prince or people were able to know who those Christians were, what they with the state, it is almost of necessity professed, what they believed, or what was heir meaning.

But now since our enemies do see, and

cannot deny, but we even in all our words and writings have diligently put the people in mind of their duty to obey their princes and magistrates, yea, though they be wicked; (for this doth very trial and experience suffiand wheresoever they be, do well see and to charge us with these things: and seeing fore to seek to procure us envy only with stale and outworn lies. We give our Lond there hath yet at no time been any such example in all the realms, dominious, and commonwealths, which have received the gospel. For we have overthrown no kingdom: we have decayed no man's power or right; we have disordered no commonwealth. There continue in their own accustomer state, and ancient dignity, the kings of our country of England, the kings of Denmark, the kings of Sweden, the dukes of Saxony, the Counts Palatine, the Marquesses of Brandenburgh, the Landgraves of Hesse, the commonwealth of the Heltetians and Rhetians, and the free cities, as Strasburgh, Basle, Frankfort, Ulm, Augsburgh, and Nuremberg, these do all, I say, abide in the same authority and estate wherein they have been heretofore; or rather in a much better, for that by the gospel they have their people more obedient unto them than ever they had before. Let them go, I pray you, into those places where at this present, through Gon's goodness and mercy, the gospel is taught. Where is there more majesty? Where is there less arrogance and tyranny? Where is the prince more honoured? Where is the people less unruly? Where hath there at any time either the commonwealth, or the Church, been in more quiet? Perhaps ye will say, From the first beginning of this doctrine the common sort every where began o rage and rise through Germany .- Allow t were so. Yet MARTIN LUTHER, the publisher and setter forward of this doctrine, did write marvellous vehemently and sharply against them, and reclaimed them home to peace and obedience. But whereas it is wont sometime to be ob-

ceted, by persons wanting skill, touching the fore these warrants could be executed. Helverians' change of state, and killing of Leopold duke of Austrin; and restoring by usual form of clearance, and defying the orce their country to liberty -all that was done, as appeareth plainly by all stories, for two hundred and threescore years past, or proper quarter, and in so far as ho is con-above, in the time of Pope Boniface the Eighth, cerned, full redress will doubtlessly be obwhen the nutbority of the Bishop of Rome was | tained; but as regards the audacious outin greatest jollity; about 200 years before June Zuisgus either began to teach the gospel, or yet was horn. And eyer since that time they have had all things quiet, not only from foreign enemies, but also from all civil dissension. And if it were a sin in the Helvetian to deliver their own country from foreign government, especially when they were so proudly and tyrannously oppressed; yet to burden us with other men's faults, or them with the faults of their forefathers, it is against all right and reason.

But, O immortal God! and will the Bistances, it was deemed expedient to march | not the burdens which are often to be carried, in spiritual character and provisions. All the | To reject this solid and rational defence is shop of Rome accuse us of treason? Will to get up to morrow morning in a right a body of militia to the spot, and Mr. Sin- I the shape of backs, medicine, provisions, tent, party instincts, which, by the perversion of to play a high game, in which defeat is rain; he teach the people to obey and follow their frame of mind. Think over the duties of

of the majesty of a prince? why doth he, then, as none of the old bishops of Rome ever did, suffer himself to be called of his whatsoever they be, to be his underlings? kings," and to have kingly royalty over his and princes to swear to him fealty and true bedience? Why doth he boast, that " the Emperor's majesty is a thousand fold inferior to him," and that for this reason specially, that Gop hath made two lights in heaven; and because heaven and earth were created, not in two beginnings, but in one? Why hath he and his fellows (like Anabaptists and Libertines, to the end they might run on licentiously and carelessly,) shaken off the yoke, and exempted themselves from being under a civil power? Why hath he his Legates (as much to say, as most subtle spies) lying in wait in all kings' courts, councils, and privy chambers? Why doth he, when he list, set the Christian princes one against another, and at his own pleasure trouble the whole world with debate and discord? Why doth he excommunicate, and command to be taken as a heathen and a pagan, any Christian prince that renounceth his authority? And why promiseth he his indulgences and his pardons largely to any that will (what way soever it may be) kill any of his enemies? Doth he maintain empires and kingdoms? Or doth he once desire that common quiet should be provided for?

You must pardon us, good reader, though we seem to utter these things more bitterly and bitingly than it becometh divines to do. For both the shamefulness of the matter, and also the desire of rule in the bishop of Rome, is so exceeding and outrageous, that it could not well be uttered with other words, or more mildly. For he is not ashamed to say in open assembly, that "all jurisdiction of all the kings and princes of the world dependeth of himself." And to feed his ambition and greediness of rule, he hath pulled in pieces the empire of Rome, and vexed and rent whole Christendom asunder.

(Where did the revolutionary movement in 1848 take its beginning? In Roman Catholic FRANCE, thence spreading into the very seat of the Papacy; ROME, setting purely Roman Catholic ITALY, and AUSTRIA in a blaze: against these, Protestant Prussia alone may be mentioned, the revolutionary movements in other parts of Germany having been promptly put down. Ed. B.

THE JESUITS IN THE SOUTHERN HEMIS-PHERC. — The French ship Arche d'Alliance with its band of Jesuit Missionaries, which had been lying in Port Jackson for several weeks, suddenly sailed on Good Friday, the 21st instant, having taken on board thirty of the South Sea Islanders, who, for the last ten or twelve months, have been in the service of Mr. Boyd, by whom, as is well known, they were brought from the Loyalties, and who had succeeded beyond his expectation in training them to habits of usefulness and industry. By various arts. and a plentiful supply of cocoa-nuts, they were kidnapped by the Arche d'Alliance company of Jesuits, at whose instigation they took from Mr. Boyd's stores the bedding, clothes, cooking utensils, and various other necessaries with which they had been supplied by him. Upon being apprised of this audacious act of the French Mission, Mr. Boyd, through Mr. J. P. Robinson, requested the interference of Archbishop Polding, representing to his Grace that the men were useful servants. and that they were under engagement to Mr. Boyd; who would, however, have no objection to allow two or three to proceed with the Arched Alliance, if their services as interpreters were desired by the Mission. Mr. Robinson further explained that this "Island labour experiment" had every prospect of success; that many of the Syd. ney householders had engaged and been much satisfied with the services of the men; and that, as a very important step in the difficult problem of Colonisation, it was desirable that the attempt to interfere with and kidnap the people in Mr. Boyd's employ should be abandoned. Dr. Poldingdeclined to interfere in the matter, on the ground " that he had no control over the French Mission;" and Mr. Robinson there. upon obtained from the magistrate of the water-police warrants for the apprehension of the men who had been entired on board the ship then on the eye of sailing. Be. Captain Marceau set sail, waiving the authorities of the port. This officer's conduct will, of course, be represented in the rage by the Jestii t Missionaries, it may be advisable to consider the matter in some other form than the tedious and, but too probably, unsatisfactory official correspondence .- Australian, 29th of April. WHAT MAY I DO NOW ?

Try to do all the good you can; not to. go out of the way in seeking new duties. though this, in many cases, from the very supine state of the world with regard to Christian duties, is necessary; but try to perform the first duties which arise. Try

the day before they begin. Frame your mind into a right state as far as you can, before you begin your prayers; then pray for the light to guide you, and strength to assist you. Consider in how many ways you may hope to do good in the day, and how these may be taken the greatest advantage of-Consider what sins are most likely to tempt us, and how these may be best avoided. It is obvious that a person under these impressions, would not be likely to lie in bed, and, indeed, the rising at a fixed hour so as to allow of time for meditation and prayer, before the work of the day begins, is a species of self denial, which would be beneficial toull, and the absence of which has converted many a one into an enemy, rather than a servant of God. II di-anhour spent in devotional duties every moraing, will ensure the whole of that which we are seeking for. It would be the means of salvation to most of us. How few are there of those who have at all advanced in a Christian life and who have not adopted this rule, who would not confess that if they had regularly devoted even this short portion of the day to God, they should have been much better Christians than they are. And who ever did this, who will not thank God for it, to all eternity?

It will be hardly necessary to give directions for the performance of the duties which belong to all Christians; it is enough to state what they me; for the manner in be suited to one person, will hardly apply all the power of Christ's Gospel; but withto another. You ask What shall I do to out such training it would be entirely lost. to another. You ask, What shall I do to day? First, strive to perform all the common duties of life, so as to let your plan of life, but that which you have been accustomed to do. Do not let the world but let your friends discover that you have mastered many of those faults which they had before deplored in you.-The Right Rec. T, Vowler Short, D.D. Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

## The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1548.

It is a cause of great satisfaction that we are now enabled to lay before our readers evidence of the interest taken by the members of the Church in this parish in the labours of the Church Missionary Society which in this year is celebrating its first Jubilee. A Committee has been formed for the purpose of inviting contributions towards the repreach of leading men to the Catholic Jubilee Fund, and a liberal beginning has Church's [meaning the Church of Rome] we been made, to encourage them in their labour are not able to conjecture; but we are very of love. The cause of Missions to the Heathen and Mahommedan was ably and impressively advocated from the pulpit of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, last evening, by the Rev. George Macing, D. D., Official, and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and a willing response to the Reverend preacher's powerful appeal was given in the collection telen up at the close of the service. We trust that, the chord chaving been struck, it will call forth many more notes of harmonious co-operation in a cause so highly deserving the support of Churchmen; and that the hearts of the Society's Directors in England, 29 well as of its agents in all parts of the world, will be cheered by hearing that from this part of the British possessions, as from others, testimony is given to the importance and scriptural · character of their labour.

We are gratified by learning that in Montreal also the Church Missionary Jubilee has called forth the zeal of those who form and encourage liberal devices for the furtherance of enterprises having for their object the salyation of souls and the extension of the Radeemer's kinglom. a in the

It allowned be amiss for the members of the Church to bear in mind what other Soconfused are found ibpracticable to effect on examined the accuracy of every statement the oceasion of celebrating a Jubileon The contained in it, is really absurd. But the fact Bondlin Missionary Society, chiefly supported Curate, that I had been unsettled, as he says by Independents, completed the fiftieth year Limself; that is, that I had had had doubts of the of its operations fone years ago, and its effort storraise it Jubileer Fund was themeans of Difficuring, hild its treasury the sum of 232,000. The Luthode thody, in celebrating a Centenary, not long ago, made collections which amounted and £220,000, of which sum 270,000 Ave felievo; were levoted to objects "chifficeled with their Missionary Society. The Listing her Churchinen feel it their duty Atp-labour with a willing mind and open heart, fidence), and offered at the same time to leave confidence, and offered at the same time to leave Leeds, that I might not bring suspicion on Dr. Unleighbours and historiality towards by complicated by mind the principles like the believed in, and the principles of the believed in, and the principles of the believed in and the principles of the believed in and the principles of the believed in the belie

CONFIRMATION.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford, in the course of his Primary Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese, delivered last month, and reported in The. Guardian, made the following remarks on the uses of the selemnity of Confirmation and proper preparation for it:

He never knew a confirmation where the andidates had been faithfully and laboriously prepared, which did not leave on the arish a great blessing. He felt that the labours of the clergy were never better directed than when laid out in these sensons of usefulness. Every one who was of full age to be confirmed should be brought under training at these seasons, but it was another question whether at the period appointed for confirmation they should be presented to the Bishop. The clergy at those seasons should bring before the Church those great dogmathe truths of which unhappily their parishioners knew so little. Each soul should at such a season be fully trained in the doc. trines and doties of our holy faith, that he might hereaft a bestrengthened for the service of his Gov. Thus he had required from the catechamers a somewhat riper ago than perhaps some of his clergy might have chosen. It was to be regretted that the Church made no other special provision for bringing the children of his flock under the pastor's direct influence and spiritual freatment; and if, therefore, the clergy directed the attention which we shall be able to put in execution of their children to these subjects which, the plans which we may lay down when arrived at a due age, would qualif-for ourselves, will so vary according to them for confirmation, they seized the best them for confirmation, they seized the best circumstances, that the rule which will opportunity of bringing to their consciences

It was not the mere age of the catechumens that made them fit objects for the solight shine before men, that they may glorify lemn rite of confirmation. They were at our Father which is in heaven. Try to let | any age unfit if not properly prepared : some, every one who is familiar with your man- however, might be properly prepared, and ner of life, say, how high the principles are anxious to become candidates, before attainwhich regulate this servant of God, and hig the prescribed age. Under such cirwhat a blessing such a person is to all con- cumstances, he should always be hapey to nected with him. If we are not governed receive the application of the clergy to exby holy tempers and principles, the world cept those from his general rule; but, at the will quickly find it out; i.e., our world same time, he would earnestly advise that will quickly discover it our servants our none should be sent to him for confirmation own family. Try to be a kind father-a who were not ready to be partakers of the gentle obedient wife-a dutifel child-a Holy Communion. Their great temptation loving brother or sister - a considerate mas- was to admit all, but the laxity which perter or mistress. Try to be better in each of mived the admission of unfit candidates enthese relative duties—do something, and let tailed serious evil upon the cause which they that something be a step towards a better desired to serve. They could not be too life. Unless the general plan of your life ready to bring all to a right mind on matters be such as is discreditable to the profession of religion, but they must not shrink in the of Christianity, do not change your outward smallest degree from using that godly discipline which was the main scenity against those who would press lightly into godly remark at once, how altered a man he is, things. Still, in no matter was spiritual discermment more necessary, less they broke the spirit of the hamble-minded, while they sought only to stay the over-confident. They must be contented with endeavouring to warn the individual conscience to a sense o its own responsibility, and to charge upon it the ultimate decision of the question. So important illd he (the Bishop) feel the guestion, that in the course of a few days he would put into the hands of his clergy a more detailed exposition, of his views than would be consistent with the limits of a Vicitation Charge.

> THE STARTLING DISCLOSURE. The followng letter has met our eyes in one of our American exchanges. We have not found it in our English papers, but in order to do the writer justice-having quoted Dr. Heok's charge against him, in our number for October 12we insert it at once. How Dr. Hook will tefute Mr. Jephson's counter-charge, or how he will otherwise try to " save his party from the certain that, however be may try, succeed he never will:

" To the churchwordens of the Parish of

Leads.

"Gentlemen,—I have this day received a sermon, published by Dr. Hook, with a preface addressed to you, in which he says, You will indge, gentlemen, of the surpriswhich I experienced when I received information last week that Mr. and Mrs. Jeonson had been received into the Church of Rome, not on their quitting Leeds in August, 1818, but in the year 1516, before coming to Leeds that even then, while professing himself to be a decided Anglican, he was netnally a member of the apostate Church of Rome.17

"This statement, from whatever source Dr. Hook received it, is simply untine. Neither I not my family became Catholics till the 9th of August last, when we had the happiness of being received into the Church at Birming-" A paragraph did appear in the Church and

State

that I had acknowledged the supremacy of St. Peter's Successor? this I immediately contradicted, as I had not then gone further that to be, as Dr. Hook expresses it, "unsettled;" and so completely was the Bishop of the Dio-cese satisfied, that I continued to hold my Curacy, and finally resigned it of my own free will, for the purpose of coming to Lords or some other place where I expected to find the Anglican system carried out thoroughly. The rditors of the Catholic Directory, pobably co-pied from the Protesiant paper, the accuracy of whose information they had no reason to doubt; and placed my and my family in their list of converts without further inquiry. That Permissio Superiorum in the title-page of an almanac means that the Catholic Bishops have blaims of the Protestant Church, as some persons, very much in Del Hook's confidence a present, have also had. I myself, ufter I came to Leeds, and before I was licensed to the Cu racy, told him, and Alts, Hook that a report that faild in y family, had become Catholics had been mentioned in my presence at a party in Locals; to which he replied to the effect that I need not trouble myself about it, for that he himself had been held up to reproach in the newspapers as being a Catholic. Not satisfied with this, I told the clerk in orders of it the being supposed to be in Dr. Hook's con-

Hook, in the secret of his heart, at this moment knows it to be false, though he affects to believe the contrary, to save his party from the reproach of leading men to the Catholic Church. But he need not fiatter himself that his statement will deceive any unprejudiced to inform me of the sermon and preface in question, uses the following expression: - As this statement is absolutely incredible by any who ke myself, have once been in your friendhip, I should feel obliged by a line from you. empowering me to contradict it upon your au-

"I have the henour to be, Gentlemen your obedient servant, "Jons M. Japuson." " Birmingham, Sept. 15, 1848.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE TRACTARI-As .- A paragraph has been going the ound of the papers, stating that the Archbishop has refused to preach at St. Mark's College Chapel, Chelsen, on the ground that there is "too much chanting" practised there. The Puscyite apologist who writes the Church articles in a weekly Sureday paper affects to discredit this retradicted hitherto."

ould, we wenture to assert our belief that the report is perfectly true, (and great credit is due to the Archbishop for acting with such decision:) because such an opinion, expressed by the Archbishop, is perfectly in accordance with his previously declared sentiments.

In a correspondence which took place tome two years ago, and which was pubished, respecting the mode in which the service was conducted in one of the churches in his Grace's late diocese, he emphatically condemned the practice now become so common, of turning the solemn services of the Church into a mere sing-

Another fact, which has come to our trowledge, confirms our conviction of its About a month ago, his Grace, in the discharge of the functions of his high office, had occasion to attend the service of the notorious Pusevite church of East Farleigh. For giving full effect to the new-langled Romish style of worship, of which the vicar of that parish is exceed ingly fond, the latter had secured the superintendence of the choir-master of this very St. Mark's College, under whom his own choir had been trained. The chanting was performed with great soirit; but so shocked (as we have heard on good authority) was the pious-minded Archbishop with it that he afterwards wrote to a gentlemen in the parish touching its impropriety, and expressing his decided disapproval of so much of the service being chanted. If such be the fact, (and we feel no reason to doubt it,) we trust the correspondence will be made public, that the whole Church may have the benefit of knowing, beyond all question, the Archbishop's opinion.

But in connexion with this subject there is another question of some interest, and that is -" Why ore the Tractarians so eager to get the new Primate (whose principles they are known cordially to hate) to preach in their churches?" If we mistake not, we detect a little of their accustomed craft in this proceeding. They know that the Archibishop is decidedly against them; they were probably frightened, upon his sppointment, with the fear that he would soon (unless he could in some way be garged) pronounce his authoritative condemnation of their system, to the indicting of a "heavy blow and great discouragement," upon their Remanizing projects : and, therefore, their policy has been to get him to commit himself to give a tacit sanction to affording a plea for them) by preaching in their churches. Probably, too, they have adopted this course under the idea that, perhaps, the Archbishop's supposed fondness for preaching was a weak point, through which they might most success. fully attack and get the advantage of him. We rejoice, however, to be able to believe that the good Archbishop has proved himself too deep to be caught in the Paseyiteset trap; and the consequence, we earnearly hope, in this case, may be, as it usually is in all cases of crooked policy, Gazette.

ENDOWMENT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RIESTHOOD IN TRELAND .- The Lord Hishop of Ossory (Dr. O'Brien,) in the course of a charge recently delivered by him, adverted to the anticipated measure for making provision out of the public funds for the priests of the Church of Rome in Ireland, expressed himself as follows:

This seems to be the plan at present in most favour, and the English people, by whom it has hitherto been strongly opposed, seem now inclined, in their perplexity with regard to Ireland, to try it as a last resource. The priests, too, are for the most part ready to accept of it. It is therefore likely that the experiment will be made. His Lordship said that on this subject he should speak plainly. All thinking men expect nothing but failure, but if the thing were lawful he should not think himself bound to express his opinion on it: but it was his opinion it was not lawful to endow the Roman Catholic Church. All its distinctive tenets have been strongly and expressly condemned in our Articles and Homilies, which pronounce it to have erred both in matters of faith and iliscipline-while on the contrary those Articles and Homilles are condemned and anathematized by the Church of Rome. How then can we support what we so strong. ly condemo ? True, it may be said that this judgement of the Church does not bin! the State; but when we remember that the reformation of the Church was carried on under the sanction, and by the authority, of the State, that the Church was not abolished, organ of the Romanists) is the following That week, with surprise, he really knew, but purified—that she was not a Church paragraph:—"As the Bull of his Holiness and control paragraph in the Bull of his Holiness and c

esinning of our acquaintance. And Dr. the contrary helped to make her what she is, | Episcopal Bench, hears date prior to the Zocal and Political Entelligence, and thus sanctioned all her principles - and that the State has still further committed itself by pronouncing in its very enactments certain tenets of the Church of Rome to be idolatrous :- when we bear all this in mind. we must confess that the State has adopted the judgment of the Church, and therefore cannot, with any due regard to principle, endow the Church of Rome. An objector may indeed say that the State, by removing Roman Catholic disabilities, has undone all this, and now no longer pronounces the Church of Rome idolatrous. But the fallaev of such a mode of argument is apparent. The State has determined to admit Roman Catholies to certain civil offices. It does not, therefore, require from them the oaths and declarations which, heretofore, excluded them. But the State still requires from members of the Establishment (as, for instance, from the elergy) the self-same oaths and declarations which pronounce the Church of Rome to be an idolatrous Church These onths and declarations expressed the belief of the State at the time, and they have been set aside in some instances, not because tort, although he is obliged to add, "it they were believed to be untrue, but because has not, so far as we are aware, been con- the Sinte determined to remove certain civil disabilities affecting Roman Catholies. Now, in the face of this suggested Lordship further declared, that this plain expression of his opinion did not arise from any narrow-minded bigotry-he should rejoice, were it possible without violating principle, amply to endow the clergy of the Church of Rome: but he felt that this was not possible. It was true that opposition to the Government plan might at the present crisis be thought imprudent; but he felt as sured that even were there danger, the clergy us a body were prepared to make the sacri fice if required. The people of Eagland, he trusted, would not suffer the Church of Ireland to be subvered; but, at all events, the Providence of God was supreme, and he could make adversity work out good to his Church. - We are in God's keeping both by the " Commission de l'Evangelization." spir tually and temporally-and nothing can They are also edified by the elders, some of ajure us but our own unfathfulness. It safety of the Church by compromising the

> With reference to the same measure, we find he following article in the European Times

truth.

ist received: "The annual meeting of the Catholic archbishops and bishops has been held during the course of the past week, and among other resolutions agreed to we find one repeating their former declarations respecting the proposal of endowing the Catholic clergy of Ireland. The resolution is in the following words:—That having observed that a notice has been given of a parliamentary motion regarding a state provision for the Catholic clergy of Ireland, we deprecate such a proceeding. That, having shared in the prosperity of their faithful flocks, the clergy of freland are willing to share in their privations, and are determined to resist a measure calculated to create vast discontent-to sever the people from their pastors, and ultimately to endanger Catholicity in this country."

EXERTIONS BY THE CHURCH OF ROME IN Excrasp.—There is surely need of all the en-igos of the Reference Church of England eing called lath, when we see the great, the extraordinary exections which the hostile Church of Rome is continuing to make to enlarge her borders and extend her anthority in this Protestant country. The new church in Southwark is the scene of all sorts of expedi-ents of a propagandizing tendency, and Mr. Oakley, the apostate from a pure faith and a more scriptural system, who is to be pehinently stationed there, draws crowds not only of Conschenen but Dissenters also, to hear him denounce our glorious Reformation as a judg- ments of life, which will manifest themselves ment of God upon this unhappy land, and our still more clearly, if the Church of the Canon their practices (thus silencing himself and pieus refermers as little better than so many of Neuchatel is called upon to pieus through a affording a they for them) by preaching in agents of Satur. But Southwark is not to be crisis similar to that of the Canton de Vaul. agents of Satan. But Southwark is not to be the only seat of a cathedral church in the mutropolitan district. The foundation stone of ano ther was laid by Mr. Wiseman on Wednesday week at Clapham-Clapham, so long the headquarters of Evangelicanism. And it is ome what remarkable circumstance, that mass has for the last few months been performed in a room at Clapham, in which very room the pri-mary association of the "British and Foreign lible Society," which has since enjoyed such enormous revenues and influence, was formed now nearly half a century ago. An order of monks, and a community of the "Sisters of Notre Dame," are about to establish themselves that, in the trap which they have set for in the same locality. Newman's Oratorians others, the designers themselves will be are going to form an establishment at Bayscaught, and most theroughly pinched, if water; and Dr. Whitty, a prominent member not utterly crushed.—Church and State of the Romish clerical body in London, is going to join them. The "Passionists," with Father Iznatius (the Hon, and Rev. Mr. Spencer) at their head, are about to found a colony at Hampstead. Dr. Wiseman seems determined to afford every facility and encouragement to the operations of the different orders of monks in London, and the London district. His predecessor, Dr. Griffiths, always deemed it expedient not to allow any but the female religious orders to be established in his But tempora mutantur - [times district.

change.] THE ROMANIST CONVENT AT PENRYS IS hicken up. The last of the inmates departed this week, and the property is for sale. The locality was exceedingly well chosen as the head-quarters of a propagandist mission for Cornwall. The town and parishes of Penryn Creek have fully 15,000 inhabitants. The great mining district of the country, with a population of 70,600, adjoins Penryn, and the lowes of Truro, Redruth, Camborne, and Helbitin, are only eight or ten miles distant. No pains were spared to obtain success. The ladies a pointed to conduct it were superior in manners, in accomplishments, in the arts of teaching, and in the art of winning the confi dence and affection of their pupils. Protestants sent their daughters to be educated in the Convent, and the free school connected with it was well attended. The establishment is broken up, we understand, from the failure of supplies. The revolutionary movements on the continent have cut off assistance to the amount of £5,000 a-year, and this, added to disappointment in the expected profits of the convent school, has obliged them to abandon the ground.—Devonshire Chronicle.

JOINT-GOVERNMENT BY QUEEN VICTO RIA AND POPE PIUS IX; IF ROME HAS HER own was .- In the Sydney Chronicle (the

letters patent under which Dr. Perry holds office as the Anglican Bishop of Melbourne, Dr. Goold will be entitled to precedence,

CONVERTS FROM ROME .- On Sunday, Oct. 1, a class of four respectable men publicly re-naunced the errors of Popery, in St. Thomas's Church, in the presence of a large and atten tive congregation -They partook of the holy communion, and subsequently signed the roll. The Rev. W. Magee preached on able and impressive sermon from Joel J. 3, 4. Two these converts had been intended by their parents for the Romish priesthood; one of them is a Mr. Henri Gerald Spillon, a graduate of the University of Scribe, in Spain, late a contributor to the Tablet, &c. He has an address in the press to the Roman Catholics of these kingdoms on the Papal apostacy, which shall appear in a few days; he is also writing a work on Romanism in Spain, which he had dedicated to the Rev. Thomas Scott as a tribute of gratitude and respect. The other is a Mr. David O'Leary whose brother renounced Romanism in the month of July last, and was intended for Maynooth College. It is the wish of these two brothers, at a future lay, to become ministers of that " word" which they were taught by the priests of Rome to despise. Another class is announced for the first Sunday in November, which happens oppartunely on the 5th-a day dear to the heart of every genuine Protestant in these king-doms, which will be observed as a day of thanksgiving by every loyal Protestant clergyman and his people. Our own Church pre-scribes a form of worship for the service of that day, of which the people should receive due notice by their respective ministers, according to the order prescribed in the rubric .-Dublin Evening Heralt.

SWITZURLAND. CANTON DE VAUD .- Progress of Evangelization. From a letter by the Rev. C. Burp to the Editors of " Evangetical Civistendam." - Our churches continue to inrease in strength, notwithstanding the persecution: those which are deterred of their pastors receive visits more or less frequent from manisters of the Cosnel, who are sent to them whom are men of solid and enlightened piety, would be both foolish and sinful to socie the which present occurrences have contributed to enforce of the Church by compromising the develop. The mount in churches situated on the frontiers also meet together, sometimes either in a reighbouring canton, or on some sectuded height, to other up, amidst the megnifleout works of the Cheator, their free spi ritual worship to that Saviour wile, more than once during his earthly sejouin, enough his di-vine instructions to be heard on the mountains of Galilee, under the specious would of heaven. Thus, the charches of Clastical of CE, of Ormont-Dessus and of Monteux bare already. byice or thrice during the summer, found tendez-vous in some retired valley at the fast of our Alps, while similar meetings were taking place on the Jura, chi. thy consecrated to the purpose of drawing closer the ties of freteinal ave. These are blessed days, which have home good fruit for elevaty; they are femous bered with gratitude for many souls have there received their first salutary impressionmany have thus imbibe! a new hop be to aivance in the gata of salvation and hallmass.

Almost all those pistors who have been son away from their churches have found new fields of tabour open to them, and have had numerous opportunities of proclaiming the good word of God. These compulsory discusseds have led us to places where we should never, perhaps, have thought of preaching the Gospel-It is this consideration which caused it to be said to M. Germond that the Council of State undertook the office of the " Commission do i Erangelization," and accomplished the under taking much better than we should have along I may say, as to what concerns maself in parti cular, that I have more than once had reason to admire the ways of the Lord, with negated to my points and comings. From Matiers (where I have pitched my tent for some weeks) I have had many opportunities of preaching the mes sage of salvation in the populous viriages of the Canton of Neuchatel, the pasters of which appear to me to be actuated by the best spirit. There are here undoubtedly many of the ele-

Dierene at Onehee.

INCORPORATED CHERCH SOCIETY .- With re ference to the Resolution forming part of the proceedings of the Central Board, as contained it our list number but one, which refers to the appointment of a Treasurer for Quetec, during the absence of T. Tangas, Esq., we are enabled to state that the Hon. W. Walker having declined, II. Jessore, E-q., has kindly under-taken the duties of Treasurer at Quebec during Mr. Trigge's absence.

The Lord Bishop of Manchester has aken a five years? lease of Sadgely House, Manchester, which is therefore, to be the Episcopal residence at least for the present.

JUBILER FUND OF THE CHURCH MISSION-ARY Society.—The undersigned begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums n behalf of the above fund :-

The Lard Bisnop of Montreal, £5 0 0
The Rev. Dr. Mackie, 5 0 0
The Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, 1 0 0

£11 0 0

C. H. GATES, Treasurer.

We are gratified on learning that the Collec ion after the Rey. Dr. Mackie's Sermon last evening amounted to about £29.

KING'S COLLEGE, TORON TO. - SCHOLAR, HIPS. -The examinations for the vicant Scho larships took place last week, and were gone through in the most creditable manner.' following are the successful candidates. All except Fitzgerald are Upper Canada College loys, and carned high distinction while there Gunen, J. G .- University Classical Scholar 2. Fitzgenald, Loward-University Mathe

matical Scholar.
3. Freen, Contland U. C. Col. Scholar. I. Tynen, R .- Home District Scholat. 5. Ellior, C. P.-Weslern District Scholar. Toronto Patriot.

QUEREC PARSS .- Our city-papers whose publication was daily, during the season of navigation, now commence publishing three limes a week, to continue during the winter. Dr. Kimin's connection with the Mercury as Editor has ceased. A change has takei place in the proprietorship of that periodical.

To Countsponnents :- Received C. Y. and

The arrival of the Europa, at New York, with intelligence from Liverpool to the 14th alto, was mentioned by Postscript in our last, having just been learned by telegraph. The letters brought by her arrived in town on Saturday morning and the papers on Sun. day afternoon. The issue of Mr. O'Brien's trial being the intelligence to which attaches the most melancholy interest, we proceed at once to insert the account of it, as we find it in the European Times, describing what took place on Saturday the 7th of October, on which day the Lord Chief Justice concluded his charge to the Jury, and they retired to their room, at about 4 o'clock.

At twenty minutes past five their lordshins esumed their seats in the Court-house. A profound silence, lasting for a few minutes, succeeded their entrance, but was soon broken by a slight rustling noise near the door of the jury-room, from whence the jury entered, headed by the foreman, who held the issue paper in his hand.

When the jury were scated, the foreman handed the verdict to Mr. Pedder, Clerk of the Crown, who commenced calling over the names of the jury. The clerk, having completed the calling of

names, asked, in rather a nervous and indis-tinct tone, manifestly sensible of the painful effect about to follow, "Gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict ?" The Foreman-" Yes." Clerk of the Crown.-" How say you? Is

William Smith O'Brien guilty or not guil-After a considerable lapse of time, the foreman, in a low, suppressed murmur, pronounced "Galty." Tents might be seen and sobs heard in every part of the court. Mr. O'Brien alone maintained a composed aspect, and acknowledged the verdict by slightly inclining

his head to the jury.
The forement of the jury essayed to say something, but his self-possession seemed to tall him, and he sold, in a harsh under tone, to the Clerk of the Count, is Mr. Pedder, can't

you read the rest !?? The clerk then read from the paper what follows: -- We earnestly recommend the misener to the merciful consideration of the levernment, the jury being unanimously of pinion that, for many reasons, his life should the spitted."

The Clerk of the Crown then resumed his

est; and for about tive minutes on unbroken silence provailed, the eyes at all being fixed on the calm, self possessed countenance of the nisoner. At length, Charl Justice Blackbarne said in a low

voice, 4 Adjournathe court to ten o'clock on Menday morning." Proximation to this effect was male. Me.

O'llison was then removed from the dock, and ine building was soon rimply. Part of Monday meeting (the 9th alto.)

was taken up with attempts by the prisoner's language to show why sentence should not be concounced against him. These having raved un accessful, the Clerk of the Crown oked aire O Brien what he had to say, why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon ban. We insert the remainder as we find it in the paper before us; Mr. O Brien said - My loads, it is not my

intention to enter inter one vindication of my conduct, however bruch I might have desired () avail in soil of this opportunity of so duing. I am particuly satisfied with the conveniences. that I have performed my staty to my country that I have done only that which, in my opinion, it was the duty of every Irishman to lave time, and I am now prepared to abide the consequences of having performed my duty to my hative land. Proceed with your sentence. (Cheers in the gallery!)

THE SENTENCE.

The Lord Chief Justice them proceeded, andil the most perfound and painful silence, to pro-nounce the extreme unitense of the law upon he prisoner. He said - William Smith O's Brien, after a long, painful, and laborings trial. jury of your countrymen have found you cuilty of high treason. Their verdict was accompanied by a recommendation to the metcy; of the crown. That recommendation, as is out duty, we shall send forward to the Lord-Light, mant, to whom, as you must know, evelusive. ly belongs the power to comply with its prayer. It now remains for us to perform the last solomn act of duty which devolves upon at, -to pronounce that septence, by which the law marks the encimity of your guilt, and mims, at the prevention of similar crimes, by the example and infliction of a terrible punishment. Oh! that you would reflect upon that crime; and dwell upon it with sincere repentance and remotee. Oh! that you would regret it as it is regretted by every rational being-that you would feel and know that it is traily and substantially as repugnent to the interests of humanity and the precepts and spirit of the divina the violation of which is now attended by the forfeiture of your life. The few words you have addressed to the court, however, forbid me proceeding any further with this subject. It now only remains for the court to pronounce the sentence of the law." Here his lordship assemed the black cap, and, amid a silence at once solemn and painful, tocerded as follows: That sentence is, that you, William Smith O'Brien, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and be thence drawn on a hardle to the place of execution, and be there anime to the prace of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you be dead; that afterwards your head shall be severed from your body, and your body, be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of his her Majesty shall idease, and may God have ricecy on your soil!!!! (The most profound a datallon followed the conclusion of this canting a not continued to make the conclusion of this canting a not continued to make the conclusion of this sentence, and continued to manifest itself for several minutes afterwards;)

Very contradictory rumours, as might be expected, prevailed as to the probability of the rentence being carried into effect or, not. The unfortunate man's mother had hastened to implore the clamency of her Sovereign. The papers generally spoke in a favour not mercy being extended to him! Nordoubt need be entertained that if the interests of the nation seem at all to admit of it, his life? will be spared; but the language lidly by Mr. O'Briun himself, and the manifestation of approval given by persons who probably, profess to be his friends, in the Court citeelf, will render it very difficult, for the Queen's a advisers to recommend the exercise of Her Majesty's prerogative by showing mercy to n mun wifo has caused unspeakable misery to his countrymen, even to the sliedding of blood, and who affirms in his speech its. the Judges that he considers himself to have performed his linty to his native land a house Mr. Terence Bellew McManis was put, upon his trial shortly after schickte malibeonal passed on Mr. O'Brien, and off Thursday the 12th was found gillly of high weeking is recommendation to the inerciful scotling. eported.

Mr. O'Donoliue's trial was proceeding

whon the last advices came away. We turn gladly from these melancholy topics to other matters, and insert the following selections of British and general Euro-

pean news. The weather during the week has undergone a very favourable change. With some unsetuning, the whole, tolerably fine weather has prevailed, and in Scotland it has been so generof that the harvest has been got in with greater success than has been experienced for many The general report of the harvest, so far as it has yet been thrashed, is far from satisfactory, and is generally confirmatory of what we have already stated, that the crop will be rather below the ordinary average of years. The heavy arrivals from abroad prevent prices from rising, and the averages hover about the point where the duty ceases. The

factors, however, still look forward for a rise in the duty on the 18th or on the 25th inst. But tranquillity in the Republic by keeping the duty on the advance will be but trilling. Capital in a state of siego. The French advance will be but trilling. the continued arrivals from abroad. The crop of polatoes in Scotland appears to be abundant, and the surplus over the wants of the inhabitants will be considerable to aid their less fortunate neighbours. The markets throughout the President shall be elected by direct and unitarity of 602 against 211, that the President shall be elected by direct and unitarity of 602 against 211, that the kingdom present no very remarkable fea-

which we last noticed has rather subsided. In the produce markets a good business is, however, being transacted by the home trade, but the value of many articles is not supported.

On the part of holders there is an inclination to press sales, and the natural consequence is that the home trade will not buy except at reduced prices. Sugar has been taken to a fair extent by exporters. The sales of Cotton are limited; the market, however, keeps rretty steady, and without much variation in price. The Corn trade is quiet; and although buyers are by no means active in their operations, prices in most instances are well sustained. Goods used for manufacturing purposes have been dealt in pretty freely since our last notice, but pices are rather lower except for Indigo and Silk, which are rather higher. Money continues in abundant supply, and can be obtained at a low rate of interest, whilst only a limited demand exists. There is also every prospect of cash being obtainable at even lower erms, masmuch as it is known that large parcels are on their way to this country.

We regret to state that the scourge which, during the last few months, has desolated the eastern parts of Europe, spreading its ravages from Caito to St. Petersburgh, and lingering within these few weeks at Hamburgh, has at length, as anticipated, reached the shores of Great Britain. It is now officially declared by the Registrat-General that the Asiatic Chole ra has appeared in the metropolis, and well anthemicated cases of the malady are remoted from Sanderland, Shields, Hull, and Edinburgh. The disease made its appearance of-most contemporaneedsly in Sunderland and in the low-lying districts below London Bridge. In both places the first cases were those of intemperate stilors who came from Hamburgh and were attacked by the malady on the voyage. As regards Edinburgh, the origin of the age. As regards E-linburgh, the origin of the disease is left in doubt. The official report of the Registrar-General in Leadon reported 13 cases up to Saturday lest. In E-dinburgh, up to the latest report, there had been 25 cases, 20 of which had proved fatal. Up to Wednes day in the present week the number of cases in London is alledged to be about 20, but a daily official report is not yet issued. The an thousies in all parts of the country seem to be taking the most zealous precautions to coanter act, prevent, and remody this dreadful malady. which we earnestly hope will make but a brief visit to our shores. The alarm is greatly diminished respecting its destructive effects amongst the great body of the people, and we trust, with the extensive arrangements made to check its progress, that the limits of its mortality will be confined to the sepport towns, and that the great manufacturing hives of industry will be spared this frightful addition to the many sufferings they have lately experienced.

It is gratifying to learn that an improvement has taken place in the revenue of the United Kingdom, The quarterly returns exhibit a net increase of £772,290, on the quarter, compared with the corresponding one of last year; this reduces the diminution of the revenue for the year to the sum of £308,183, and justifies the hope that

Lord Monpern takes his seat in the House of Lords as Earl of Carlisle, by the death of his father, the late Earl, who died on the 7th THE CANADIAN LAND AND RAILWAY AS-

sociation .- On the 11th instant, one of a stries of district public meetings, for the purpose of explaining the objects of the above association was held in London, Mr. Wilder presided. addressed the meeting. The distress of the labouring classes and the universal desire for emigration and colonisation had induced the promoters to set on foot a scheme embracing in a comprehensive degree both those objects, without in the least degree desiring to compete with any other companies. The plan was faid before the public to stand or fall on its own intrinsic merits. The principal object of the association was the formation of a line of railway from Halifax to Quebec—a distance of 600 miles, with a capital of £2,000,000, in shares of £5 each. The plan had already received the approbation of several distinguished noblend members of Parliament, and they only waited for the scheme to receive popular support, in order to become trustees. The speak-er then read a petition praying parliamentary sanction and aid, which being adopted, the meeting separated.—European Times.

ABYANCE OF AGRICULTURE AND GRAZING. The Duke of Rutland, at a recent agricul-tural Meeting, thus recounted the experiences of a recent) yachting excursion:—"I never in my life was more astonfuled, than in seeing a farm belonging to Mr. Littledale, at Birkenhead, It was most extraordinary; and I shall most undoubledly request my bailiff, Mr. Cattle, to go down, and look over it. The day I was go down, and look over it. The day I was there, I ne't the bailiff of the Duke of Bedford, who lold me that he was going to tell his lord and matter that they knew nothing of farming and fraithe that they knew nothing of farming at Wohan. It was at an agricultural show in Argyll, at which the greatest importance seemed to be attached to premiums for the best stock; the most deserving labourers, See, like those given here. At Inverness, I was at a very large wool-fair; and what struck me as being very extraordinary was, that not a single to great between two ranks of soldiers.

The state of the control of the rest being annestic these leaders were at once marched to great the two ranks of soldiers.

From trace windows, and at the windows, and at the see the windows, and at the second to be the windows, and at the second to be the windows, and at the windows, and at the windows, and at the second to be the windows, and at the windows and the windows are the windows. Joseph Time of between man and man, that From ITALY we have no interesting news. They are content to purchase large quantities of It seems that hostilities are not renewed and, whilst the French Government has so indeed, whilst the French Government has so indeed to be a second with the first than the first than

ration of the Crown was added by the Jury sons, for whose welfare he was anxiously fall doubt that Austria would never yield an looking. He had so often crossed his sheep with Leicester and Cheviot flocks, that they

were now nearly pure. At Kirkwall, I bought for the use of my schooner a pure Leicester sheep that weighed 101 pounds; and that was not much inferior to Mr. Guy's."

HUBSON'S BAY PRODUCE.—The first arrival, in England, for the season, of the annual importation of skine and five from the presention. portation of skins and furs from the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company in the northern regions of America, has taken place. The ves-sel, Prince Albert, has arrived in the docks from fludson's Bay, having on hoard 47 hales, 13 casks, 14 hogsheads, 23 cases, and 17 punch-cons of skins, furs, &c., besides 6 packages of castor, 67 bags of feathers, and 23 barrels of whole of whale oil.

France.-Turning to the affairs of this distracted country, we are met by the threatening prospect of a change in the person by whom the supreme authority is to be exercised. General Cavaignae has for some have been ruled by an Autocrat, but he has

the President shall be elected by direct and universal suffrage by ballot, and by an absolute The improved tone in commercial affairs majority. A variety of amendments were pro-bich we last noticed has rather subsided. In confer the power of nomination upon the As-sembly, but they were all rejected by large majorities, and the people of France will now decide upon the person whom they desire to elevate to the new digarty. In its final form the vote stands, that the President is to be nominated by secret scruting, and by the abso-lute majority of the voters, by the direct suffrage of all the electors of the departments of France and Algeria. The vote was in this shape carried by 627 to 133. In the event of no absolute majority, the National Assembly will elect the President by ballot, and by absolute majority, from among the five candidates who may obtain the largest number of suffrages. This final decision of the Assembly crushes the This man oversion of the Assembly crisines the power of General Cavaignac. In vain M. Marrast and himself, with their "tail," used all their influence to perpetuate their power, by leaving the election to the Assembly; the whole scheme sunk nader them, and their continuance in power would be impossible in any other country except France. There has been accordingly, a sort of ministerial crisis in France during the week, and no man can di-

vine how it will terminate.

The candidates for the Presidency will be The candidates for the Presidency will be General Cavaignac, Limartine, Thiers, and Louis Napoleon Bonaparie. At least these are the names generally speken of at present. The three first may bring a considerable party inflaence into the scale; for, we are shadned to believe that, whatever the number of cardidates may be, thereby lesseding the chance of any one obtaining the absolute projectly required, pevertheless, the rame of thomapaite will carry such uncontrolable influence amongst the ignorant peasantry and the soldiery, besides other masses of citizens, that we can deem his election as certain as anything can be in France. The hon, representative has speken about ten times in the tribune, and, of course, has been ridiculed without mercy by the Go-vernment organs, especially for his German accent, whilst some have the boblaces to state that his speech was full of lightly!

It is currently stated in the Paris papers of Wednesday, that MM. Senord, Robit, and Vaulabelle, the colleagues of General Cavaignac, have tendered their resignations. It is said that M. Dufaure is to be the new Home Minister; M. Havia for Public Instruction nd General Bedean for Foreign Attairs, in lies of M. Bastide, who will become Minister of Public Works. It is added that M.M. Marie and Gomechaux will also retire, but their suscesions are not yet named. General Caraiguac seeing to be siming rather for the good of the Republic then consulting his own tranquillity, by remaining in office until the President of the Regulate shall be chosen. However, there appears now to be a general desire to get this important election over us soon as possible; and the 15th of November is even named by some parties as the day when the election will take place. The remaining paints of the constitution may be settled in the private debating societies, whilst the question of who shall ave the real power of the state in France is decided by the suffrages of the French people.

TRADE OF FRANCE .- A statement of the the state of affairs in general is returning to foreign trade of France during the eight a healthful and satisfactory state. responding period of last, shows a great falling off in the number of vessels employed. The arrivals, compared with the like period a 1847, were less by 779,568 tons, and the departures by 161,544 tons-an extraordinary decay, even allowing for the extraordinary circumstances that occasioned it. In the stocks of produce in the French Government The prospectus having been read, Mr. Cambell ware-houses there was at the end of August, notwithstanding the diminished arrivals, a very great increase-the strongest possible illustration we can have of the derangement of business and its effect upon consumption.

Hospital-Remellion, -There was an insurrection of a singular character on Friday morning in the hospital of the Hotel-Dieu, at Marseilles. Some female patients having shown great insubordination, they were put for a day upon bread and water diet. soon as this was announced to them, they broke out into the most violent invectives against the surgeon who gave the order, and if he had not made his escape, the most cruel extremities would have been proceeded to against him, for not only were threats of murder uttered, but they were about to be carried into execution. The women, after the escape of the surgeon, became quite furious. They formed an enormous barricade in their ward with their bedding and whatever they could lay hands on; behind which they stood with their arms akimbo, their eyes flashing fire, singing national songs and delivering speeches calling upon each other to take an oath to die rather than capitulate.

It became necessary to call in the armed force. Still the furies refused to yield, and began to break the windows, and at longth showed a determination to set fire to the barricade. Fortunately, however, they were at last prevailed upon to give up their leaders, on condition of the rest being annestied, and these leaders were at once marched off to

many demestic affairs to settle, it would be same anxioincluding a set there a gentleman who was the jumper castle, and who had on the strength about the full in the dark about the progress of the jumper castle, and who had on the strength about the progress of the jumper castle, and who had on the strength about the progress of the jumper castle, and who had on the strength about the progress of the jumper castle, and who had on the strength about the progress of the jumper castle, and who had on the strength about the progress of the jumper castle, and who had on the strength about the progress of the jumper castle, and who had on the strength about the progress of the strength about the publication of an animesty for political of the publication of an animety for political of the publication of an animety for political of the publication of an animety for political of the publication

inchof Lombardy. Genoa and Tuscany appear to be again tranquil, and the threats of Charles Albert, of renewing hostilities, are wisely for-

gotten amidst calmer counsels.

The intelligence from Naples and Sicily is more tranquillising, but the belligerents havby France and England, heap upon both the most vindictive reproaches. The English ships of war seem especially obnoxious. The Siciof war seem especially obnoxious. The Sicilians are organising a defence at every point, hould the Neapolitans match on Palermo.

Austria.-The Emperor seems to have lost the confidence of his subjects; whether he will be able to recover it by the arms of the Croats, is doubtful, but it is in every way desirable that the anarchy which has for some time prevailed in the Austrian Capital and in Hungary should terminate-yet not so as to secure tranquillity by the counsels and administration of the Ban of Croatia and his horde of semi-savages. We cut from the Eur. Times:
We were enabled in a postscript last week,

to announce the assassination or rather butchety, of Count Lamberg, the Commander-in-Chief of Hungary. Whilst in the act of bring-ing about a pacification of the contending Hungarians and Croatians, he was cruelly slain hy the mob, who recognised him as he was crossing the bridge from Buda (Ofen) to Pesth. The war seems now to have assumed a determinate character. The Emperor of Austria has thrown off the mask; and maddened at the murder of his brave lieutenant, Count Lamberg, who had been sent to compose the differ-ces between his own subjects, he has dissolved the Hungarian Diet; has oppointed anow Ba-ren Jellachich, Commander in Chief of all the armed troops in Liungary and the Allied Kingdoms, with despotic powers; and has placed lingary under martial law. It is now clear that Jellachich has been throughout secretly supported by the Emperor, and the contest be-tween the Croatians and the Hungarians will be severe. The former had advanced near Pesth, and last week it was thought that the Croatians had conquered the Hungarians in a complete victory.

With the latter intelligence, the fellow

ing seems to be at variance :
The Creats, under their Bin, Beron Jellachich, sustained a severe defeat on the 20th ult., in the neighbourhood of Studiweissenburg. The following are the details of the action given by the Austrian L'ogl's Gazetteton given by the Austrian Light's Gazette-te On the 29th September, at a quarter to II o'clock in the morning Jellachien, at the head of his army, issued forth from the gales of Stuhlweissenburg, his picked troops in the van. He attacked the right wing of the Hungarian army with his main body. Two companies of the national guards were the first attacked, and fall heads in disorder; but tallying, advanced stendily with fixed bayonets, and drove the regions back with slaughter. Jellachich hen is had orders to his cuitossiers to charge and placing himself at the head of them, attry? The linigation cavairy were drawn up in hattle array in beautiful order. As the cuithis date and rushing on, a musked battery of the Hungarian landwehr, stationed on a hill-side, and supported by a body of infantry, sent a manderous voiley of builds into the close set ranks of the horseless, who retired in disorder. The Hungarian horsers charged in their turn, and a hand to hand mrice ensued, which lasted temoon. General Mogg, who commanded the Hungarians, displayed the greatest skill and cooliess. At six o'clock the artiflery ceased playing, and the Croction ermy withdrew slowly in an easterly direction. A conneil or war was incrediately held in the Hungarian camp, fearing that the enemy should attack their flook et Chalvar, Bia, and Bieske, and attack Olen on quother, point; they resolved, Consequently, to withdraw to Markoavasar, to preejve the city against a coup de moin. The held of battle was left in obssession of the Hungarians, who have to deplace the less of Ivanka, one of their leaders, who was made a

The Emperor has dissolved the Hunga. rian Diet, reproving them for their ill-gal proceedings; he placed Hungary under martial law, appointing Jellachich Commander-in-chief and Royal Commissioner, with almost unlimited power. But the following article gives an account of events which seem to set the Croat a much more difficult Mazyars:

Mazyars:
The German mail has brought tidings of another insurrection and revolution in Vienna, which has terminated, like the first, in the defeat of the military and the flight of the Emper or. The signal for the present uprising (on the 7th of October] was given by the attempt of the Government or the War Minister to remove from the capital certain regiments which had shewn sympathy with the popular party. The people prevented the departure of these regiments, which finally joined them, and for the first time in the revolutionary events of Germany a body of soldiers were found on the side of insurrection. The Minister of War, Count Latour, has shared the fate of Count Lamberg and the two Zichys; and Vienna was in the possession of the insurgents on the 7th. The honours that have been conferred on the Ban have been revoked, and it is now to be seen whether he will act up to his asserted intentions-to replace the Emperor firmly on his throae. His army is nearer Vienna than Pesth. The killed in this insurrection are stated at 150; wounded from 500 to 600.

DENMARK AND THE DUCKIES .- To have been so lately the theatre of war, the intelligence received during the week is gratifying. The Provisional Government of Schleswig-Holstein (Besler, Reventlow, Schmidt, and Bremer) have taken up their official abode in Schleswig, "important state reasons" having compelled them, reluctantly, to quit the fortress of Rendsburg. Nothing certain is known as yet respecting the future members of the new Government, but it is understood that all but final arrangements with regard to the modiffications of the conditions of the truce are concluded between the Danish commissioner and the representatives of the central executive in Frankfort.

According to the Kiel journals, the new Government ad interim (the one which will replace the Provisional Government of the Anti-Danish Schleswig-Holsteiners, and the "direct commission" of the Danes) will be composed of the following individuals:- Preusser, Boysen, Von Heinze, and Reventlow, their fifth colleague and president to be selected by them from a list of names drawn up by the Kings of Denmark and Prussia. It is not unlikely that before long the negociations for the final conclusion of peace will be com-

menced in London. PRUSSIA .- The 15th of October, his Majesthe publication of an aninesty for political of-fences, committed since the revolution. This will include all Pasen Poles not accused of

Spain continues unquiet; Carlist rumours and attempts against the Queen's Government are reported by nearly every arrival. From Pourugal, nothing of any interest is

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .- Papers have been received from this colony to the 8th August, which onnounce that Pretorius had completely cut off and surrounded Major Warden at Bloem Fontein, on the 17th July. Pretorius had offered him terms of capitulation, which, as he had only a force of 57 men, and was encumbered with about 200 women and children, against about 1200 Boers, Major Warden deened it prodent to accept. The terms were to ed it prodent to accept. The terms were to respect life and property, and to supply Major Warden with waggons &c., to transport him-self and forces to the Cape Colony. The mini-tary movements of the Government were progressing with promptitude. The progress of his Excellency towards the seat of the disturb-ances is said to be marked by manifestations of the most satisfactory character. In reply to an address presented to him, he assured the colonists that he was determined to make an example of all whom he found in arms against her Majesty; and that he would certainly hang every man whom he found exciting the people to revolt from their allegiance.

New BRUNSWICK .- The tide of emigration from this province, so far from decreasing, appears to increase weekly, if we may judge from the numbers who departed last Tuesday morning in the steamers Senator and Maid of Erin. We noticed among those who were leaving for "the west" many whose faces have been long familiar to us, and others well known to us by name and reputation, all easting a last long lingering look? upon our province, to which they expect to return no more. To many, the separation appeared painful; while to others, young, ardent, and tull of hope, the change was animating. They were rejoiced to leave a land in which there was no field for their industry, and little reward for their toil. One of the worst features of this emigration is, the amount of capital which is taken away by there who are deserting. There are many who take considerable sums, and all have something, greater or less, in ready money This produces a constant drain upon our circulating medium, and adds to the pressure under which the province now labours .- New Brunswicker.

NewFoundland .- Extract of a letter from Bonavista, dated 20th September : "On Sunday last, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, a most strange phenomenon (if it may be so called) was observed here, namely, the sudden receding of the water in this harbour, to such a frightful extent, that some of the hoats grounded at their moorings on the collars, and by a return or flow of the water in a few minutes, to a considerable extent covering the hedding or floor of the fishing stages in the place. Nothing of this kind has been known in this quarter, since 1755, the time of the destruction of Lisbon by cartinquake. I expect this has

We understand Gave the St. Johns Leders of the 20th September), that some equally sudcen and unaccountable rise of the tide was observed to take place in this harbour on the same day; but no damage was sustained in consequence of it.

APPOINTMENTS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL .- Sir George Simpson, The Honorable William B. Robinson, Archibald Hamilton Composit, William Roberts, John Bonner, and Onver Hicks Matthews, Esquires, to be Judices of the Peace under the Act ! Vict. Cap. 41, in certain remote parts of Canada, set forth in a Proclamation hearing date the 23th instant, and appearing in the Official Gazette of the 23th of October.
We regret to learn that the Seignfory Mills

at Beauharnois, were totally destroyed by fire on Friday night last. We have heard no particulars of the accident. The mills were sured in the Montreal Insurance Co. for 1200. -Montreal Gazette.

Coverance or English Mails .- The Dy. Post Master General advertises for Tenders for the Conveyance, by Express, of the English Mails between Quebec and Montreal luring the winter: from this it is to be concluded that the report lately mentioned, that the Eaglish Mails will be forwarded through the United States, is without foundation; the particulars being stated with reference to the task than simply subduing the spirit of the arrival of the mails from Halifax, for letters separately from newspapers.

> Surring .- The number of vessels arrived in this harbour since our last is 24 among which Bark Douglas, Douglas, Portsmouth, J. Baird, general cargo, 7 passengers. Schr. Niger, McLood, Sydney, C. B. McKay

& Cassels, fish and oil.
Bark Medora, McNeil, Halifax, J. Torrance sugar, Molasses &c. Schr. St. Lawrence, Vigneau, Halifax, to order

sugar and tea. Schr. Dandy Jim, Vigneau, Halifax, S. Gray,

general cargo. Schr. Marie Priscille, Morencie, Point Canso order, fish.
Schr. Active, Le Alerchand, Arichat, H. J.
Noad & Co., herrings.
Brig Amy Ann, Thompson, Liverpool, order,
general cargo.

Schr. Martha Sophia, Boudteault, Halifax

H. J. Noad & Co., sugar.
Schr. Stella Maris, Bernier, Halifax, H. J.
Noad & Co., sugar, fish and oil.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday, the 12th ultimo, the wife of the Rev. Charles Monice, of Lacole, of a son. At London, C. W., on the 8th ultimo, Mxs. G. B. Shakspean, of a daughter.
At Port Samia, on the 25th ultimo, the lady of Alexander Vidal, Esq, of a son. On Thursday last, Mrs. Junn Ross, St Lowis Street, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Norway House, Hudson's Bay, on the 10th July, 1818, by the Rev. John Smithurst. the Rev. James Hunran, to Jean, eldest daughter of Donald Ross, Esquire, Chief Factor of the Honorable Hudsons's Bay Company

DIED.

At St. Johns, on the Sth ultimo, in the S4th year of her age, Saran, relict of the late John McGinnis, Esq.
On Wednesday, 25th ult., Mary Cashet, wife of George Henderson, Esq.
At Montreal, on Sunday last, after an illness of three days, Col. McKenzhe Franka, Deputy Quarter Master General of Her Majesty's Farcos in Canada.

Forces in Canada.

On the 17th Aug., Mr. William Enfield, ageil 80 years, in the parish of St. Clements, city of Norwich, of the firm of Calleld, Bohnbroke & Co., ganeral inunufacturers of Silk Wares, and on the 25th Sept., his son Romert Exercise, agoid 40 years. Exercise, aged 40 years Father and brother of Mrs. B. Cole, of Quebec.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express Li to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, TAIL DAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.

PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received o SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE HOURSTORES, ACOLLECTION

original sagred music BY F. H. ANDREWS. Quebec, October 1848.

new bodys.

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#### Bouth's Corner.

JUBILEE OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY A Conversation between a Missionary und

his little boy. What does it mean, Papa, by the Jubilee !" inquired a little boy recently of his father.

"What Jubilce do you mean?" was the

Son.-Why, Papa, I saw some tracts on your table about the Jubilce of the Church Missionary Society, which is to be kept at the beginning of next November, and I don't quite know what it means.

Father .- Well, I will explain it to you. Have you not read about the year of Jubilee in the Old Testament?

S .- Yes, Papa, I have; but I don't recollect it very well. F .- You know the meaning of the word

Sabbath, don't you!

S. - O yes! it means rest; resting from work, does it not?

F.—Right. And do you know how many rests, or Sabbaths, there were among the Israelites, according to the law of Moses?

S .- There was the Sabbath once in seven days, when they rested from work; and I think there was a Sabbath-year, once in seven years, when for a whole year, if I remember right, they rested from cultivating

F.-Quite right; and, besides this, when they had kept the seventh, or sabbath year, seven times, they kept another year also, which was called the Jubilee year, Now can you tell me how often the Jubilee year came?

S .- Let me see: the seventh year seven times-that is, seven times seven is fortynine-and then another year, that makes Was it once in fifty years, then, Papa?

F.-Yes. Every fiftieth year was the Jubilee year.

S .- But what was it for? What did they do that year? I should like to know.

F .- Well, you may read it, by and by, in the 25th chapter of Leviticus, from the 8th verse to the end. I may just tell you now, briefly, that in that year every Israelite who had become a slave was set free, and returned to his own family; and every man who had sold or lost his lands and possessione had them restored to him again. It was the year when every thing was set to rights again: the slave and the captive were set free, and the poor man again made

happy.

S.—That must have been a joyful year to them, I should think. Were they not all very happy?

F.- Yes; and to show their joy, they blew the trumpet all through the land, and proclaimed liberty to the captives, and permission to every body to claim his own lands and possessions. But, though this was a joyful year, it did not begin on a joyful day.

S .- Indeed! Why, how was that, Papa? F.-It began on the day of atonement, when the high priest and all the people humbled themselves on account of their sins against God. It was immediately after this humiliation and atonement for sin that the trumpet of Jubilee began to sound; show ing us that the deliverance of the soul, and real joy in the Lord, must come after repentance an't forgiveness of sins.

S .- But, Papa, we are not Jews, and this was a long time ago. How can the Courch Missionary Society keep such a Jubilee?

F-I will tell you. You know, first of all that the Jubilee among the Jews was a type of the Gospel, and of Christianity. Do you know what a type is?

S .- Why, Papa, I think it's like the picture, or the model, of a thing. When I draw a picture of a man running, or make a model of a church, the picture isn't the and he is not really running, and the model is not the church; but it shows what I had in my mind. Isn't a type something like that?

F .- It is a little different; but I see you understand it pretty well. Well, then, the Jubilee is a sort of picture or little model of the Gospel of Christ, in this way -All mankind have become sinners, and are under the power of Satan, just like captives and slaves. All their goodness and happiness is gone, and they have become poor and wretched before God, full of sin, with no power to save themselves, and no hope of happiness in the world to come. Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners. He took our sins upon Himself. He obeyed the law which we had broken, and suffered death for us upon the cross. That was the real day of atonement, and from that time the Gospel has been preached; telling poor sinners that Jesus delivers them from Satan's power, from the slavery of sin, and restores to them the favour of God, and the hope of heaven, which they had lost. Now, the preaching of the Gospel is like the trumpet of Jubilee sounded on the day of atonement among the Jewa: that was the picture, this is the reality. Now just read what Christ Himself said in the synagogue at Nazareth. in the 4th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel. Son reads-"And there was delivered

unto Him the book of the prophet Esains And when He had opened the book, He found the place where it was written, The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because He hath anninted me to preach the Gospel to the poor; He hath sent me to heal the brokenitearied, to preach deliverance to the captives. and recovering of sight to the blind, to set a alliberty them that are bruised, to preach the facceptable year of the Lord."

gs / f. There, don't you see that our Lord caine to proctains the real Jubilee, which He there calls the acceptable year of the

Lord ?'' S.-O yes! now I see that it is always Jubiled with us, if we are true Christians, and Jesus delivers us from our sins.

"IF Yes, my voy, that's the point. You must be delivered from the power of Saian. gini the miserable slavery of sin in your own heart, or else the Gospel will be of no more tise to you than the sound of the Jubilee trumpet was to the Jew who never claimed his freedom, or the possession of his fund.

S .- I understand that, Papa, and I know that I must pray to God to save me in this way. But this does not explain the Missionary Jubilee next November.

F.-We are coming to that now. You see that among the Jews, the fiftieth year was a very great and joyful year, and it came only once in a man's life-time. And so it has been customary, often since, for people to keep the fiftieth year as a season of rejoicing and thankfulness to God. Thus, when King George the Third had reigned over England filty years, there was a great Jubilee day kept throughout England, and the people had feastings and illuminations; and public services and thanksgivings to God were held in the Churches.

S .- Oh! that was very nice. How I vish that Queen Victoria may reign fifty ears, and that I may be alive at her Jubilee. am sure I would go to Church, and sing praises to God for it with all my heart.

F .- Amen, my dear boy. May God fulfil your wishes, both of them. But now the Church Missionary Society's Jubilee.

S .-- O yes! I forgot that just then. How is , then, Papa? Is the Church Missionary Society only fifty years old ?

F .- You have it. It began its fiftieth year last April the 12th. It ought to be seven times fifty years old; but alas! our fathers, when they east off Popery more than 300 years ago, had so much to think of in their own land that they forgot the duty of the Church to Heathen lands; and, though the Gospel was proclaimed in England and ir. Europe, yet the other parts of the world heard not the joyful sound. But, fifty years ngo, God put it in the hearts of His people to think of the poor captives of sin and ignorance in foreign lands, who are altogether in the bondage of Satan, worshipping false gods, and even devils, because they have lost all knowledge of the true God. At that time the Church Missionary Society was established. It has been ever since sounding the trumpet of the Gospel to these poor spiritual captives in heathen lands, and many thousands have heard the joyful sound, and rejoiced in it. And don't you think it ought to keep its fiftieth year as a Jubilee !

S .- Ah! that I do. It would be a shame, I think, to let the fiftieth year go by without making a Jubilee year of it; especially as we may not live till another. Fifty years is a long time, isn't it, Papa?

F .- It is, my son; and though you may ive to see it, I shall not, and thousands of the friends of the Society will not. Even before that time, what wondrous things may happen who can tell? And, therefore, we do quite right to keep it as a Jubilee year; confessing our sins, and seeking pardon ourselves through the atoning blood of Christ; praising Him with all our hearts for the glad sound of His Gospel; and stirring up ourselves and all good Church-people throughout England to pray more for the salvation of the Heatnen, and to give more liberally to the support of this Society, that it may send out more Missionaries, from year to year, till the trumpet of the Gospel has sounded in every land.

S .- Now I understand it, Papa, and I shall be so glad when the day comes. I hope all the people will go to Church, and give plenty of money. But do you think

they will?

F.-I hope so; and I think our congregations generally throughout England will, if their Ministers take it up with all their hearts, and explain it to them, and show them how useful the Society has been, and how it has now 140 Clergymen labouring abroad among the Heathen in 100 different Stations; and more than 1200 Na-

ive Catechists, readers, schoolmasters, mistresses, labouring under them in the different Missions; and about 80,000 souls who have given up idolatry, and placed themselves under regular Christian instruction in connexion with the Society."

S .- What, all this in fifty years! Then that will be something to be glad of. And couldn't we tell those Native Converts to keep the Jubilee too, when we do, on the first of November?

F .- Yes, they have sent word all over the world to them, and sent them the Jubilee papers, and hymns and prayers; and they are all going to have service on that day just as we are; and as the sun goes round the world that day, it will waken up the Native Christians in China, if there be any by this time converted by our Missionaries; and soon after in India and Ceylon, where there are 30,000 or 35,000 1 suppose; and then in Sierra Leone, and in happy England, going on to some of the West Indies and parts of America, and at last to New Zealand-I say, it will waken them up in all those places to keep the day of Ju-

S-Well, that is delightful! I must tell this to all my companions and friends, and ask them to join in this Jubilee day.

F .- Very good; but remember that it is not only a Jubilee day, but a Jubilee year. We must keep up the feeling of thankfulness to God, and love for this good Society, which is always sounding the Gospel Jubilee to lost sinners all the year; and try to make those who are its friends better friends than ever, and to get as many more as we possibly can. And may Almighty God accept and bless this endeavour to glo rify Illin, and proclaim liberty to those who have not yet heard the joyful sound, as we have.

God be merciful unto us, and bless us and cause His face to shine upon us. That Thy way may be known upon earth, Thy saving health among all, nations." G. P Ch. Miss. Society's Jubilee Tract.

LUCY, OR COMPASSION FOR ANIMALS. A. Farmer who one day visited the family of a neighbouring squire, caught, as he passed along, a little sparrow from its nest, as it was in the act of feeding its young. Not heed-ing the cries or the sufferings of the bird, ho thought only of presenting it to Lucy, a charming little girl of five years of age, the hope and joy of her parents. Lucy was delighted with the bird; caressed and kissed il, and bounded away in all the joy and animation of her age of innocence, to find her mother. "Mamma, mamma," said she; "see

. The Communicants number 13,000, or one out of six of those under instruction.

the charming little sparrow; hear its chirp. " It cries, the poor little thing;" said the mother.

"It cries! it is naughty, then; wherefor should it cry." "Would you know why? It was in its nest to warm and cherish its young, as the

away from them." And its young, what will become of

"They will cry too, and perhaps die of runger and cold." The countenance of the little girl was changed; and turning her large blue eyes first to the bird then to her mother, she said,

' it is as if one should remove from me my dear thamma." "Suppose it was so, what would you wish, in such a case?"

"That she should be returned to me quick-" Very well," said the mother. " Well then,"-and her little hands let g

their hold of the bird, which took its flight with that inexpressible joy which recovered liberty inspires, and returned to cherish and protect its young. Lucy regarded it attenlively for a moment as it flew away, then ran to her mother, threw her little arms around her neck, and covered her face with kisses. Oh, the charming little Lucy; she will one day become a good, kind and benevolent woman .- Christian Mayazine.

WONICA LAND, on the East Coast of Africa, "The whole power of Satan in the Wo-

dated June 28, 1847-" centres in what quently as soon as King Eyo was firmly they call the crying of the Muansa." The nstrument is thus described by Mr. Rebmann, Aug. 29, 1846.-

Early in the morning we heard, at some distance in the forest, and at certain intervals, strange humming sounds; and at noon we saw the instrument by which the sounds were produced, and which children are made to believe is some wild animal. The Chiefs, moving in ranks and shouting, passed by our cottage, and the instrument was let down on the ground in order again to produce the humming. It seemed to consist of part of the trunk of the cocoa-nut tree, and was about five feet in length and one in diameter. It had evidently been hollowed, but closed again at both ends, from one of which a rope issued, and by law that has not a majority of votes. The which, when drawn out a little and let in again, the humming was produced.

Dr. Krapf's account is continued as fol-

The noise made by the Muansa is fearful and fully corresponds with the infatuated behaviour which is manifested by the Wonica on the occasion. Only elderly persons and chiefs are allowed to attend the horrid ceremony, which chiefly consists in dancing, shouting, and processioning through the vilage. The whole ends in a banquet and secret abominations, which we have not yet been able to find out, as every member is by oath obliged to keep every thing secret. On these occasions the Wonica consult on the concerns of the land, inroads into the Ukuafi or Galla Country, and other political objects; and the sorcerers pronounce their curse or blessing, and determine the events of the year, especially as to its being barren or fruitful. As soon as the sound of the Muansa is heard, every body is obliged to retire to the house, and to conceal himself. No young man or woman, or any person having no right to attend, dare remain without doors, under a certain penalty, which will infallibly be inflicted on the offender. From the beginning we have objected to submit to concealment in our cottage, and have borne witness against this work of darkness. We have, on purpose, left our doors open and continued our work, when it and complained of our transgressing their before the complainers, and declared that we were come to tell them, in God's stead, that they should turn from their idols to the living God, repent of their wicked words and deeds, and be reconciled to God through Jesus Christ their only Saviour If their present doings were good in itself we would not object to obey them; but we would rather die than obey them in a matter which God hates, and for which He will punish them in eternity. We would not pay them even a measure of corn for our so called transgression; but, if they wished to fine us, they must take our property by force. In this strain I snoke a good while. They admitted that it was no good practice, but said that it was their fathers' custom, which they could not break through. The Mahomedans always concealed themselves when they heard the sound of the Muansa, and why did not we follow their example? I replied, at some length, that we were no Maliomedans, who were as bad as the Wonica; and concluded by repeating that we would not submit to their wicked habits, and neither shut our doors nor cease from labour without our cottage when the Muansa passed by it. great Thus we, by firmness, gained a point-at least, bord a public witness against the Muansa. Sinco that time, we

have been left unmolested in this respect.

which he has acquired from trading. The slaves are generally treated with kindness; and there seems to be a process of internal emancipation, the children of the third hen does its chickens, and now it is torn generation generally becoming free. It is a happy circumstance that persons have ceased to be exported as slaves from this district for a considerable number of years. That horrid traffic is totally suppressed in the Bight of Biafra. This result is to be ascribed to the beneficial influence of a growing trade, and to the treaties made with the chiefs by the British Government The trade which is carried on at Old Calabar, and which is entirely in the hands of merchants in Liverpool, is chiefly in palm oil. The palm oil is brought from the interior, and is exchanged for English goods. The humanizing influence of legitimate commerce is becoming overy year more obvious. Not only has it enlarged the views of the people, and to a certain degree improved their manners; not only has it enabled them to have comfortable houses, and to furnish them, in many instances, with costly articles of European manufacture; but it has taught them that it is for their interest to live at peace with their neighbours. A striking instance of this occurred only a few months ago. Eyamba, the late king of Old Calabar, who died in May, 1817, was engaged in war with the people of Omun, a powerful tribe on the Cross river. This war had the effect of diminishing the quantity of oil that could be obtained from the interior. nica land'-1)r. Krapf remarks in a Letter and was injurious to both parties. Conseestablished in the Government, he fitted out a large expedition, sufficient, if necessary, to demonstrate his power, and to show that he did not seek peace from a sense of weakness; but he nut on board his war canoes a great quantity of valuable goods, intended as a present to the enemy,

and sent before him the Canoe of Peace,

decked with palm branches. The result

was that in a short time matters were satis-

factority adjusted, and cordial peace estab-

The mode of government at Old Calabar

is, in the case of freemen, by common

lished.

consultation and agreement. They meet together in the palaver-house, talk over the matter, and no measure can become great difficulty which they feel is to keep in subjection their numerous slaves. This seems to be managed chiefly by the aid of superstition. They have a secret institution, called Egbo, of which the king is chief or grand master, the main design of which seems to be to awe into submission the common people. The initiated alone have a right to the privileges of Egbo, are present at the meetings of the order, and are acquainted with its mysteries. Egbo is supposed to be a supernatural being, who resides in the bush, and who comes forth only on special occasions, and when his services are needed he is brought into town carefully concealed and guarded, attended by persons fantastically dressed, and is led in procession, preceded by the Egbo drum and rude music, to the palaverhouse, into which none but the initiated are permitted to go. The Egbo man, or the servant of Egbo, arrayed in the strangest costume, runs on Egbo days through the streets of the towns, brandishing a large whip, and inflicting severe flagellations on all the non initiated, especially females, that come within his reach. The terror which this mysterious being inspires is very great; so much so that the sound of the Egbo drum will make the scholars in the school to tremble. This strange personage figures in all their processions, mas. querades, and numerous public ceremorequired us to be out of the house. This, at nies; and, on certain days, called brass one time, led to a crisis. The Chiefs came, Egbo, when a yellow flag is seen floating on the king's house, non fathers' habits, and said that we must pay a leged gentlemen are allowed to walk the fine, in order to appease the Wonica. I rose streets. The town is as quiet as if it were destitute of inhabitants. It is a singular circumstance that though our missionaries have been there for two years, and have been in daily and most friendly intercourse with the kings and chiefs, yet they have not been able to penetrate the mystery of Egbo, nor to find an individual that would disclose its secrets. This remarkable fidelity to their engagements is a feature honourable to the people, and shows that they have moral elements that may be moulded into a noble and energetic character. It is a gratifying fact, in connexion with this subject, that, by an express Egbo law, the person of a white man is inviolable; and thus, by the kind overruling of Divine Providence, this mysterious insti-tution throws a shield of safety around our countrymen. Evang. Christendom.

> EARLY DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. An Icelandic historian, Torfæus, in the year 1805, claimed for his ancestors the glory of having discovered the New World. This claim has been strengthened by a work published by the Royal Society of Antiquaries at Copenhagen, in 1837 and which has imparted a new impulse to this subject. The work is entitled " Aatiquitates Americance, sive Scriptores Septentrionales Rerum Ante-Columbianarum in America." It was edited by the learned

active business habits, keeps regular active continues and owes all his power to the is supposed to have extended as far south better, that is, lighter; the body is no impeditional country, and the wealth as Alassachusetts or Rhode Island. The general features of the country accord with the descriptions which they have given.

The discovery of America by the Northerns is confirmed by an inscription on a rock on the bank of the river Taunton, at a place colled Digleton, in the State of Massachusetts, and which, until recently, has defied all efforts at interpretation. The earliest New-England colonists observed the mysterious characters on this rock; and more than 150 years ago, Dr. Cotton Mather, of Boston, sent an imperfect drawing of the inscription to the Royal Society It also attracted the notice of the Rev. Dr. Styles, President of Yale College, nearly 100 years ago, who sent fuc-similes of the inscription to many learned societies in Europe-but all attempts to decipher them were in vain. An accurate drawing of the inscription was made by the Rhode Island Historical Society, a few years since, and a copy was sent to the Royal Secretary of Northern antiquities at Copenhagen, which led to a more satisfactory result The surface of the rock which bears the inscription, is about 12 feet in length and 9 feet in height, and is covered with hieroglyphics forming 3 distinct lines. The characters are deeply engraven in grey wacke. and must have taken several days. The ower part of the rock is subject to the ide, in consequence of which several of the characters are obliterated. The word 'Thorfinus," and the number " 132" are distinctly marked. The "Th" in the Thorsinus are in Ice.

landic characters, and "orphinus" in the ancient Roman. The "132" are also engraved in the ancient Roman form of writng numerals. The circumstance of the Roman letters being used may be easily explained. Christianity was introduced into leeland about the end of the tenth century-at which period there was evidence that the Latin language was cultivated in that country at least by individuals. Now, there is a remarkable coincidence between the monument just described and an account in one of the manuscripts published in the Antiquitates Americanie. It is there stated that Thorfinus. an Icelandic chief, made a voyage to Vinland in the year 1000; and that in the course of three years he was killed in a batthe with the natives. It is worthy of ob. servation, as proving that they had some knowledge of Christianity, that a cross was placed at the head of his grave. The particulars of Thorfinus's voyage, and his frequent battles with the natives, are also minutely recorded. His wife, who accompanied him to America, returned after his death to feeland with her son, who was born in America. This son of Thortons became a chieftain; and from him, accord. ing to genealogical tables, are descended many eminent men, including Prof. Finn Magnussen and the sculptor Thorwaldsen. -Prof. Eton, before the British Associution of Science.

BODY, MIND, AND PILLS.

Moderation in the use of food is a far better remedy than medicines, for an oppressed state

of the circulation, whether arising from discase

or redundancy of supply. Fasting is the na-tural cure of repletion, and it is a curious cir-cumstance, that abstinence is so frequently. forced upon savage tribes who are addicted to excess, such as the American Indians and the New Zealanders. Their diseases are but few, except where they approach the confines of civilization, and in some measure adopt those habits which nature has rendered uncongenial to them. Among civilized nations, the use of purgatives is gradually taking the place of fasting. Hence the success of quackery in the aperient department among the English and Americans. We are energetic people, and cannot be comfortable without abundant ishment; but then, taking very refined food in large quantity, without sufficient intervals of abstinence, we find our brains and bowels hoth miserably sluggish, and then the pill-box supplies a handy sort of remedy for ills that common sense should have prevented. "The peristaltic persuaders" of the gourmand are as essential to his happiness as is his dinner; but not only do these gross livers need such helps the exquisite post must always resort to the anothecary to antidote the cook. Byron says "The thing that gives me the highest spirits is a dose of salts." It diminished that congestion and irritabilty of his brain which his habits tended to keep up. He was at one period of his life epileptic; but he subdued the malady by extreme abstinence, frequently taking only vinegar and potatoes at his dinner. When he indulged in good living, and took stimulants disorder of the brain returned in another form and his temper became morose. It was then dose of salts cheered him. Brisk purgative often relieve melancholy; and that most powerful one, hellebore, was the ancient specific for this disease, which generally arises from congestion of the liver and bowels, causing an impure state of the blood. The frequency of a condition approaching to this, is the secret of the universal medicines in the shape of strong purgatives. Here is the evil many good men, who read and mink much, and fancy they understand physiology, because they have read abou the blood, prove their ignorance of it by taking little exercise, and colefully mismanaging their stomachs!—They forget that moderation in eating and drinking, as well as meditation, is a Christian duty, and that fresh air, cliental society, and an occasional fast, would more ef-fectually relieve the burdened viscera, than a whole box of vegetable pills. Instances are not uncommon, even among the highly but partially educated, in which some real malady has fixed upon the vitals, and those pills are swal Church Missionary, Records

The W. L. Aven. Seq. St. J. Aven. Seq. Mission, Inc. F. Records

Church Missionary, Records

The Rec. Cl. I. Will. States and Confirmed by their sequence, and lowed in large quantities with manifest mis chief. It is a matter of feeling, not of reason

taking the pills, and feeling better, until they

die.
The moral of this subject is comprised in a few words: our hopes of health and happiness must always deceive us, unless founded on chedience to the laws of God, which are those of a rational faith as regards things natural.-Dr. Moore.

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