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# The Bazaar.

THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO.—ACTS XVII. 11.

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 way!

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 praise before Thy throne;  
Ten thousand souls are hurrying fast  
Through sin's dark gulph to woes unknown.

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

By Silead'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 bid the Heathen own Thy way.

From the Church Missionary Society's Jubilee 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.

ALMIGHTY 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 be Thy name, that Thy Word hath not returned 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 Thyself through the labours of our Society throughout the world. Pour out Thy Spirit plentifully upon them, that, as Thou 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 ignorance, from all deceit and guile, from the fear of man and eye-service, from all weariness, and slothfulness, 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 Satan's kingdom; give them enlightened understandings and tender consciences; grant that their faith, and hope and love, may grow exceedingly; make them to be ready to obey good work, and to dwell together in unity and submission to those whom Thou hast set over them; and give them grace to exert themselves for the salvation of those around them; that so, by their holiness and faithfulness, 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 beseech Thee, O most merciful 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 Thou, who art the God of all consolation, comfort them with the consolations 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 servants.

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

## NEW ZEALAND: MISSION OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Influence of the Gospel in a time of temptation.

On the 22nd of January 1816 information was received that the brig *Guide* had been 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 those circumstances, it was deemed expedient to march a body of militia to the spot, and Mr. Sinclair, the Police Magistrate, wished Mr. Reay [Missionary of the C. M. S.] to accompany them. Mr. Reay's account, it will be seen, shows a very different aspect of affairs from that which was at first said to exist:—

Jan. 23, 1816.—At six A. M., D. Sinclair, Esq., F. D. Bell, and 22 volunteers, started; several others joining us en route. On emerging from the wood, the party were left just at its borders, Mr. Sinclair and myself going up to the Pa. We found the brig high and dry upon a sandy promontory which jutted out so as to form the river's mouth. The tents were pitched close by, and the cattle had been landed 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 removal of every thing, and take proper care of the cattle; asking only a moderate recompense for their trouble. Upon the basis of this proposal we arranged all matters satisfactorily—half-a-crown per day for those who would take charge of the cattle and sheep, and sixteen *lis* of tobacco per day for those who might labour in discharging the brig.

On all hands it is allowed that the natives behaved remarkably well. Ten or twelve 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 property which now prevails, as compared with the past.

Made in which Christianity is spread in New Zealand.

During the second visit to Massacre Bay, Mr. Reay writes:—

May 25.—At Waikato I met a steady, intelligent Native, Abraham te Matimati, who was baptized by me some months ago, and travelled down, with a young man named Libi, 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 Arara, where he found several who had never before seen a White Man. He tells me these are all desirous to see me, regular in their worship, and anxious for baptism. Abraham has given me a list of seventy-five in all who belong to that Pa. See how, in an almost 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, heard the glad tidings, and believed; he hastened down to tell his people, and I recommended Libi as his companion, because he was well able to read and well reported of. Now, from distinct and independent testimony, we learn how their communications and conduct have affected all their fellows. Lately I have heard that a few years ago that part of the coast was deemed most savage; inasmuch that sealers have for weeks and weeks lodged upon the Black-reef, not venturing to land lest they should be destroyed. Now, Mr. Heaphy reports that not only did they hospitably entertain himself and his fellow-traveller, Mr. Brunner, but that, when they were leaving, all the inhabitants escorted them a day's journey, carrying supplies for them. Not many weeks have elapsed since one of the principal Teachers in Queen Charlotte's Sound wrote to me, to say that a native vessel had come up from Port Cooper, the crew of which were all desirous of baptism, and that they wished for a Teacher and for books.

Something of the same kind came under Mr. Reay's observation during a subsequent visit to Queen Charlotte's Sound. He writes:—

In working homewards we were one day thoroughly drenched; and the rain and storm continuing through a second day, we returned a 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 Lord's-day—what one had forgotten another remembered: adding together, therefore, their 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 southward, beside having a most extensive 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 writes:—

In 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 disappointment when they heard that I was only journeying along, and that I could hold out no prospect of their obtaining further help; all that was in my power being 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 assistance arises not only from the anxiety of the Natives, and from their numbers, but also from the distance 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 tedious, wearisome walking over heavy, and sometimes trackless sand hills and stony beaches; they know not the cliffs and hills; they know not the burdens which are often to be carried, in the shape of hoes, medicine, provisions, tent

&c. In fact, taking into consideration all the difficulties which attend Missionary operations in this particular part of the country, my opinion is, that the actual calls for our services are such as must necessarily exhaust the strength and powers of the youngest and most active; and that, if it be held desirable fully to carry out the operations of the Society, a VERY LARGE REINFORCEMENT, at an early date, should be sent out and placed within the range of the country which now claims our unaided labours. That the people are willing to hear is beyond dispute; but, to illustrate the zeal which we not unfrequently find manifested among them, it may be mentioned that I met with a large body of Natives travelling up to a Religious Service whereat they expected their European Teacher to minister, some of whom must have walked a distance of perhaps fifty miles in order to be present on that occasion. Upon our Missionary tours such events are not uncommon.

Visit of Governor Grey to Wanganui.

On the 10th 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 repeat their Catechism. After breakfast I took 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 Excellency 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, 1841.—The Governor again attended Morning Prayer and School. After breakfast 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 blanket to live on, be sacred for ever;" 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."

Mawai spoke very loud, and clapped his sides. The Governor bade him speak lower, saying it was not our custom to bawl in houses. He did not, however, relish the reproval, and replied, "And you, too, when you go again to Church, don't buckle on your sword: it is very wrong to carry weapons of war into the House of God. What! are you afraid we should kill you?" I ended the conversation as soon as possible, and dismissed them.

Church Missionary Record.

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

JOY WHEN CHRIST IS PREACHED.

The true guide and regulator of Christian conduct, and the true measure of our relation to those without, is the master-duty of making the Gospel known; the propagation in the hearts of all men of that mighty reconciliation with God through Christ, by faith in the God-man, which is the idea of the Gospel. If it be accomplished by the ministrations of our own branch of the church catholic, we will thank God for it, and strive for a larger field, a more devoted service, and an ampler blessing. But angels in heaven rejoice over one sinner that repenteth; and so must we; and they that turn many to righteousness, be they who they may, shall shine as the firmament for ever and ever. Christ is preached—that is enough for us! No sense of shame, at our own 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 in 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 boldly 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 nursing 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 and unreasonable under-valuation of their spiritual character and provisions. All the party instincts, which, by the perversion of

a great natural law, work so fatally upon degenerate common-wealths, are here infinitely exasperated by the confessed superiority of eternal to secular interests! And, instead of being subordinated to that love of Christ which alone prescribes their proper use and limits, they quench and control it, and so corrupt the fountain and annihilate the principle of spiritual union. In fact, the faith of Christ, thus interpreted,—regarded 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 to be a principle of union at all; it becomes a power of energetic repulsion, and an inveterate source of disorganization!

And whilst so stirring and longing in men's hearts, after such a change as shall re-combine, into one federal commonwealth, 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 selfishness to those immediately committed to our charge, 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 midst of whom God has placed us. Here, at home, is the true trial of our charity and christian largeness of soul, and not in distant schemes, imaginary re-constructions, and splendid impossibilities!

And this spirit of party, the curse of the church of Christ, and the besetting sin of all communities, which thus turns into an evil the vital principle of association, is, in one way, aggravated by the indispensable conditions of an established church. For the very precise and prescript forms to which, on the ratification of the contract with the state, it is almost of necessity limited, impede the liberty of movement, and give an unnatural stiffness and unpopularity to it. All parts of it are alike—all alike 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 been developed. At the same time, the sanctioning authority which perpetuates the verbal type, has not the power to keep alive the grand distinction between the essential and the accidental, on which the practical efficacy of the faith depends. This must, necessarily, be abandoned to other influences too subtle for definition, and dependent on a source beyond all secular, or even ecclesiastical control. In addition to this, men, from the inherent indolence of the human mind, make the articles and formularies of the church, not an instrument, but an end, the measure and interpreter of Scripture, instead of making the word of God their interpreter and life. All perspective, therefore, 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 revered order which, as a principle, is of divine authority; and the reasonable adaptation 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. Yet this is the only ground on which the Church of England may be successfully defended, and on which alone Hooker rests her defence; 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 apostolical authority be admitted or not, there is simply 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 reconcilable with it, and clearly within the province of human authority to enact!

To reject this solid and rational defence is to play a high game, in which defeat is ruin;

it is losing all, or gaining all; there is no modification possible, no retraction, no middle way! This indeed succeeded with the Church of Rome so long as the possession of the civil power furnished her with the instruments of coercion, and put an effectual curb upon free discussion, or an appeal to the simple word interpreted by the universal and immutable laws of reason! An inward consent, indeed, was wanting, but power, wielded by an iron hand, enforced uniformity.

So long as the power of persecution lasted, this policy endured, as it did with the like spirit, though in a mitigated form, under the Laudian rule, in the Church of England. But, then, and by a necessary law, came the recoil! And in our own days, the free circulation of the Bible, and a diffused cultivation of the intellect, has rendered that impossible, as an intellectual result, which the absence of that state control has made physically impracticable.—From *Sermon by the Rev. J. Garbett, Professor 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 accused 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 first glimmering beam of truth, unknown at that time, and unheard of; when also MARTIN LUTHER and ULRIC ZWINGLE, being most excellent men, even sent of God to give light to the whole world, first came unto the knowledge and preaching of the gospel; when as yet the thing was but new, and the success thereof uncertain; and when men's minds stood doubtful and amazed; and their ears open to all slanderous tales; and when there could be imagined against us no fact so detestable, but the people then would soon believe it for the novelty and strangeness of the matter. For so did SYMMACHIUS, so did CELSUS, so did JULIAN, so did PORPHYRY, the old foes of the gospel, attempt in times past to accuse all Christians of sedition and treason; before that either prince or people were able to know who those Christians were, what they professed, what they believed, or what they meant.

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 sufficiently teach, and all men's eyes, whosoever and whatsoever they be, do well see and witness for us;) it was a foul part of them to charge us with these things: and seeing they could find no new and late faults, therefore to seek to procure us envy only with stale and outworn lies. We give our LORD GOD thanks, (whose only cause this is,) there hath yet at no time been any such example in all the realms, dominions, 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 accustomed 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 Brandenburg, the Landgraves of Hesse, the commonwealth of the Helvetians and Rhetians, and the free cities, as Strasbourg, Basle, Frankfurt, Ulm, Augsburg, 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 God'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 to rage and rise through Germany.—Alas! it were so. Yet MARTIN LUTHER, the publisher and setter forward of this doctrine, did write marvellously vehemently and sharply against them, and reclaimed them home to peace and obedience.

But whereas it is wont sometime to be objected, by persons wanting skill, touching the Helvetians' change of state, and killing of Leopold duke of Austria; and restoring by force their country to liberty—all that was done, as appeared plainly by all stories, for two hundred and threescore years past, or above, in the time of Pope Boniface the Eighth, when the authority of the Bishop of Rome was in greatest jollity; about 200 years before ULRIC ZWINGLE either began to teach the gospel, or yet was born. And ever 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 Bishop of Rome accuse us of treason? Will he teach the people to obey and follow their

magistrates? Or hath he any regard at all 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 flatterers "Lord of lords," as though he would have all kings and princes, who and whatsoever they be, to be his underlings? Why doth he vaunt himself to be "King of kings," and to have kingly royalty over his subjects? Why compelleth he all emperors and princes to swear to him fealty and true obedience? Why doth he boast, that "the Emperor's majesty is a thousand fold inferior to him," and that for this reason specially, that God 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 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 all that will (what way soever it may be) kill any of his enemies? Dath 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 JEASITS IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.—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 *Arche d'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 Sydney 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. Mr. Polding declined to interfere in the matter, on the ground "that he had no control over the French Mission;" and Mr. Robinson thereupon obtained from the magistrate of the water-pole warrants for the apprehension of the men who had been enticed on board the ship then on the eve of sailing. Before these warrants could be executed, Captain Marceau set sail, defying the usual form of clearance, and leaving the authorities of the port. This officer's conduct will, of course, be represented in the proper quarter, and in so far as he is concerned, full redress will doubtless be obtained; but as regards the audacious outrage by the Jesuit 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 to get up to-morrow morning in a right frame of mind. Think over the duties of

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 to the greatest advantage. 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 to all, and the absence of which has converted many a one into an enemy, rather than a servant of God. If an hour spent in devotional duties every morning, 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 are; for the manner in which we shall be able to put in execution the plans which we may by down for ourselves, will so vary according to circumstances, that the rule which will be suited to one person, will hardly apply 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 light shine before men, that they may glorify our Father which is in heaven. Try to let every one who is familiar with your manner of life, say, how high the principles are which regulate this servant of God, and what a blessing such a person is to all connected with him. If we are not governed by holy tempers and principles, the world will quickly find it out; i. e., our world will quickly discover it—our servants—our own family. Try to be a kind father—a gentle obedient wife—a dutiful child—a loving brother or sister—a considerate master or mistress. Try to be better in each of these relative duties—do something, and let that something be a step towards a better life. Unless the general plan of your life be such as is irreconcilable to the profession of Christianity, do not change your outward plan of life, but that which you have been accustomed to do. Do not let the world remark at once, how altered a man he is, but let your friends discover that you have mastered many of those faults which they had before deplored in you.—*The Right Rev. T. Fowler Short, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.*

### The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1846.

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 Jubilee Fund, and a liberal beginning has been made, to encourage them in their labours of love. The cause of Missions to the Heathen and Mohammedan was ably and impressively advocated from the pulpit of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, last evening, by the Rev. GEORGE MACKEE, 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 taken up at the close of the service. We trust that the choir having 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, as 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, a strong and given to the importance and scriptural character of their labours.

We are gratified by learning that in Montreal also the Church Missionary Society has called forth the zeal of those who form and encourage liberal devices for the furtherance of entering into their object the salvation of souls and the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

It may not be amiss for the members of the Church to bear in mind what other Societies have found appreciable to effect on the occasion of celebrating a Jubilee. The Toronto Missionary Society, chiefly supported by Independent churches, completed the fiftieth year of its operations four years ago, and its efforts raised a Jubilee Fund, was the means of pouring into its treasury the sum of \$32,000. The Methodist body, in celebrating a Centenary, not long ago, made collections which amounted to \$220,000, of which sum \$70,000 were devoted to objects connected with their Missionary Society. The members of the Churchmen feel their duty to labour with a willing mind and open heart, and that they may be found at least equal to their neighbours in liberality towards the cause of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

### 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 solemnity of Confirmation and proper preparation for it:

He never knew a confirmation where the candidates had been faithfully and laboriously prepared, which did not leave on the parish a great blessing. He felt that the labours of the clergy were never better directed than when laid out in these seasons 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 dogmatic truths of which unhappily their parishioners knew so little. Each soul should at such a season be fully trained in the doctrines and duties of his holy faith, that he might hereafter be strengthened for the service of his God. Thus he had required from the catechumens a season what riper age 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 treatment; and if, therefore, the clergy directed the attention of their children to these subjects which, when arrived at a due age, would qualify them for confirmation, they seized the best opportunity of bringing to their consciences all the power of Christ's Gospel; but without such training it would be entirely lost.

It was not the mere age of the catechumens that made them fit objects for the solemn rite of confirmation. They were at that age unfit if not properly prepared; some, however, might be properly prepared, and anxious to become candidates, before attaining the prescribed age. Under such circumstances, he should always be happy to receive the application of the clergy to except those from his general rule; but at the same time, he would earnestly advise that none should be sent to him for confirmation who were not ready to be partakers of the Holy Communion. Their great temptation was to admit all, but the laxity which permitted the admission of unfit candidates entailed serious evil upon the cause which they desired to serve. They could not be too ready to bring all to a right mind on matters of religion, but they must not shrink in the smallest degree from using that godly discipline which was the main security against those who would press lightly into godly things. Still, in no matter was spiritual discernment more necessary, less they broke the spirit of the humble-minded, while they sought only to stay the over-confident. They must be contented with endeavouring to warn the individual conscience to a sense of its own responsibility, and to charge upon it the ultimate decision of the question. So important did he (the Bishop) feel the question, 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 Visitation Charge.

**THE STARTLING DISCLOSURE.**—The following 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. Hook's charge against him, in our number for October 12—we insert it at once. How Dr. Hook will re-tort Mr. Jephson's counter-charge, or how he will otherwise try to "save his party from the reproach of leading men to the Catholic Church" (meaning the Church of Rome) we are not able to conjecture; but we are very certain that, however he may try, succeed he never will:

"To the Churchwardens of the Parish of Leeds.

Gentlemen, I have this day received a sermon, published by Dr. Hook, with a preface addressed to you, in which he says, 'You will judge, gentlemen, of the surprise which I experienced when I received information last week that Mr. and Mrs. Jephson had been received into the Church of Rome, not on their quitting Leeds in August, 1845, but in the year 1846, before coming to Leeds; that even then, while professing himself to be a decided Anglican, he was actually a member of the apostate Church of Rome.'

This statement, from whatever source Dr. Hook received it, is simply untrue. Neither I nor my family became Catholics till the 9th of August last, when we had the happiness of being received into the Church at Birmingham.

A paragraph did appear in the *Church and State Gazette*, in the year 1846, to the effect that I had acknowledged the supremacy of St. Peter's Successor; this I immediately contradicted, as I had not then gone further than to be, as Dr. Hook expresses it, 'unsettled'; and so completely was the Bishop of the Diocese satisfied, that I continued to hold my Curacy, and finally resigned it of my own free will, for the purpose of coming to Leeds or some other place where I expected to find the Anglican system carried out thoroughly. The editors of the *Catholic Directory* probably copied from the Protestant paper, the accuracy of whose information they had no reason to doubt; and placed me and my family in their list of converts without further inquiry. That *Pennist's Supperman* in the title-page of an Almanac means that the Catholic Bishops have examined the accuracy of every statement contained in it, is really absurd. But the fact is, Dr. Hook knew, at the time I became his Curate, that I had been unsettled; as he says himself, 'that is, that I had had doubts of the claims of the Protestant Church; as some persons, very much in Dr. Hook's confidence at present, have also had. I myself, after I came to Leeds, and before I was licensed to the Curacy, told him, and Mrs. Hook that a report that I had joined the Church of Rome, had been mentioned in my presence at a party in Leeds; 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 order of the being supposed to be in Dr. Hook's confidence, and offered at the same time to leave Leeds, that I might not bring suspicion on Dr. Hook, whose principles I then believed in, and desired to promote. So that what Dr. Hook treats as a piece of intelligence he received last week, with surprise, he really knew, and acknowledged to be false, from the very

beginning of our acquaintance. And Dr. 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 flatter himself that his statement will deceive any unprejudiced person; even one of his own Curates, writing to inform me of the sermon and preface in question, uses the following expression:—'As this statement is absolutely incredible by any one, like myself, have once been in your friendship, I should feel obliged by a line from you, empowering me to contradict it upon your authority.'

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
JOHN M. JEPHSON,  
Birmingham, Sept. 15, 1845.

**THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE TRACTARIANS.**—A paragraph has been going the round of the papers, stating that the Archbishop has refused to preach at St. Mark's College Chapel, Chelsea, on the ground that there is "too much chanting" practised there. The Paisyite apologist who writes the Church articles in a weekly *Sunday* paper affects to discredit this report, although he is obliged to add, "it has not, so far as we are aware, been contradicted hitherto."

Now, in the face of this suggested doubt, we venture 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 some two years ago, and which was published, 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 *display*.

Another fact, which has come to our knowledge, confirms our conviction of its truth. 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 Puseyite church of East Farleigh. For giving full effect to the new-fangled Romish style of worship, of which the vicar of that parish is exceedingly 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 spirit; but so shocked (as we have heard on good authority) was the pious-minded Archbishop with it that he afterwards wrote to a gentleman 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 are the Tractarians so eager to get the new Primæ (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 Archbishop is decidedly against them; they were probably frightened, upon his appointment, with the fear that he would soon (unless he could in some way be *guyed*) pronounce his authoritative condemnation of their system, to the inflicting of a "heavy blow and great discouragement," upon their remaining projects; and, therefore, their policy has been to get him to *commit* himself to give a tacit sanction to their practices (thus silencing himself and 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 successfully 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 Puseyite trap; and the consequence, we earnestly hope, in this case, may be, as it usually is in all cases of *crooked* policy, that in the trap which they have set for others, the designers themselves will be caught, and most thoroughly pinched, if not utterly crushed.—*Church and State Gazette.*

**ENDOWMENT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD IN IRELAND.**—The Lord Bishop of Ossery (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 discipline—while on the contrary those Articles and Homilies are condemned and annulled by the Church of Rome. How then can we support what we so strongly condemn? True, it may be said that this judgement of the Church does not bind 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, but purified—that she was not a Church, which the State merely adopted, but that on

the contrary helped to make her what she is, 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, endorse 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 fallacy of such a mode of argument is apparent. The State has determined to admit Roman Catholics 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 clergy) the self-same oaths and declarations which pronounce the Church of Rome to be an idolatrous Church. These oaths and declarations expressed the belief of the State at the time, and they have been set aside in some instances, not because they were believed to be untrue, but because the State determined to remove certain civil disabilities affecting Roman Catholics. His 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, to apply 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 impudent; but he felt assured that even were there danger, the clergy as a body were prepared to make the sacrifice if required. The people of England, he trusted, would not suffer the Church of Ireland to be subverted; but at all events, the Providence of God was supreme, and he could make no advantage work out good to his Church.—'We are in God's keeping both spiritually and temporally—and nothing can injure us but our own unwisdom. It would be both foolish and sinful to seek the safety of the Church by compromising the truth.'

With reference to the same measure, we find the following article in the *European Times* just 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 Ireland 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.'

**EXCEPTIONS BY THE CHURCH OF ROME IN ENGLAND.**—There is surely none of all the energies of the Reformed Church of England being called forth, when we see the great, the extraordinary exertions which the hostile Church of Rome is continuing to make to enlarge her borders and extend her authority in this Protestant country. The new church in Southwark is the scene of all sorts of experiments of a propagandizing tendency, and Mr. Oakley, the apostate from a pure faith and a more scriptural system, who is to be permanently stationed there, draws crowds not only of Churchmen but Dissenters also, to hear him denounce our glorious Reformation as a judgment of God upon this unhappy land, and our pious reformers as little better than so many agents of Satan. But Southwark is not to be the only seat of a catholic church in the metropolitan district. The foundation stone of another was laid by Mr. Wiseman on Wednesday week at Clapham—Clapham, so long the headquarters of Evangelicalism. And it is a somewhat remarkable circumstance, that has for the last few months been performed in a room at Clapham, in which very room the primary association of the "British and Foreign Bible Society," which has since enjoyed such enormous revenues and influence, was formed nearly half a century ago. An order of monks, and a community of the "Sisters of Notre Dame," are about to establish themselves in the same locality. Newman's Oratorians are going to form an establishment at Layswater; and Dr. Whitty, a prominent member of the Romish clerical body in London, is going to join them. The "Passionists," with Father Ignatius (the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spencer) at their head, are about to found a colony at Hainstead. 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 predecessors, Dr. Griffiths, always deemed it expedient not to allow any but female religious orders to be established in his district. But *tempora mutantur*—[times change.]

**THE ROMANIST CONVENT AT PENRYN** is broken up. The last of the inmates departed this week, and the property is for sale. The locality was exceedingly well chosen as the headquarters 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 70,000, adjoins Penryn, and the towns of Truro, Redruth, Camborne, and Helston, are only eight or ten miles distant. No pains were spared to obtain success. The ladies appointed to conduct it were superior in manners, in accomplishments, in the arts of teaching, and in the art of winning the confidence 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 £50,000 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 VICTORIA AND POPE PIVS IX; IF ROME HAS DENOWN, WAX.**—In the *Sydney Chronicle*, the organ of the Romanists, is the following paragraph:—"On the Bull of his Holiness Pope Pius IX., appointing Dr. Goold to the

Episcopal Bench, bears date prior to 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 renounced the errors of Popery, in St. Thomas's Church, in the presence of a large and attentive congregation.—They partook of the holy communion, and subsequently signed the roll. The Rev. W. Magee preached an able and impressive sermon from Joel 1, 3, 4. Two of these converts had been introduced by their parents for the Romish priesthood; one of them is Mr. Henri Gerald Spillan, a graduate of the University of Seville, in Spain, late a contributor to the *Times*, &c. He has an address in the press to the Roman Catholic of these Kingdoms on the "Papist apostacy," which shall appear in a few days; he is also writing a work on Romanism in Spain, which he has 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 day, 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 apparently on the 5th—a day dear to the heart of every genuine Protestant in these Kingdoms, which will be observed as a day of thanksgiving by every loyal Protestant clergyman and his people. Our own Church prescribes a form of worship for the service of that day, at which the people should receive due notice by their respective ministers, according to the order prescribed in the rubric.—*Dublin Evening Herald.*

**SWITZERLAND, CANTON DE VAUD.**—*Progress of Evangelization.*—From a letter by the Rev. C. Chapuis to the Editors of the *Evangelical Christian*.—"Our churches continue to increase in strength, notwithstanding the presence of those who are depressed and their pastors receive visits more or less frequent from members of the Gospel, who are sent to them by the 'Commission de l'Evangélisation.' They are also aided by the elders, some of whom are men of solid and enlightened piety, which present occurrences have contributed to develop. The mountain churches situated on the frontiers also met together, sometimes either in a neighbouring canton, or in some secluded height, to offer up, amidst the magnificent works of the Creator, their free spiritual worship to that Saviour who, more than once during his earthly sojourn, caused his divine instructions to be heard on the mountains of Galilee, under the spacious vault of heaven. Thus, the churches of Chastan d'Al, of Ormont-Dessus and of Morgex have already twice or thrice during the summer, found a rendez-vous in some rural valley at the foot of our Alps, while similar meetings were taking place on the Jura, equally consecrated to the purpose of drawing close the ties of fraternal love. These are blessed days, which have some good fruit for eternity; they are remembered with gratitude for many souls have there received their first salutary impression—many have thus imbibed a new love for the advance in the path of salvation and holiness."

Almost all these pastors who have been sent away from their churches have found new fields of labour open to them, and have had numerous opportunities of proclaiming the good word of God. These compulsory dismissals 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 Mr. Germond that the Council of State undertook the office of the "Commission de l'Evangélisation," and accomplished the undertaking much better than we should have done. I may say, as to what concerns myself in particular, that I have more than once had reason to admire the ways of the Lord, with regard to my gains and earnings. From Mothers (where I have pitched my tent for some weeks) I have had many opportunities of preaching the message of salvation in the populous villages of the Canton of Neuchâtel, the pastors of which appear to me to be actuated by the best spirit. There are here undoubtedly many of the elements of life, which will manifest themselves still more clearly, if the Church of the Canton of Neuchâtel is called upon to press through a crisis similar to that of the Canton de Vaud.

**DECEASE OF CHURCH.**  
**INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.**—With reference to the Resolution forming part of the proceedings of the Central Board, as contained in our last number but one, which refers to the appointment of a Treasurer for Quebec, during the absence of T. Tenney, Esq., we are enabled to state that the Hon. W. Walker having declined, H. J. Esq., has kindly undertaken the duties of Treasurer at Quebec during Mr. Triggs's absence.

**THE LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER** has taken a five years' lease of St. George's House, Manchester, which is, therefore, to be the Episcopal residence at least for the present.

**JURINE FUND OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—The undersigned begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums on behalf of the above fund:—  
The Lord Bishop of Montreal, £5 0 0  
The Rev. Dr. Mackie, ..... 5 0 0  
The Rev. C. L. F. Haeszel, ..... 1 0 0  
..... 21 0 0  
C. H. GATES, Treasurer.

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

**KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.—SCHOLARSHIPS.**—The examinations for the vacant Scholarships took place last week, and were gone through in the most creditable manner. The following are the successful candidates. All except Fitzgerald had other Canada College bursars, and earned high distinction while there:—  
1. GARDEN, J. G.—University Classics Scholar.  
2. FETTERDALE, EDWARD—University Mathematical Scholar.  
3. FARRER, CONSTANT—U. C. Col. Scholar.  
4. TYNER, R.—Honor District Scholar.  
5. ELLIOT, C. F.—Western District Scholar.  
*Toronto Patriot.*

**QUEBEC PAPERS.**—Our weekly papers whose publication was daily, during the season of navigation, now commence publishing three times a week, to continue during the winter. Dr. KIMLIN's connection with the *Mercury* as Editor has ceased. A change has taken place in the proprietorship of that periodical. To CORNELLIUS.—Received C. G. and case ex Douglas.—J. M. K.—A. T. W.

### Local and Political Intelligence.

The arrival of the *Europa*, at New York, with intelligence from Liverpool to the 14th ult., 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 Sunday afternoon. The issue of Mr. O'Brien's trial brought 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 lordships resumed 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 seated, 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 indistinct 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 guilty?"

After a considerable lapse of time, the foreman, in a low, suppressed murmur, pronounced "Guilty." Tears 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 foreman of the jury essayed to say something, but his self-possession seemed to fail him, and he said, in a harsh undertone, to the Clerk of the Crown, "Mr. Pedder, can't you read the text?"

The clerk then read from the paper what follows:—"We earnestly recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Government, the jury being unanimously of opinion that, for many reasons, his life should be spared."

The Clerk of the Crown then resumed his seat, and for about five minutes an unbroken silence prevailed, the eyes of all being fixed on the clerk, who possessed countenance of the prisoner. At length,

Chief Justice Blackburne said in a low voice, "Adjourn the court to ten o'clock on Monday morning."

Proclamation to this effect was made. Mr. O'Brien was then removed from the dock, and the building was soon empty.

Part of Monday morning (the 9th ult.) was taken up by attempts by the prisoner's Counsel to show why sentence should not be pronounced against him. These having proved unavailing, the Clerk of the Crown read Mr. O'Brien what he had to say, why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him. We insert the remainder as we find it in the paper before us.

Mr. O'Brien said—My lords, it is not my intention to enter into any vindication of my conduct, however much I might have desired to avail myself of this opportunity of so doing. I am perfectly satisfied with the sentence which I have performed my duty to my country—that I have done only that which, in my opinion, it was the duty of every Englishman to have done, and I am now prepared to abide the consequences of having performed my duty to my native land. Proceed with your sentence. (Cheers in the gallery.)

### THE SENTENCE.

The Lord Chief Justice then proceeded, amid the most profound and painful silence, to pronounce the extreme sentence of the law upon the prisoner. He said—"William Smith O'Brien, after a long, painful, and laborious trial, a jury of your countrymen have found you guilty of high treason. Their verdict was accompanied by a recommendation to the mercy of the crown. That recommendation, as yet unacted upon, we shall send forward to the Lord-Lieutenant, to whom, as you must know, exclusively belongs the power to comply with its prayer. It now remains for us to perform the last solemn act of duty which devolves upon us, to pronounce that sentence, by which the law marks the enormity of your guilt, and aims at the prevention of similar crimes, by the example and infliction of a terrible punishment; that that you would reflect upon that crime; and dwell upon it with sincere repentance and remorse. Oh! that you would regret it as it is regretted by every rational being—that you would feel and know that it is truly and substantially as repugnant to the interests of humanity and the precepts and spirit of the divine religion you profess, as it is to the positive law, 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 assumed the black cap, and amid a silence at once solemn and painful, proceeded 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 hurdle to the place 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 as her Majesty shall please, and may God have mercy on your soul!" (The most profound sympathy followed 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 sentence being carried into effect or not. The unfortunate man's mother had instigated to implore the clemency of her Sovereign. The papers generally spoke in favour of mercy being extended to him; no doubt, 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 held by Mr. O'Brien himself, and the manifestation of approval given by persons who probably profess to be his friends, in the Court itself, will render it very difficult for the Queen's advisers to recommend the exercise of Her Majesty's prerogative by showing mercy to a man who has caused unspeakable misery to his countrymen; even to the shedding of blood, and who affirms in his speech to the Judges that he considers himself to have performed his duty to his native land. Mr. Terence Bellew McNamee was but upon his trial shortly after sentence had been passed on Mr. O'Brien, and on Thursday the 12th was found guilty of high treason, his recommendation to the merciful consideration

ration of the Crown was added by the Jury to their verdict.

Mr. O'Donoghue's trial was proceeding when the last advices came away.

We turn gladly from these melancholy topics to other matters, and insert the following selections of British and general European news.

The weather during the week has undergone a very favourable change. With some unsettled states of the atmosphere in different places, the whole, tolerably fine weather has prevailed, and in Scotland it has been so general that the harvest has been got in with greater success than has been experienced for many years. The general report of the harvest, so far as it has yet been thrashed, is far from satisfactory, and is generally commensurate of what we have already stated, that the crop will be rather below the ordinary average of years.

The improved tone in commercial affairs 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 a reduction of prices. Sugar has not been taken to a fair extent by exporters. The sales of Cotton are limited; the market, however, keeps pretty 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 prices are rather lower except for Indigo and Silk, which are rather higher.

London continues in abundant supply, and can be taken at a low rate of interest, whilst only a limited demand exists. There is also every prospect of each being obtainable at even lower prices, inasmuch 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 Cairo to St. Petersburg, and lingering within these few weeks at Hamburg, has at length, as anticipated, reached the shores of Great Britain. It is now officially declared by the Registrar-General that the Asiatic Cholera has appeared in the metropolis, and well authenticated cases of the malady are reported from Southampton, Shields, Hull, and Edinburgh. The disease made its appearance in most contiguity in Southampton and in the low-lying districts below London Bridge. In both places the first cases were those of intemperate sailors who came from Hamburg, and were attacked by the malady on the voyage. As regards Edinburgh, the origin of the disease is left in doubt. The official report of the Registrar-General in London reported 13 cases up to Saturday last. In Edinburgh, up to the latest report, there had been 23 cases, 20 of which had proved fatal. Up to Wednesday in the present week the number of cases in London is supposed to be about 20, but a daily official report is not yet issued. The authorities in all parts of the country seem to be taking the most zealous precautions to counteract, prevent, and remedy 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 seaport towns, and that the great manufacturing hubs 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 £772,296, 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 £308,103, and justifies the hope that the state of affairs in general is returning to a healthy and satisfactory state.

Lord Moncreiff takes his seat in the House of Lords as EARL OF CAULFIELD, by the death of his father, the late Earl, who died on the 7th ult., aged 76.

THE CANADIAN LAND AND RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.—On the 11th inst., one of a series of district public meetings, for the purpose of explaining the objects of the above association, was held in London, Mr. Wilder presiding. The prospectus having been read, Mr. Campbell 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 laid 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 noblemen and members of Parliament, and they only waited for the scheme to receive popular support, in order to become trustees. The speaker then read a petition praying parliamentary sanction and aid, which being adopted, the meeting separated.—European Times.

ADVANCE OF AGRICULTURE AND GRAZING.—The Duke of Rutland, at a recent agricultural Meeting, thus recounted the experiences of a recent yachting excursion.—I never in my life was more astonished than in seeing a farm belonging to Mr. Littledale, at Birkenhead. It was most extraordinary; and I shall most undoubtedly request my bailiff, Mr. Cattle, to go down and look over it. The day I was there, I saw the bailiff of the Duke of Bedford, who told me that he was going to tell his lord and mistress that they knew nothing of farming at Voburn. I was at an agricultural show in Argyll, at which the greatest importance seems to be attached to premiums for the best stock, the most deserving labourers, &c., like those given here. At Inverness, I was at a very large wool-fair; and what struck me as being most extraordinary was, that not a single lot of even sample was shown. Such is the feeling of animosity between man and man, that it is almost impossible to purchase large quantities of wool without ever seeing what it is. Then I was at a meeting on my excursion to Orkney, where I saw the improvement of agriculture to the extent of what I met there a gentleman who was building a magnificent castle, and who had on his estate four model farms, with 11,000 per-

sons, for whose welfare he was anxiously 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.

Hudson's Bay Produce.—The first arrival in England, for the season, of the annual importation of skins and furs from the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company in the northern regions of America, has taken place. The vessel, Prince Albert, has arrived in the docks from Hudson's Bay, having on board 47 bales, 13 casks, 14 hogheads, 23 cases, and 17 pouches of skins, furs, &c., besides 6 packages of castor, 67 bags of feathers, and 23 barrels 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 Cavaignac has for some months successfully maintained comparative tranquillity in the Republic by keeping the Capital in a state of siege. The French have been ruled by an Autocrat, but he has not had the name of a King. Cavaignac's reign seems to be near its end.

The National Assembly has decided by an overwhelming majority of 612 against 211, that the President shall be elected by direct and universal suffrage by ballot, and by an absolute majority. A variety of amendments were proposed with a view to modify the vote and to confer the power of nomination upon the Assembly, 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 dignity. In its final form the vote stands, that the President is to be nominated by secret scrutiny, and by the absolute 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 131. In the event of no absolute majority, the National Assembly will elect the President by ballot, and by a double majority, from among the five candidates who may obtain the largest number of suffrages. This final decision of the Assembly crushes the project of General Cavaignac. In vain M. Maestri and himself, with their "tail," used all their influence to perpetuate their power, by leaving the election to the Assembly; the whole scheme sunk under 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 divine how it will terminate.

The candidates for the Presidency will be General Cavaignac, Lamartine, Thiers, and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. At least these are the names generally spoken of at present. The three first may bring a considerably party influence into the scale; but we are inclined to believe that, what ever the number of candidates may be, thereby lessening the chance of any one obtaining the absolute majority required, nevertheless, the name of Bonaparte will carry such uncontrollable influence amongst the ignorant peasantry and the soldiers, besides other masses of citizens, that we can see no election as certain as anything can be in France. The late representative has spoken about ten times in the tribune, and, of course, has been ridiculed without mercy by the Government organs, especially for his German accent, whilst some have the boldness to state that his speech was full of dignity!

It is currently stated in the Paris papers of Wednesday, that M. Staud, R. G. and Vanhulst, the colleagues of General Cavaignac, have tendered their resignations. It is said that M. Dufrane is to be the new Home Minister; M. Harin for Public Instruction; and General Bedeau for Foreign Affairs, in lieu of M. Bastide, who will become Minister of Public Works. It is added that M. Marie and Gauthier will also resign, but their successors are not yet named. General Cavaignac seems to be aiming rather for the grandeur of the Republic than for its own tranquillity, by retaining in office until the President of the Republic shall be chosen. However, there appears now to be a general desire to get this important election over as 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 points of the constitution may be settled in the private debating societies, whilst the question of who shall have the real power of the state in France is decided by the suffrages of the French people.

TRADE OF FRANCE.—A statement of the foreign trade of France during the eight months of this year, compared with the corresponding period of last, shows a great falling off in the number of vessels employed. The arrivals, compared with the like period in 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 warehouses 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-REBELLION.—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. As 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 length 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 amnestied, and these leaders were at once marched off to prison between two ranks of soldiers.

From Italy we have no interesting news. It seems that hostilities are not renewed and, indeed, whilst the French Government has so many domestic affairs to settle, it would be much to be deplored that she should waste her strength about foreign affairs. An amnesty has been published at Milan by the Austrians. We are still in the dark about the progress of the mediation question; it is, however, beyond

all doubt that Austria will never yield an inch of Lombardy. Genoa and Tuscany appear to be again tranquil, and the threats of Charles Albert, of renewing hostilities, are wisely forgotten amidst calmer counsels.

The intelligence from Naples and Sicily is more tranquillising, but the belligerents having been stayed in their career of destruction by France and England, heap upon both the most vindictive reproaches. The English ships of war seem especially obnoxious. The Sicilians are organising a defence at every point, should the Neapolitans march 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 lords of semi-savages. We cut from the *Kur Times*:

We were enabled in a postscript last week, to announce the assassination of rather butchery, of Count Lamberg, the Commander-in-Chief of Hungary. Whilst in the act of bringing about a pacification of the contending Hungarians and Croats, he was cruelly slain by the mob, who recognised him as he was crossing the bridge from Buda (Oft) to Pesth. The war seems now to have assumed a determined character. The Emperor of Austria has thrown off the mask; and madly at the murder of his brave lieutenant, Count Lamberg, who had been sent to compose the differences between his own subjects, he has dissolved the Hungarian Diet; he has appointed anew Baron Jellachich, Commander in Chief of all the armed troops in Hungary and the Allied Kingdoms, with despotic powers; and has placed Hungary under martial law. It is now clear that Jellachich has been throughout secretly supported by the Emperor, and the contest between the Croats and the Hungarians will be severe. The former had advanced near Pesth, and last week it was thought that the Croats had conquered the Hungarians in a complete victory.

With the latter intelligence, the following seems to be at variance:

The Croats, under their Ban, Baron Jellachich, sustained a severe defeat on the 24th ult., in the neighbourhood of Stuhlweissenburg. The following are the details of the action given by the *Austrian Lloyd's Gazette*: On the 24th September, at a quarter to 11 o'clock in the morning, Jellachich, at the head of his army, issued forth from the gates 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 first attacked, and fell back in disorder; but rallying, advanced steadily with fixed bayonets, and drove the Croats back with slaughter. Jellachich then ordered to his cuirassiers to charge, and placed himself at the head of them, at a canter at full speed on the Hungarian infantry. The Hungarian cavalry were drawn up in little array in beautiful order. As the cuirassiers came rushing on, a masked battery of the Hungarian Landwehr, stationed on a hill-side, and supported by a body of infantry, sent a murderous volley of bullets into the close ranks of the cuirassiers, who retired in disorder. The Hungarian horsemen charged, their turn, and a hand to hand melee ensued, which lasted from seven in the morning till five in the afternoon. General Meger, who commanded the Hungarians, displayed the greatest skill and courage. At six o'clock the artillery ceased firing, and the Croats withdrew slowly in an easterly direction. A council of war was immediately held in the Hungarian camp, deciding that the enemy should attack their flank at Chelvar, Bja, and Bieske, and attack Odon on another point; they resolved, consequently, to withdraw to Markovasar, to preserve the city against a coup de main. The field of battle was left in possession of the Hungarians, who have to deplore the loss of Ivanka, one of their leaders, who was made a prisoner.

The Emperor has dissolved the Hungarian Diet, reproving them for their illegal proceedings; he placed Hungary under martial law, appointing Jellachich's Commandant-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 task than simply subduing the spirit of the Magyars:

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 Emperor. 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 shown 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 Zelys; 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 assumed intentions—to replace the Emperor firmly on his throne. His army is nearer Vienna than Pesth. He killed in this insurrection are stated at 150; wounded from 500 to 600.

DESMAR AND THE DEEMES.—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 Bremser) have taken up their official abode in Schleswig, 4 important state officers 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 modifications of the conditions of the truce are concluded between the Danish commissioner and the representatives of the central executive in Frankfurt.

According to the Kiel flashings, 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:—Pruesser, Boyesen, Von Heinze, and Reventlow, 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 negotiations for the final conclusion of peace will be commenced in London.

Prussia.—The 15th of October, his Majesty's birthday, was expected to be marked by the publication of an amnesty for political offences, committed since the revolution. This will include all Posen Poles, not accused of other crimes, as well as all persons not under prosecution for these offences, and may, therefore, be considered as almost general.

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

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Papers have been received from this colony to the 8th August, which announce 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 deemed it prudent to accept. The terms were to respect life and property, and to supply Major Warden with waggon's &c., to transport himself and forces to the Cape Colony. The military movements of the Government were progressing with promptitude. The progress of his Excellency towards the seat of the disturbance 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 casting 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 full 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 those 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 Brunswick*.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Extract of a letter from Bonaville, 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 boats 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 bedding 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 earthquake. I expect this has been observed in other harbours in the Island."

We understand (says the *St. John's Ledger* of the 23rd September), that some equally sudden 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 Honourable William B. Robinson, Archibald Hamilton Campbell, William Athers, John Bonner, and Over Hicks Matthews, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace under the Act 9 Viet. Cap. 41, in certain remote parts of Canada, set forth in a Proclamation bearing date the 23rd instant, and appearing in the *Official Gazette* of the 23rd of October.

We regret to learn that the Seignior Mills at Beauharnois, were totally destroyed by fire on Friday night last. We have heard no particulars of the accident. The mills were insured in the Montreal Insurance Co. for £2000.—*Montreal Gazette*.

CONVEYANCE OF ENGLISH MAILS.—The Dy. Post Master General advertises for Tenders for the Conveyance, by Express, of the English Mails between Quebec and Montreal during the winter: from this it is to be concluded that the report lately mentioned, that the English Mails will be forwarded through the United States, is without foundation; the particulars being stated with reference to the arrival of the mails from Halifax, for letters separately from newspapers.

REFERENCE.—The number of vessels arrived in this harbour since our last is 24, among which Baik Douglas, Douglas, Portsmouth, J. Baird, general cargo, 7 passengers. Schr. Nizer, McLeod, Sydney, C. B. McKay & Co., sugar, fish and oil. Bark Medora, McNeill, 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 Piseille, Morencie, Point Canso, order, fish. Schr. Activo, Le Merchand, Arichat, H. J. Noad & Co., herrings. Brig Ann, Thompson, Liverpool, order, general cargo. Schr. Martha Sophia, Boudreault, Halifax, H. J. Noad & Co., sugar. Schr. Stella Maria, Bremier, Halifax, H. J. Noad & Co., sugar, fish and oil.

BIRTHS.—On Thursday, the 12th ultimo, the wife of the Rev. CHARLES MORICE, of Lacole, of a son. At London, C. W., on the 8th ultimo, Miss G. B. SHARPE, of a daughter. At Port Sarria, on the 25th ultimo, the lady of ALEXANDER VIDAL, Esq., of a son. On Thursday last, Mrs. JOHN ROSS, St. Lewis Street, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—At Norway House, Hudson's Bay, on the 10th July, 1848, by the Rev. John Smithurst, the Rev. JAMES HERRICK, to JEAN, eldest daughter of DONALD ROSS, Esquire, Chief Factor of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company.

DIED.—At St. John's, on the 8th ultimo, in the 84th year of her age, Sarah, relict of the late JOHN MCGINTY, Esq.

On Wednesday, 25th ult., MARY CASHELL, wife of GEORGE HENDERSON, Esq. At Montreal, on Sunday last, after an illness of three days, Col. MCKENZIE FRASER, Deputy Quarter Master General of Her Majesty's Forces in Canada. On the 17th Aug., Mr. WILLIAM ENFIELD, aged 80 years, in the parish of St. Clements, city of Norwich, of the firm of Enfield, Bohlen & Co., general manufacturers of Silk Wares; &c. on the 25th Sept., his son ROBERT ENFIELD, aged 30 years—Father and brother of Mrs. B. Cole, of Quebec.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE NEW MAIL FOR ENGLAND, (per Express) to Halifax, will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, THIS DAY, 2nd NOVEMBER. PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES, A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL SACRED MUSIC, BY F. H. ANDREWS. Quebec, October 1848. 3n

NEW BOOKS.—THE subscriber has just received by the ship "Favourite," a considerable addition to the stock of Books, by which he is now enabled to offer for sale upwards of ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES, CAREFULLY SELECTED WORKS, the whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest possible prices. Also, by the "Douglas," from London, A SUPPLY OF THE PSALMS AND HYMNS, USED IN TRINITY CHAPEL, GILBERT STANLEY, No. 4, St. Anne Street. Quebec, Nov. 2, 1848.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A LADY who is well qualified to instruct young persons in the ordinary branches of an English education, is desirous of obtaining employment as a NURSERY GOVERNESS. Salary not so much an object as the advantage of a home in a quiet and pious family. Refer to the Rev. Official MACKIE, D. D., 13, St. Ursule Street.

BERLIN WOOL AND PATTERNS. NEW FANCY STORE, No. 6, Palace Street. JUST received per St. Andrew and John Bull, a choice assortment of Berlin Shaded and Fancy Wool, Berlin Patterns in great variety, Knitting and Boar Head Cotton. Needles of every description; with a splendid assortment of Fancy Articles. Next door to R. Cole's Auction Rooms. Quebec, Oct. 26, 1848.

Just Received BY THE SUBSCRIBER. A QUANTITY of beautiful COAL AND WOOD STOVES, of various patterns, and a few of the most improved AIR TIGHT AMERICAN COOKING STOVES, which combine the advantages of great economy of fuel, large Grates, convenient arrangement, and much heavier plate than is usual with American Stoves. Also, REDDEN'S well known COOKING AND BOX STOVES. H. S. SCOTT, Quebec, 16th October, 1848.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. R. PAXMAN (from England) respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Quebec and its vicinity, his intention to receive young Gentlemen as Daily Pupils, who will be carefully instructed in the Greek and Roman Classics, and in every department of useful knowledge. Mr. P. will be happy to give private Lessons, if required. He can produce the highest testimonials as to character and qualifications. Terms moderate.—D'Aiguillon Street, St. John's Suburbs, Quebec, 5th Oct., 1848.

ENGLISH CHEESE, PER OCEAN QUEEN. CHEDDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES AND PINES. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. ON SALE. WINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 6 1/2 x 7 1/2, to 30 x 40, Best English Fire Bricks. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, May 24th, 1848.

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

NOTICE.—THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON, Agent. India Wharf, October, 1848.

REED & MEARNS, Cordinet Weavers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL. FOR SALE AT THE BOOK-STORE OF G. STANLEY, No. 3, St. Anne Street, Quebec, AND R. A. MILLER, St. Francois Xavier Street Montreal. Intended, principally, as a supplement to the Psalms in common use in the Church of England, as contained in the Prayer-Book. Selected and Arranged by THE REV. CHARLES BARCROFT, M. A., (Now Rector of St. John's, C. B.) Price in cloth 1s. 6d. plain leather 1s. 9d. best 2s. A liberal reduction will be made, if a quantity be ordered.

By order of the Board, THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary, Hamilton. Forms of Application, together with any additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of WELCH & DAVIES, AGENTS FOR QUEBEC, No. 3, St. James Street. MEDICAL REFERENCE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS. Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage. The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., having just received per "DOUGLAS," from London, a general assortment of these articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate charge. H. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street. Quebec, July 1848.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: KIDGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

WHITING FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, in Packages of 2 Cwt. C. & W. WURTELE. Quebec, 6th September, 1848.

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

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1817. CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SABLEIR, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

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

Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.
15	1 13 1	1 6 5	
20	1 17 4	1 9 11	
25	2 2 9	1 14 7	1 17 6
30	2 9 3	2 0 2	2 2 6
35	2 16 7	2 6 4	2 9 2
40	3 6 2	2 14 8	2 17 6
45	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4
50	4 13 1	3 17 11	4 1 4
55	5 17 8	4 19 11	5 3 2
60	7 10 10	6 9 11	6 12 4

The above rates, For Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison be found to be lower than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the matters of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed:

Montreal..... William Muirhead...  
Cobourg..... James Cameron...  
Colborne..... Robert M. Boucher...  
Dundas..... Dr. James Hamilton...  
London..... George Scott...  
                  Dr. Alex. Anderson...  
                  Frederick A. Willson...  
Montreal..... Dr. S. C. Sewell...  
Paris..... David Buchan...  
Port Sarria..... Malcolm Cameron...  
Quebec..... Welch and Davies...  
St. Catharines..... Lacluan Bell...  
Toronto..... Edmund Bradburn...  
                  Dr. Geo. Herrick...  
Woolstock..... William Lapointe...  
                  Dr. Samuel J. Stratford.

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

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

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