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The Breeze.

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

VOLUME V.—No. 24.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1848.

[WHOLE NUMBER 292]

THE RAINY DAY.
The day is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
The vine still clings to the mouldering wall,
But at every mist the dead leaves fall,
And the days are dark and dreary.

My life is cold and dark and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
Memory clings to the mouldering past,
But the hopes of the youth fall thick in the blast,
And the days are dark and dreary.

Be still, sad heart, and cease repining;
Above the dark clouds is the sun still shining;
Thy fate is the common fate of all;
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary.
Henry W. Longfellow.

BEHAVIOUR AT PUBLIC WORSHIP.
From the Rev. Richard Baxter (Nonconformist's) Christian Directory. The spelling as it is found in an edition printed in 1678.

Direct. 12. Apply all the Word of God to your selves according to its usefulness. Ask as you go, How doth this concern me; this reproof, this mark, this counsel, this comfort, this exhortation, this direction? Remember as much as you can; but especially the most practical useful parts. Get it home so deep upon your hearts, that it may not easily slide away. Root it by close application, as you go, that affliction may constrain you to remember it.

Direct. 13. Above all, *Resolve to obey what God shall make known to be his will*: Take heed lest any willful sin should escape the power of the Word; and should ordinarily go away with you as it came. Careless hearing and careless living tend most dangerously to a hardened heart and a forsaken state. If you regard iniquity in your heart God will not hear your prayers. The sacrifice of the wicked is abominable to him. The foolish shall not stand in his sight. He hateth all the workers of iniquity. He turneth away his ear from hearing that is, obeying the Law, even his prayer is abominable. To the wicked saith God, What hast thou to do to take my Covenant into thy mouth seeing thou hastest instruction and hast cast my words behind thee? Obedience is better than sacrifice. He that nameth the name of Christ must depart from iniquity, or else God will not find his mark upon him, nor take him to be one of his; Christ's sheep know his voice and follow him, and to them he will give eternal life. But if you had preached or done miracles in his name, he will say to you, Depart from me, I know you not, if ye be workers of iniquity. Look therefore to your feet to your heart and life when you go to the house of God, and be more ready to hear his Law that must govern you than to offer the sacrifice of fools, (that is, disobedient sinners) that think by sacrifices and outside worship to get pardon for an unholy life, and to reconcile God to them in their sins, not knowing that thus they add sin to sin. If you seek God daily, and delight to know his ways, as a Nation that did righteousness and forsook not the ordinance of their God; if you ask of him the ordinances of justice (sound doctrine, regular worship, strict discipline) and take delight in approaching to God; if you humble your souls with frequent fasts; and yet live in a course of willful disobedience, you labour in vain, and aggravate your sins, and Preachers had need to lift up their voices and be louder Trumpets to tell you of your sins, than to other men. But if ye will wash you, and make you clean, and put away the evil of your doings, cease to do evil, learn to do well, seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, &c. You may then come with boldness, and confidence unto God. Otherwise to what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices? Your oblations will be vain, and your incense abominable. If ye be willing and obedient, you shall be blessed; but if ye refuse and rebel you shall be destroyed; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. If you do well shall you not be accepted? But if ye do evil, sin lieth at the door. Let your profession be never so great, and your parts and expressions never so Seraphical, sin is a reproach to any people: And if you would hide your selves from justice in the purest Church, among the holiest people, and the most numerous and longest prayers, be sure that your sins will find you out. Your secret lust, your covetous over-reaching, your secret gluttony or tipping, much more your crimson sins will surely find you out.

Alas, what then will those miscreants do, whose sins are scarlet bloody persecutions, under pretence of promoting unity and obedience and the Catholic Church, while the Cloak or Cover of it is but the thin transparent Spider-web of human Traditions, and numerous Ceremonies, and childish complementing with God. And when they have nothing but the prayers of a long Liturgy, to cover the effects of their earthly, sensual and diabolical zeal and wisdom (as St. James calls it, 3, 15, 16) and to concoct the Widows houses which they devour, and to put a zeyreance upon the office and work, which they labour all the week to render reproachful, by a sensual, luxurious, idle life, and by perfidious making merchandise of souls.

As ever you care what becometh of your souls, take heed lest sin grow bold under Prayers, and grow familiar and contemptuous of sermons and holy speeches, and lest you keep a custom of Religious exercises, and willful sins. For oh how doth this harden now, and wound hereafter! He is the best hearer, that is the holiest liver, and the faithfullest obeyer.

Direct. 14. Be not a bare hearer of the Prayers of the Pastor, (whether it be by a

Liturgic, or without.) For that is but hypocrisy, and a sin of omission; You come not thither only to hear prayers, but to pray. And kneeling is not praying; but it is a profession that you pray. And will you be prayerless even in the house of Prayer, and when you profess and seem to pray? and so add hypocrisy to impiety? I fear many that seem Religious and would have those kept from the Sacrament that Pray not in their Families, do very ordinarily tolerate themselves in this gross omission, and mocking of God, and are Prayerless themselves even when they seem to Pray.

Direct. 15. Stir up your hearts in a special manner to the greatest alacrity and joy, in speaking and singing the Praises of God. The Lord's day is a day of Joy and Thanksgiving, and the Praises of God are the highest and holiest employment upon Earth. And if ever you should do any thing with all your might, and with a joyful and triumphant frame of soul, it is this. Be glad that you may join with the Sacred Assemblies, in heart and voice, in so Heavenly a work. And do not as some humorous peevish persons (that know not the danger of that proud disease) fail to quarrelling with David's Psalms; as unsuitable to some of the hearers, or to nauseate every falling in the Metre, so as to turn so holy a duty into neglect or scorn (for, alas, such there are near me where I dwell) nor let prejudice against melody or Church-musick (if you dwell where it is used) possess you with a spleen, tickle disgust of that which should be your most joyful work. And if you know how much the incorporate soul must make use of the body in harmony, and in the joyful praises of Jehovah, do not then quarrel with lawful helps, because they are sensible and corporeal.

Direct. 16. Be very considerate and serious in Sacramental renewings of your Covenant with God. O think what great things you come hither to Receive: And think what a holy work you have to do: And think what a Life it is that you must promise. So solemn a Covenanting with God, and of so great importance, requireth a most holy, reverent and serious frame of soul. But yet let not the unwarrantable differing this Ordinance from God's Praises and the rest, seduce you into the common errors of the times: I mean, 1. Of those that hence are brought to think that the Sacrament should never be received without a preparatory day of humiliation, above the preparation for an ordinary Lord's day's work. 2. And therefore receive it seldom; whereas the primitive Churches never spent a Lord's day together without it. 3. Those that turn it into a perplexing terrifying thing, for fear of being unprepared, when it should be their greatest comfort, and when they are not so perplexed about their unpreparedness to any other duty. 4. Those that make so great a difference betwixt this and Church-prayers, praises and other Church-worship, as that they take this sacrament only for the proper work and privilege of Church-members; And thereupon turn it into an occasion of our great contentions and divisions, while they fly from Sacramental Communion with others, more than from Communion in the other Church-worship. O what hath our subtle enemy done against the Love, Peace and Unity of Christians, especially in England, under pretence of Sacramental purity?

Direct. 17. Perform all your Worship to God, as in heart-Communion with all Christ's Churches upon Earth; Even those that are faulty, though not with their faults. Though you can be present but with one, yet consent us present in spirit with all, and separate not in heart, from any one; any further than they separate from Christ.

Direct. 18. Accordingly let the Interest of the Church of Christ, be very much upon your heart, and pray as hard for it as for your self.

Direct. 19. Yea, remember in all what Relation you have to the Heavenly Society and Chöre, and think how they Worship God in Heaven, that you may strive to imitate them in your degree. Of which more anon.

Direct. 20. Let your whole course of life after, savour of a Church-frame; Live as the servants of that God whom you Worship; and as ever before him. Live in the Love of those Christians with whom you have Communion; and do not quarrel with them at home; nor despise, nor persecute them with whom you joy in the Worshipping of God. And do not needlessly open the weaknesses of the Minister to prejudice others against him and the Worship. And be not Religious at the Church alone, for then you are not truly Religious at all.

SLOWNESS TO CHANGE.
From Dr. Chalmers' Bridgewater Treatise, on "the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the adaptation of external nature to the moral and intellectual constitution of man."

There is a great purpose served in society by that law of nature, in virtue of which it is that great bodies move slowly. It would not answer, if a government were to vacillate to vacillate with every breath of speculation—if easily liable to be diverted from the steadfastness of their course, by every lure or by every likelihood which sanguine adventurers held out to them. It is well that, in the ruling corporation, there should be a certain strength of resistance, against which all splendid imaginations, and all un-sound and hollow plausibilities, might spend their force and be dissipated; and so, far from complaining of it as an impracticable engine which is so hard and difficult of im-

pulse, we should look upon its very unwieldiness in the light of a safe-guard, without which we should be driven to and fro by every wind of doctrine on a troubled sea that never rests. On these accounts we feel inclined, that, in the vessel of the body politic, there should be a preponderance of ballast over sail; and that it really is so, we might put to the account of that optimism, which, with certain reservations, obtains to a very great degree, in the frame-work, and throughout the whole mechanism of human society.

But this property in the machine of a government to which we now advert, does not preclude that steady and sober-minded improvement which is all that is desirable. It only restrains the advocates of improvement from driving too rapidly. It does not stop, it only retards their course, by a certain number of defeats and disappointments, which, if their course be indeed a good one, are but the stepping stones to their ultimate triumph. Ere that the victory is gotten, they must run the gamut of many reverses and many mortifications; and they are not to expect by one, but by several and successive blows of the catapult, that inveterate abuses and long established practices can possibly be overturned. It is thus, in fact, that every weak cause is thrown back into the nonentity whence it sprung, and that every cause of inherent goodness or worth is ultimately carried—rejected, like the former, at its first and earliest overtures; but, unlike the former, coming back every time with a fresh weight of public feeling and public demonstration in its favour, till, like the abolition of the slave trade or that of commercial restrictions, causes which had the arduous struggle of many long years to undergo, it at length obtains the conclusive seal upon it of the highest authority in the land, and a seal by which the merits of the cause are far better authenticated, than if the legislature were apt to fluctuate at the sound of every new and seemingly proposal. We have therefore no quarrel with a certain inertia in a legislature. Only let it not be an absolute fixture; and there is the hope, with perseverance, of all that is really important or desirable in reformation. The sluggishness that has been ascribed to great corporations is, in the present instance, a good and desirable property—as being the means of separating the chaff from the wheat of all these overtures, that pour in upon us, and so far from any feeling of annoyance at the retardation to which the best of them is subjected, it should be most patiently and cheerfully acquiesced in, as being in fact the process, by which it brightens into prosperity, and at length its worth and its excellence are fully manifested.

It is not the necessary effect of this peculiar mechanism, it is but the grievous perversion of it, when the corrupt inveteracy has withstood improvement so long, that ere it could be carried, the assailing force had to gather into the momentum of an energy that might afterwards prove mischievous, when the obstacle which provoked it into action had at length been cleared away. It is then that the vessel of the state which might have been borne safely and prosperously onward in the course of ages, by a steady breeze and with a sufficiency of ballast, as if slipped from her moorings is drifted uncontrollably along, and precipitated from change to change with the violence of a hurricane.

STRIVE, AS WELL AS PRAY.—The prayer of Christ for us must not exclude our labour. Their thoughts are vain, who think that their watching can preserve the city, which God himself is not willing to keep. And are not theirs as vain, who think that God will keep the city, for which they themselves are not careful to watch? The husbandman may not therefore burn his plough, nor the merchant forsake his trade, because God has promised, "I will not forsake thee." And do the promises of God concerning our stability, think you, make it a matter indifferent for us to use, or not to use the means, whereby to attend, or not to attend to reading?—to pray or not to pray "that we fall not into temptations?" Surely, if we look to stand in the faith of the sons of God, we must hourly, continually, be setting ourselves to strive. It is not the meaning of our Lord and Saviour in saying "Father keep them in thy Name," that we should be careless to keep ourselves. To our own safety our own security is required. And then blessed for ever and ever be that mother's child, whose faith hath made him the child of God.

The earth may shake, the pillars of the world may tremble under us; the countenance of the heavens may be appalled, the sun may lose its light, the moon her beauty, the stars their glory; but concerning the man that trusteth in God, if the fire have proclaimed itself unable as much as to singe a hair of his head; if lions, beasts ravenous by nature and keen with hunger, being set to devour, have as it were religiously adored the very flesh of the faithful man; what is there in the world that shall change his heart, overthrow his faith, alter his affections towards God, or the affection of God to him? If I be of this note, who shall make a separation between me and my God? Shall tribulation or anguish, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril or sword? No, I am persuaded that nothing shall prevail so far over me. I know in whom I have believed; I am not ignorant whose precious blood hath been shed for me; I have a

Shepherd full of kindness, full of care, and full of power; unto Him I commit myself; his own finger hath engraven this sentence on the tables of my heart; "Satan hath desired to winnow thee as wheat, but I have prayed that thy faith fail not;" therefore the assurance of my hope, I will labour to keep as a jewel, unto the end; and by labour, through the gracious mediation of his prayer, I shall keep it.—Hooker.

UNPROFITABLE RELIGION.—There is a religion, which is too sincere for hypocrisy, but too transient to be profitable; too superficial to reach the heart, too unproductive to proceed from it. It is slight, but as far as it goes, not false. It has discernment enough to distinguish sin, but not firmness enough to oppose it, compunctions sufficient to soften the heart, but not vigour sufficient to reform it. It laments when it does wrong, and performs all the functions of repentance of sin; except forsaking it. It has every thing of devotion except the stability, and gives every thing to religion except the heart. This is a religion of times, events, and circumstances: it is brought into play by accidents, and dwindles away with the occasion, which called it out. Festivals and fasts, which occur but seldom, are much observed, and it is to be feared, because they occur but seldom, while the great festival, which comes every week, comes too often to be respectfully treated. The piety of these people comes out much in sickness, but is apt to retreat again when recovering approaches. If they die, they are placed by their admirers in the Saint's Calendar; if they recover, they go back into the world they had renounced, and again suspend their amendment, as often as death suspends the blow.—Hannah More.

THE WILDERNESS MADE TO BLOSSOM.

It was on one of the early Sundays in Advent, in the autumn of 1847, that, passing incidentally near the spot where now stands the Church of the Epiphany (New York), then a wretched and neglected quarter of our city, I encountered throngs of idle, destitute children, loitering through the streets, or lounging in the sun. Addressing one of their groups with the inquiry why they were not at Sunday-School? the answer was, "there is no Sunday-School." Why not at church? "There is no church." Who preaches in this neighbourhood? "Nobody preaches here." Why then do you not read your Bibles at home on a Sunday? "We have no Bibles, and we don't know how to read." Where is your school? "There is no school." Have you never been taught about your God and Saviour, and Heaven? "We don't know." Would you learn if a good friend were to come among you and teach you? To this inquiry some said, "yes," others, "no," the greater part, "don't know." This conversation, on my return, was reported to two Christian ladies, to whom God had given alike the means and the will to engage in schemes of benevolence, one of whom was soon after called to her reward—the other still lives to witness and enjoy the blessing that awaits a Christian word spoken in season. Their response to my narrative was 75 dollars placed in my hands with the words, "we will have on that spot a Mission Church—do you preach and we will help you."

Thus encouraged, a room was sought, and with some difficulty obtained, not far from the chosen spot. On the Sunday following, our beautiful Church service first consecrated those walls and that neighbourhood, in a small dark upper room over an Engine House in Alley Street, where six adult worshippers with two Prayer Books, and the few ragged children that could be persuaded to enter, represented as it were the first fruits of the harvest that has since so abundantly followed. The second Sunday saw the room filled, and a Sunday-school formed. The third witnessed our removal to a larger and more commodious apartment, at the corner of Allen and North Streets—where on Sunday, January 6, 1833, being "Epiphany, or the day of the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles," I preached to a crowded and attentive audience, the fulfilment to them that day of that blessed promise, "This day, (said I) is this word fulfilled in your ears," and urged upon them their immediate union in a Church to be named in memory of that day, "The Church of the Epiphany." The call was responded to, the resolution unanimously taken, and a permanent lease soon after obtained of a building corner of Essex and Stanton Street, to serve as a Church Edifice.

But the increasing labours of the task now required the services of one less encumbered with other duties, and the question was asked of its early promoters, "whom shall we get to carry it out?" The answer of Mrs. L. was, "Write to a country clergyman whom I will name to you in Massachusetts, and who is exactly the man for the duty; propose to him to come and take charge of your labours, and we will guarantee his support for the first six months. God's Providence will then open his path." The letter was accordingly written and sent to the unknown brother. I had the pleasure of greeting him to whose zealous and self-denying labours in this field under God has his subsequent prosperity been owing. He entered on it in faith, as a labour of love, not knowing whence should come his support, and the God in whom he trusted has not only opened, but blessed the path before him.

The importance of the scheme now demanded other than individual management; and in the ensuing month of February, 1833, the incipient Church, with its school and lease and small balance of funds, was transferred to the fostering care of the City Mission Society.

After this, so rapid was its growth, that the lease was given up, and the erection of the Church determined on, retaining the spot chosen, and the name already given, and in six months after was the corner stone laid of our Mission Church, "The Church of the Epiphany," a name that seldom fails touchingly to recall to my mind the heathen answers that had on that very spot been given by the children, "We have no Church," "there is no Sunday-school," "we read no Bible," "we hear no preaching about a Saviour."—Rev. Dr. McFiekar, New York.

EASTERN BREAD.

The Armenians make use of a kind of bread which, whatever may be its good qualities in other respects, wants the flavour and the strength requisite for the European palate and stomach. The *losh*, as they call it, is a thin cake an ell long, half an ell wide, and about as thick as the blade of a knife, rolled out of weakly fermented dough; being spread on a leathern cushion, it is pressed against the inside of the heated oven, to which it adheres; in two or three minutes it is baked through, and here and there burned a little; it is then torn off to make way for another. The oven used for baking this bread is of a peculiar kind: a pit in the chamber or porch of the dwelling, wide at the bottom, narrow above, well coated with fine plaster, and heated with wood; such is the oven which has, at least, this advantage, that it takes up no room, being covered over when not in use.

This *losh* is the bread universally used among the Armenians, and it serves for many purposes which elsewhere no one would expect from bread; for example, it meals the table is covered with it, and every one partaking has a whole *losh* set before him as a napkin, with which, preparatory to his eating it, he can wipe his mouth. When sour milk is part of the feast, a piece of *losh* is broken off, and folded up so as to make a spoon; it is then dipped into the bowl, and so milk and *losh* are swallowed together. Raw and preserved roots, and stalks of edible plants, which are always to be found on the tables of the Armenians, are wrapped up in a piece of *losh*, a bit of fish and meat added thereto, and the whole collection, in all its length and breadth, despatched at once. This is national and modest, and not by any means so bad as many would suppose. I can assure the reader that I have often eaten the *losh* in this way with much relish, although in the mean time we longed for a piece of ordinary European invigorating bread, the want of which is but ill compensated by the other kind of bread, called *loekon*, which the Armenians sometimes, though less frequently, make use of. They take the dough almost quite unfermented, and make that round cakes about an inch thick, which they bake on the coals or in the oven.—Dr. Parrot's Journey to Ararat.

Bread used in the above manner is very likely to furnish "crumbs" of such a size as a poor person would be glad to receive in order to satisfy his hunger; many pieces would remain on the table, or would be thrown from it after having served to wipe the guests' fingers on, which made savoury morsels for the dogs (see the Canaanitish woman's allusion to the practice, Mat. xv. 27) and which a beggar like Lazarus (see Luke xvi. 21) would desire to be fed with. This mode of using bread has in all probability been customary in the East for many centuries.—Ed.]

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The first general Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this institution was held at HAMILTON, on Tuesday the 1st of last month, when, after some introductory remarks from the President, HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., the following Report was read by the Secretary:

"That from the 11th of October, 1847, the date of their election, they have endeavored to exert themselves faithfully in furtherance of the many important objects for which the Company was established.

"The first policy issued by them here date the 29th of October, 1847, from which period until the 1st June, 1848, the day upon which the Books were closed, 141 Policies were issued, assuring the sum of £39,650, and creating a revenue from Premiums of £1,650 6s. 9d. Of these 174, covering £55,550, have been taken up, and are now in force.

"The receipts to the 1st June, 1848, have been—

Deposit of £1 per cent on stock, £500 0 0
First Premium on 136 Policies taken up, £343 12 8
For Policy Fees, Fines and so Risks, 30 0 0
Interest of Investments, 50 11 7
Entrance Fees on Half-Credit system, 15 0 0
£2353 4 3

"While the payments for the current expenses amounted to £353, 8s. 11d., leaving a balance of £1772, 15s. 4d., of which £740, 8s. is invested in Bank Stock, and £257, 8s. 11d. secured upon such Policies as have been taken up by quarterly and half-yearly payments.

"Although the Deed of Co-partnership prudently restrains the Board from declaring any dividend of interest or profit, until the second annual meeting, the proper calculations have been made, and a Balance Sheet of the Books of the Company is subjoined. It will there be observed, that a profit has accrued both to the

Shareholders and Assurers, while no account has been taken in the valuation of the risk which has been run by the Company, and successfully earned, (no death having occurred amongst the assured;) this sum, amounting to £19 5s. 8. would, in the customary mode of valuing the position of a Life Assurance Company, have been added to the profits, but it has seemed more prudent to the Board to set it aside towards meeting future Risks, a system they purpose to continue until experience may satisfy them that the Tables of Mortality, upon which your Premiums are based, are sufficiently correct for the valuation of Canadian Risks.

"The Board have also caused other statistical information to be prepared and laid on the table for the information of the Shareholders.

"In making the first annual report of the first Life Assurance Company established in British North America, the Directors feel that they may be permitted to refer to some of the circumstances under which the Company was formed.

"The practice of Life Assurance was but little adopted amongst us, notwithstanding the exertions of the Colonial Agencies of many British Companies; while its governing principles were still less generally understood. The British Companies had also in most cases the advantage of an accumulation of business in Great Britain, as well as the influence of many of our leading citizens. For want of previous experience some doubt might also be expected to arise regarding the probability of success attending a Provincial undertaking, for those alone who were aware of the earlier efforts of the best offices, knew that the prospects before us were good, and would only be marred by a too lavish expenditure at the commencement.

"Yet while the Province has been passing through a period of severe commercial pressure as well as an almost unprecedented contraction of the circulating medium, and from the necessary caution in their expenditure, the Directors have not felt themselves warranted in advertising as extensively as the British Companies, it is most gratifying to them to be able to point to the extent of the business they have transacted, and to assert that it far surpasses the amount attained by the greater number of British Companies, as exhibited in their first annual reports. To this, however, the Directors are enabled to add the more important and gratifying fact, that from the greater amount of business on the one hand, and the unusually strict economy exercised by them on the other, this Company is placed in a position, at its first annual meeting, which is unexampled in the history of the British Life Assurance Companies—that of having realized profits, without having included, as is usual, the value of the risks already earned. But one instance of somewhat similar result is known, in which the Directors of a Company shared the excess of expenditure amongst them until a sufficiency of profit was realized from its increasing business. The importance of this result will be seen when it is explained, that Life Assurance is of such a gradually progressive character that in most cases a disproportionate expenditure in the earlier years is justifiable, and perfectly satisfactory to the Stockholders. It has not been unfrequently observed that the whole receipts of the first, and sometimes second year, are swallowed up in preliminary expenses, and that in practice several years generally pass before the accumulation of business reduces the expenditure to the proper proportion.

"No single risk exceeding £1000 has been accepted, while the average amount of the present risks is £131 10s.

"Since the date to which the preceding report refers, the Board considered it advisable to make a further call of one per cent. upon the Stock. This was made payable on the 1st ultimo, and has, with the steady increase of revenue, materially augmented the means of the Company, and provided amply for several times the mortality to which it is liable. Unless an unusual mortality should occur, no further call will be necessary; as it is now ascertained that the receipts of a well regulated Company are in the earlier years about double the average risk run, while an accumulation of paid up capital is found in the end to be rather injurious than otherwise. With this view, the Directors have carefully investigated all proposals to transfer stock, and recommend to their successors a watchful care that the responsibility of the shareholders be increased rather than reduced.

"The Directors are much gratified with the share they have had in extending to many of their fellow subjects the comforting protection of Life Assurance, and in successfully solving the many doubts which encircled the establishment of the Company; and they transmit their trust to their successors, in the full confidence that with moderate energy, proper caution in the selection of risks, and a due regard to strict economy, a business will be rapidly formed which will most fully sustain the views of the projectors as regards a great saving of cost, and which, while conveying to thousands the many advantages of Life Assurance, will prove a most important Provincial benefit."

Resolutions for the adoption of the Report, and thanks to the President and Directors for their watchful care over the interests of the Association, were unanimously carried. From an address delivered by the President, after the first Resolution had been moved and seconded, the following is taken, which includes an incidental statement of further increase of the Company's business since the period to which the Report extends.

"Before submitting the resolution, he would take the liberty of adding a few remarks to those which had already been offered. Having, probably, a wider acquaintance with the progress of other Life Assurance Companies than any one now present, he desired to assure the meeting that, gratifying as the report just read undoubtedly was, it could be received in its most literal sense. It did not assert more in favor of the relative progress of the association than can be most exactly proved. As an evidence of this Mr. BAKER went on to show the extent of business transacted, by two lately formed British Companies. The East of Scotland Assurance Company, established in 1815, had issued during their first year 83 policies, assuring the sum of £35,218 14s. 0d.; and in their second year they issued 72 policies, assuring £31,816 12s. 5d.; while the Professional Life Assurance Company of London, had lately published their first report, including a period of 11 months, in which they had issued 101 poli-

giving a revenue of £1015. The Mutual Life Assurance Society of London, had during 14 years issued 1039 policies in all, of which 116 new policies had been issued during the last year. Again, a comparison with the first Society established in Scotland was highly favourable to us.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1848.

We resume the subject of our last editorial remarks by alluding to the religious communities commonly designated as Dissenters from the Church of England.

We cannot say that we view with indifference this display of a separation from the Church as the Reformers framed her constitution. We should be glad to see Dissenters cherish the wish, and entertain the hope, that a time will come when the causes which have led to their separation shall be removed, and when they shall return into the bosom of the Church of their forefathers.

We have often seen a [?] inserted after the word "Church," by professed Anglicans, when they have quoted the application of it to a dissenting body; and we have wondered at it, when we found the same word freely accorded to dissenting bodies of Roman Catholics.

eties to be which he formed within the Church; and if dissenting bodies would be content to be that, they would have abundant work among themselves first, and then by way of influence upon the national Church; and they would have as much honour as any Christian men need desire.

We are quite sure that this view of Protestant dissenting bodies computes with affection towards their pious members, as well as with ready appreciation of the good done by them individually and collectively.

The spirit which moves many members of our Church to repudiate Protestant dissent, while they view Roman recusancy with tenderness, has for its result only loss to the Church of England, in point both of numbers and of internal strength.

The writer from whose work, the "Christian Directory," we have selected an extract for last week's and the present number of the BEREAN, is quoted by the present Archbishop of Canterbury in his work on "Apostolical Preaching."

To this he subjoins the following note at the foot of his page:

Baxter's account of his success at Kidderminster is very encouraging, and without doubt has many counterparts in the present day. "The congregation was usually full, so that we were fain to build five galleries after my coming thither. Our private meetings also were full. On the Lord's days there was no disorder to be seen in the street, but you might hear an hundred families singing psalms and repeating sermons as you passed through the streets."

Baxter's being a Nonconformist will give additional weight to some of his admonitions, which, if they came from a strict adherent to the Church, as established in England, might be supposed to spring from a bias, of which the eminent author of the Directory, who chose rather to be cast out of the Established Church for non-conformity than to be made a Bishop and yield what his conscience objected to, cannot be suspected.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.—The bill for opening these, passed its second reading in the House of Commons on the 14th of last month, there being 125 votes for, and 46 against it. We subjoin a statement respecting this bill from the London Morning Herald:

This Bill was in the House of Lords, 1848. Presented, read first time, and ordered to be printed..... February 7 Read second time..... " 17 Considered in Committee..... " 21 Reported and reprinted..... " 28 Read a third time and passed, and sent to the Commons..... " 29 Brought down from the Lords to the Commons..... " 29 Read first time and printed..... March 3 Proposed to be read second time..... Aug. 17

The Bill went through every stage in the House of Lords, in three weeks. It has been twenty-three weeks and six days, or five and a-half months, in the House of Commons without moving a stage.

From the meeting of Parliament to Aug. 11, 1848, there have been presented—ACADEMIC PETITION. Petitions..... 274 Signatures..... 46,031 Does this statement require a comment?

In the course of the debate on this question, reference was incidentally made to a letter to which publicity had been lately given, and which has greatly surprised and provoked those who consider that Great Britain has gone rather too far already in regarding a divided allegiance of some of Her Majesty's subjects between the Pope at Rome, and the royal Lady whose Court is considered to be at St. James'. The following is the letter alluded to:

"My dear Lord.—Your grace had the goodness to promise me that you would convey to Rome, for the consideration of the Pope, the amended statutes of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, as the British Government has no official organ of communication with the Holy See. I was happy to have the opportunity to do so, and your grace has done me the honor to send me what you have done, and I am very glad to see that you have done so well, and with so much regard to the interests of the Catholic youth who frequent those colleges, and I was anxious that such securities should be given, with the most perfect faith, and in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the Irish prelates, who, like yourself, desire to see the interests of morality and the Catholic religion promoted by those near institutions. I regret very much the delay which has taken place in the revision of the Statutes, but I need hardly tell you that the attention of the Government was last year wholly devoted to all-victing the calamity which it is the will of Providence that this country should be visited; moreover, this delay was of no importance, as the colleges would not be ready for occupation before the end of the year 1849. The whole of the statutes are at your disposal now or at any future period, that your grace or any other bishop may wish to see, as they are very voluminous, and relate solely to the duties of the officers of the colleges, I propose to present you to them, and I have with me a list of all that part of the statutes which affect, as to religious points, both professors and students, as well as an extract from the report of the board with reference to religious instruction. The list of visitors is not yet settled, but I have no objection in stating that it will include the Catholic archbishop of the province, and the bishop of the diocese in which the college is situated; and that, moreover, in the council, professors, and other parts of each college, the Catholic religion will be fully and appropriately represented, for those colleges are intended for the middle classes, and the Government would fall in its object of training up the youth of Ireland to be good men and loyal subjects if their religious instruction and moral conduct were not duly provided for and guarded by every precaution that the most zealous solicitude can devise. As I entertain a profound veneration for the character of the Pope, and implicitly rely upon his upright judgment, it is with pleasure that I now ask your grace to submit these statutes to the consideration of His Holiness, believing as I do, that they may be advantageously compared with those of any other similar institution in Europe; and that by exhibiting the care and the good faith with which they have been framed, they will furnish a simple but conclusive answer to those misrepresentations which have been so industriously circulated, and which, if they had been founded in truth, would have justly excited the alarm and called forth the reprobation of His Holiness.

I have the honour to be, with great esteem, my dear lord, your faithful servant.

CLARESBOROUGH. To His Grace Archbishop Murray, of Dublin."

It is with good reason that Mr. Anstey, in the House of Commons, took notice of this communication in the following terms:

"Diplomatic intercourse of an illicit character had, however, been continued; and of such intercourse the letter of Lord Clarendon, the other day, in which he placed the statutes of the new Irish Colleges at the feet of His Holiness, afforded an illustration."

The people of England used to be somewhat reluctant to have measures, which they consider needful or expedient for the country, laid at the feet of a Bishop or Prince in Italy for rejection or approval; and it probably mends the matter in no wise, in the estimation of a great many even at this day, that Lord Clarendon's letter, as we learn from an answer given by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, was "marked private." That Her Majesty's Representative in Ireland should, through any channel whatever, enter into communication with the Pope, such as is sought in the above letter, seems strangely inconsistent with the law, as yet in force, against "communion with the Court of Rome."

The Diplomatic Relations' Bill was opposed by Mr. Anstey, the Roman Catholic member; and he correctly stated that "it was in the strictest sense a religious question which was to be debated." On grounds very different from those which rendered Mr. Anstey averse to the measure, such Protestants as share with him in the view of the question just described, will consider their consistency in requiring that they should oppose the further passage of the Bill by all the influence they may possess, as threatening the most perilous consequences to the religious character of Great Britain.

tion and health of reflection. His incessant duties and the necessity of a calm and temperate spirit in his extensive intercourse with all classes, precluded his provoking bigotry and prejudice by a clear denunciation of what he knew to be wrong in the system in which he had been brought up; but he never hesitated to declare his approval of what he saw to be right in the principles and practice of Protestants.

ECCLIASTICAL.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. PAYMENTS made to the Treasurer at Quebec, on account of the Incorporated Church Society, in the month of August, 1848.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes: 9. Maitland, C. N. do. do. 1 5 0, 10. Scott, M. do. do. 1 5 0, 11. Bell, A. do. do. 1 5 0, 12. Foy, J. do. do. 1 5 0, 13. Lonsdale, H. do. do. 1 5 0, 14. Theobald, J. do. do. 1 5 0, 15. Theobald, H. J. M. do. do. 1 5 0, 16. Price, W. do. do. 1 5 0, 17. Patterson, P. do. do. 1 5 0, 18. Brown, B. do. do. 1 5 0, 19. Cavanagh, S. H. do. do. 1 5 0, 20. Brown, C. N. do. do. 1 5 0, 21. Cook, H. do. do. 1 5 0, 22. Campbell, A. do. do. 2 10 0, 23. W. do. do. do. 1 5 0, 24. C. do. do. do. 1 5 0, 25. L. do. do. do. 1 5 0, 26. W. do. do. do. 1 5 0, 27. D. do. do. do. 1 5 0, 28. D. do. do. do. 1 5 0.

DISSEMINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK has published, in the "Archbishop," a series of appointments for Visitation in the London, Western, and Huron Districts, commencing at Amherstburg on the 1st instant, reaching London on the 11th, and ending at Elora on the 15th of this month.

UNIVERSITY HONOUR.—At the commencement of Harvard College, Massachusetts, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Venerable G. O. STUART, Archbishop of Kingston, Upper Canada, father of the Mayor of Quebec, and brother to the Chief Justice, Sir James Stuart.

For the Berean. NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE ON THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, OVER THE LACHINE RAPIDS.

It was a lovely morning in the month of August, the very air itself seemed to breathe forth praise, and all nature joined to raise the mind to nature's God. It was early, and the weather was beautifully mild, and all around combined to make the little excursion I had proposed for myself, one every way calculated to be exceedingly pleasant, and really beneficial both to body and mind.

I reached the Railway Terminus in Montreal, shortly before the train was to leave, about 10 minutes before 6 A. M.—quite time enough to secure my seat; when I started in that wonderful post chaise, the Railroad Car, drawn by a locomotive capable of dragging 750 tons weight after it with ease. After passing the village of the TANNERS, we went for two or three miles at the rate of about forty miles an hour very pleasantly; the line being straight and the rails very strong; and in less than thirteen minutes we reached Lachine wharf. The arrangements on this line of Railway seem to be very complete; indeed I would say they were more so than there was any occasion for, every thing being apparently set up in the first place, and after the most approved plan; with this one exception, that of their running on Sundays with the mail and passengers, which I think they might dispense with without giving of loss, although perhaps not without some offence.

The steamer had not yet arrived, but was in sight, on board of which I was to descend the Lachine Rapids. I had, therefore, time to take a glance at the village of LACHINE, located at the head of the Rapids, from which it takes its name. It is not by any means a place of great magnitude, although it has been of no little importance from its position at the foot of the lake navigation; it contains about seventy dwelling houses, two or three churches, several stores and forwarders' warehouses, a large number of taverns, and a brewery. At its wharves may be seen every variety of river craft, from a canoe to some of the largest and finest steamers in British North America; not to forget that very primitive mode of navigating the waters, a raft, many of which may be seen both passing and lying to, before descending the Rapids. Indeed, on the whole, the quay at LACHINE presented rather an imposing appearance on the morning of my visiting it, for there were to be seen four or five steamers coming into port, and two leaving it; and some of these of the larger class of passenger boats.

I was not obliged to wait for more than half an hour after the steamer's arrival, when we started to go down the Rapids. For nearly three miles after leaving the wharf, the water had not much the appearance of being moved by a strong current; but it has evidently that of passing over a rough and shallow bottom, for here and there the water can be seen boiling round what appears to be a boulder stone, which has taken its station without regard to position. The channel at this place is broad enough, as we passed several rafts on our way down, which thing it is impossible to do after the boat gets into the centre of the Rapids where they are obliged to confine themselves to a very narrow channel, in consequence of rocks being on both sides within a very few yards, in some cases a very few feet, certainly not more than twenty, in the most rapid part of the descent.

The excitement, if I may so call it, does not last for more than five minutes, as it does not take longer than that time to pass over the extremely rapid part of the river. The feelings which you experience, when you arrive at the immediate head of the Rapids, are not easily described—the greatest fear is just at the south-westerly end of an island that occupies the centre of the bed of the river and divides the stream; the channel is on the south side of it, and the boats come very near it before they turn off—which they do at nearly a right angle, being obliged to do because of the turn in the channel. There is, however, not much danger here, as the body of water, though confined to a narrow space, which might be called an outlet, is not only great but very rapid; and it would be almost an impossibility for a boat to get aground in the immediate vicinity of this spot, where the waves, in ordinary fair weather, are about ten feet deep at full, by about forty feet wide on foot top to top. The sensation in going through them is rather pleasant than otherwise; indeed in a large steamer the trip is one of the most pleasant of any that I know of. The fact of not any accidents having happened without a direct cause, which might have been avoided, has almost put the idea of fear or danger out of the question, and nothing remains but the measurable sensation on conceptual upon velocity; in fact one enjoys all the benefits of the rapids with a fair wind, without that very disagreeable accompaniment, sea sickness, which invariably is connected with sea voyages.

The scenery and landscape on both sides of the river are very beautiful. The water very down, the island of Montreal, and the Non's Island starts out from the river, a very respectable appearance from the number of good substantial looking buildings, comfortable looking gentlemen's cottages, and the towers in the neighbourhood which have the appearance of being well filled and properly managed. At this season of the year the fields, as far as the eye could reach, were with their load of produce in all the variety of colour, from a bright green to a ripe yellow, while here and there was an orchard with its tempting fruit, lying in colour and shade, and some clusters of the ancient dwellings, the most that have escaped the woodman's axe, yet to afford shelter alike from the storm and the heat.

The Montreal and Troy Telegraph wire crosses the river almost immediately after the Rapids; it is elevated so high that it cannot reach it, and this elevation is attained by building upon the solid rock, in a convenient place in the middle of the river, a pole made after the fashion of a mast with cross-arms &c. three of which poles terminate in a wire across the river, it reaches the opposite bank, this year your mind is made to think, for the swimmers of nature and art are brought so prominently before your eyes that an impression is made upon you not easily to be worn off. The easy and pleasing accompaniment of that which ten years ago was considered almost impossible, calls upon you to think of what may be the next ten years being doing; indeed one might almost say, in viewing the wonderful feat, that by electricity and steam and time and space seem to be obliterated, danger destroyed, and the world itself harnessed to serve man's purposes.

In a very few moments the steamer reaches still water, a little above the village of Lachine, and the remainder of the trip runs in no degree from the crossing of the ferry from that village to Montreal.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH, BURLINGTON, is viewed from the North Bridge, has assumed at the present moment a curious appearance, every stone of the building being numbered with white paint. The object of the numbering is this:—The stones in the new building will occupy precisely the same relative position to each other which they now do; and to secure this, every stone has been carefully marked. Indeed, in order to facilitate the labour of reconstructing a similar edifice, the contractors have had photographers busily engaged for some weeks past, taking oblique views of every part of the building, both external and internal. No mistake, however, can possibly occur in securing a fac simile of the ancient church. Having been favoured with a sight of the catalogue views of which there are a great number, we can speak confidently of the excellence of execution; every peculiarity in the building being indicated with exquisite precision in the catalogues. The labours, delicate and difficult as they have been, of the artists, are now approaching to a termination, and in a short time the venerable building will be happily removed from its present site.—Edinburgh Paper.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—MESSRS. P. McQUINN, No. 219 to 207; W. S. HADLSON & CO., No. 209 to 209.

Moral and Political Intelligence.

The English letters by the Niagara, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., were received in town on Saturday afternoon, and the papers on Monday morning. The news is, upon the whole, favourable. The watchfulness and strength of the British Government, founded upon the loyalty of the population at large and continually supported by the same, were defeating the attempts made against the existing order of things and the gradual progress of improvement. Chartist agitation had been checked in ENGLAND, and the insurrectionary movement in IRELAND was further discouraged by arrests and by the successful prosecution of Mr. John Martin, proprietor of the lately suppressed "Frisian" newspaper, who was charged with having published in that paper, "certain articles of a felonious character, to deprive the Queen of her style, honour, and title, &c., and to levy war against her Majesty." The accused was defended by Mr. Butt, Q. C., who occupied 34 hours in the delivery of his speech in defence; the jury brought in a verdict, on Wednesday the 16th, of GUILTY, but recommended the prisoner to mercy. "In consequence of the letter upon which they find him guilty having been written in prison, and under circumstances of excitement."

MESSRS. MEagher, O'Donoghue, and Leyne were arrested by a party of constables on the 13th, soon after midnight, on the high-road between Clonoulty and Holycross, and were conveyed to Dublin, and lodged in Kilmintinham goal.—Several arrests of minor importance took place. In the case of Mr. O'Doherty, the jury could not agree to a verdict, and were discharged on the 12th.

The Roman Catholic Clergy of the Diocese of Tuam have signed a memorial to Her Majesty, containing large professions of loyalty to the throne and attachment to our Sovereign's person, and praying for mercy towards the conspirators. There is an item or two of news in the following extract from the memorial: "We have witnessed with pain the proceedings of a few inexperienced young men, for some months past. We disapproved them from on principle. We denounced them as the enemies of order, religion, and country. Yet, we now feel indignation for their folly as intensely as we felt indignation when we beheld them carried away by the impetuosity of their ardent but erroneous aspirations for liberty. We trust it is unnecessary for us to assure your Majesty that in the trying period of the last few years of unexampled distress and destitution, when death stared us in every shape—starvation, hunger, and its concomitant, typhus fever—yet we braved all, and never ceased to exhort our flocks to resignation to the Divine will and to strict obedience to the laws of the land. We then confidently hope that your Most Gracious Majesty will be pleased to take into your merciful consideration the unfortunate situation of Mr. Smith O'Brien, and the other unfortunates who have so foolishly embarked in the late lamentable outbreak, thereby proving to the world their utter insanity."

The pain felt by these memorialists, and their belief of the insanity of the conspirators had manifested themselves somewhat before the period when the insurrectionary attempts were defeated, and the traitors put in prison. But on the principle, "better late than never," we hail the appearance of the following professions, and ardently wish for the forthcoming of the practice thereof.

"First and foremost, your Gracious Majesty—here we implore, we entreat, nay, we most humbly beg—no blood; and as ministers of religion, whose sacred duty it is to inculcate peace and goodwill amongst men, we will still further beg to assure your Majesty that the concession of this our petition should be an additional stimulus to us to uphold the laws, and to secure, even at the sacrifice of our lives, the stability of that throne which is so happily occupied by your Most Gracious Majesty."

With regard to the position of affairs in Ireland, we are happy to insert the following, given as contained in a letter from Belfast, dated 14th of last month: "The most important item of intelligence which I can convey by this post is the fact that his Excellency has issued a general order, which dispenses from this day, until further notice, with the permanent duty of the garrisoned prisoners throughout Ireland. On Thursday last they volunteered to do duty here for six weeks on half the customary 'call-out' pay; and yesterday the order arrived in Belfast for disbanding the force of this district. This morning they delivered up their accoutrements, arms, and ammunition, into store. I like this, as it clearly indicates that Government have solid ground to stand upon, and know it, else they would not be likely to cut off one of the military arms of their policy. It is quite evident now, that for all general purposes, at least in the north, the Government see that peace can be perfectly maintained by the conscription; the police in towns, the sprinkling of military in the provinces, and the loyalty of the people. For many years, in the Belfast district, which comprises the parishes of Ulster, and the county of Londonderry, with the exception of the town of Rosbegue, we have not had so small a military force as just now. The entire force in Ulster, and the part of Louth attached to, masters only the following:—6th Dragoon Guards (Colonels) at Dumalk, 12th Light Dragoon Guards (Colonels) at Fooniskillen, and 2d of the 95th Regiment at Londonderry. That is the whole, with the mere exception of a battery of artillery, consisting of three six-pounders and a howitzer. It is pretty obvious that any of the heroes existing of a northern outbreak has been dissipated."

We avail ourselves of different newspapers, including the "European Times" of the 10th, for the purpose of making the following selections:

FREEDOMY ACTION CONSPIRATORS.—On the night of the general smash up of the club, the club members, by a unanimous resolution, declared disaffected. What is to be done with the boys? asked one rebel. "Burn them," replied three or four. "No, no," responded the secretary, "You know that I have all along taken care to let nothing dangerous appear in them, and if they should be burned, who knows what assertions might hereafter be made? I undertake to bury them till Doomsday if necessary." The worthy secretary's speech had the desired effect. He was appointed custos in due form. At eleven o'clock p.m., the assembly separated. At 16 minutes past eleven o'clock two inside cars stopped at the door of the office of the detective police in the Lower Castle yard, and by the faint glimmer of a light the treasurer of the late club encountered the secretary, with the books under his arm. Then they mutually discovered the secret, that each was a treasurer giving daily reports of the proceedings of the club, with neat outlines of the rebellions speeches of the secretary, while this functionary just as regularly reported progress. In short, there was no single act performed at any one of the club meetings which was not immediately reported to Colonel Brown. He holds accurate lists of all the members. He knows which has arms, and the description, whether gun, pistol, pike, or sword.—Lancaster Guardian.

Mr. Whitty, the editor of the "Liverpool Journal," is at present in Ireland; and we [the "Lancaster Guardian"] quote the following paragraph from a letter which he has published in that paper, merely premising that Mr. W. is a Roman Catholic. He says:—"They err who suppose the Catholic clergy averse to revolution. A few Italianised divines may act on the law that all power is from God, and rebellion, therefore, sinful; but the majority entertain no such notions. They are of the people—with the people—and, in politics, are Irishmen rather than priests. In rebellion, the bishops could not restrain them. There is no doubt that many of them consider that an outbreak at some future day is inevitable; and it is a fact that several have provided themselves with those ecclesiastical robes suitable to the administration of the rites of the church in the camp and on the battle field."

A meeting of a preliminary character has been held for the purpose of forming a society to promote the periodical sitting of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin."

THE ENGLISH CHARTISTS.—On the 14th, the Manchester Magistrates struck a blow against Chartism organization, by arresting 14 of the chief leaders of the various Clubs.

At Hyde, Dukensfield, and Gibham, Chartists have appeared in considerable numbers, parading through the Districts armed.

In London, on the 16th, strong bodies of Police made a sudden attack on the Chartist Club in Webber Street, Blackfriars, and captured 14 men; they were found to be armed with pistols loaded to the muzzle, pikes, three-cornered daggers, short swords, spear-heads, and an ample supply of ammunition, tow, and balls.

COMMERCIAL. From the Eur. Times.—The value of money is higher, but still at a very moderate rate; and the low amount of private securities in the Bank, which are nearly six millions less than they were last year, indicates a position which would rapidly reduce the stock of bullion in the Bank in the event of an extensive importation of grain being proved to be required.

Consols, in London on the 18th, 86 to 87 1/2 for transfer, and 86 1/2 for account. The Hudson Bay Company.—In the House of Commons, on the 18th, on the motion for going into a committee of supply, Mr. Chute expressed the grant of Vancouver's land to the Hudson Bay Company, and after a lengthy discussion, the motion was lost by a majority of 15-70 against, and 15 for the motion.

PREVENTIVE DUTIES OF THE POLICE.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of the Queen v. Thomas, Lord Denman said he wished that if policemen saw a person against whom they entertained suspicions that he was about to commit a crime, they would not wait and let the crime come to a head and be complete before they interfered, but would nip it off at once by letting the suspected person know that he was suspected, that there were eyes watching him, and that he must desist from his evil intentions, and not proceed to render himself completely criminal, and to bring on himself disgrace and ruin.—Daily News.

The events of the week in France, although not of a striking character at first view, are calculated to produce a more auspicious result upon the people of France, as well as upon the whole continent of Europe, than any which have occurred since the revolution. Mr. Belmont has been despatched to the Court of St. James, as Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, and delivered his credentials to her Majesty on Tuesday, who came up expressly to London for Osborne to hold a court for that purpose. The fact of Mr. Belmont being sent to England instead of M. Marast, as contemplated, is a thorough good understanding seems to prevail between France and England; and an official article, published in the Monitor, defining the policy of the French Government in Italy, and generally in Europe, inspires us with well-grounded hopes that the reign of French propagandism is put an end to, and that General Cavaignac, fully sensible of the gravity of his position, will not rush blindly into a war under the idle, senseless pretext that the nationalities of some countries are "sounded in the decrees of Providence."

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Art. 1. The line of demarcation between both armies shall be the frontier of their respective states.

Art. 2. The fortress of Peschiera, Rocco d'Ango, and Osoppe, shall be evacuated by the Sardinian and allied troops, and surrendered to those of his Imperial Majesty.

Art. 3. The States of Modena, Parma, and the city of Placentia, with their territorial circles, shall be evacuated by the troops of his Sardinian Majesty within three days of the ratification of this convention.

Art. 4. This convention extends equally to the city of Venice and the Venetian terra firma. The Sardinian military and naval forces shall evacuate that city, ports, forts, &c., and return to the Sardinian states. The troops shall retire by land by a route and marches previously determined.

Art. 5. Persons and property in the place above named are under the protection of the Imperial Government.

Art. 6. This armistice is to have six weeks' duration, to give time for the negotiations for peace; it may be extended by common accord, and eight days' notice shall be given of the renewal of hostilities.

Art. 7. Commissioners shall be named respectively for the more easy and satisfactory execution of the above articles.

The Eur. Gazette of the 12th ult. gives the following accounts, dated Vienna the 5th, which are of great importance if correct:—"We hear from a source worthy of confidence that, in reply to a preliminary question addressed to the Cabinet of Vienna by the French Government, the Austrian Ministry yesterday by a courier to Paris, bearing the following conditions, which are to form the basis of a negotiation concerning Italy:—

1. The emancipation of Italy, unless she prefers yielding once more to the sceptre of Austria.

2. That Italy shall pledge herself to pay a portion of the public debt.

3. The conclusion of an advantageous treaty of commerce.

It is certain," adds the Eur. Gazette, "that some time back the present cabinet was not at all inclined to consent to the emancipation of Italy."

It is reported that the Danish authorities in Jutland have summoned all men under 50 years of age to take arms against the Germans.—It is stated that Lord Cowley, the British ambassador, is making every endeavour to effect an armistice between Germany and Denmark, and that there is some hope of his being successful.

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armed in different ways, to aid the inhabitants against the Austrians, should a second attack be made. This letter states the loss of the Bolognese to be eight killed and fifteen wounded; that of the Austrians forty killed, a large number of wounded, and eighty prisoners. Barricades were erected at all the entrances to the city, and the people were animated by a resolution to perish to the last man, rather than to submit to the invaders.

GERMANY.—The following is a correct list of Ministers forming the first Cabinet of the new German empire:—Foreign Affairs, the Prince of Leiningen, half brother of the Queen of England; Under Secretaries of State, Baron Maximilian Von Gageon (brother of the President), Interior, Mr. Bassermann; War, General Pencker, Berlin; Finance, Mr. Von Beckerath, of Crefeld, in Rhenish Prussia; Commerce, Mr. Dreckwitz, of Bremen; Justice, Mr. Heckscher, of Hamburg.

The Diet, at its sitting on the 31st July, took up the subject of the German flag. The war flag is to consist of three horizontal stripes—black uppermost with the imperial eagle thereon, red in the middle, and gold undermost. The commercial flag (to be hoisted by all German vessels) is of the same colours, without the eagle. The eagle to have two heads. In the course of the debate on this law, Mr. Rast of Hamburg, (of English extraction, I believe) showed the importance of speedily substituting one single flag for the numerous coloured ones which the traders now hoisted. He added:—"Few people are aware, and our German countrymen not least of all, that the German trade has at its disposal, the third largest fleet in the world."

In the progress of the deliberation on the German Fundamental Bill of Rights, the question whether all privileges arising from noble birth should cease was answered in the affirmative, almost unanimously, the second, whether the title of nobility should cease, was negated, 252 against 167. The liberty of the press has been declared inviolably by the Diet; capital punishment, branding, and bodily chastisement are also declared abolished.

DENMARK AND THE DUTCH.—The intelligence from Hamburg is to the effect that a Prussian patrol of 25 carriages had been surprised near Haderleben by the Danes, who killed six of them, and took most of the officers. The troops of both parties appear to remain inactive, although in the north of Schleswig the German troops are stated to be quartered within a short distance of the Danes in Jutland. It is reported that the Danish authorities in Jutland have summoned all men under 50 years of age to take arms against the Germans.—It is stated that Lord Cowley, the British ambassador, is making every endeavour to effect an armistice between Germany and Denmark, and that there is some hope of his being successful.

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Constantinople, several of whom were visited with it in the lazaretto of Alexandria, the correspondent infers, from its not meeting there the atmospheric condition necessary for its development, that the city had nothing to apprehend from its effects. Ibrahim Pacha had immediately given orders to suspend everywhere all laborious works, and to supply the men engaged in them with wholesome food.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—Vera Cruz dates to the 7th ultimo, have been received. Paredes has managed to evade all pursuit, and is now with the Indians in Sierra Gorda. Positive information regarding this fact has reached the government, and El Monitor states that he is endeavouring to stir up a war of castes in the country.

All the states, through their respective governments, have sent congratulations to the President on the quelling of the outbreak at Guanajuato.

The Arco Oris of the 15th states that smuggling is continually going on at different points of the coast and it will be impossible to stop the evil, unless the government make some effort to revive a marine force and guarda costa. Both are absolutely required.

In Vera Cruz every thing was very dull, although the population were free from a sight of the redoubtable North Americans. It seems to them that they have carried away with them the very spirit of trade and business.

The papers of the capital give an account of an intrusion of American freebooters into New Leon, from Lerido. They had sacked the towns of Sabinas and Aldamas, which they pillaged to the amount of \$10,000.

The Mexico Republic announces that an official notice was lately published in the Guatemala Gazette giving an account of a triumph achieved over the Indian insurgents in Gavia. The same periodical, in speaking of late events at Chiapas, states that more is to be feared from the collision of the parties in that state than from the war of the castes.—Morning Chronicle.

The Dallas, U. S. Revenue Steamer, arrived at New York on the 30th August, in 10 days from Quebec, having been detained 55 hours in the Gut of Canso, to take in coal.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The distress under which this colony has for some time laboured, is about to be relieved by the abundance of the in-coasting crops and the yield of the fisheries. The appearance of the potato blight affords the only drawback to this prospect of a vastly improved condition.—Gazette.

HAVANA.—A soldier of the Marine force was lately murdered in a house of ill fame. The house was set fire to on the 20th, and totally consumed, a large mass of people having gathered around and prevented all efforts for saving that particular building.

THE SUSSEX BRIDGE.—The whole of this structure is now in the hands of the Directors—the persons who were lodged in the goal have been held out—and the contending parties are preparing for hostile operations in the County.—Narrative Chronicle.

McGILL COLLEGE.—We learn with pleasure that several new Statutes, highly favourable to Students at large, have lately been passed at a meeting of the Governors of McGill College, at which His Excellency was present. They have been sent home for Her Majesty's confirmation, which they will doubtless receive, and be returned immediately.—Courier.

JOHN JONES, the convict under sentence of death for having shot his corporal, is required for 8 days, in order to afford an opportunity of ascertaining, by the examination of medical men, his mental condition, there being some reason to believe that he is not of sane mind.

MONTECALM TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—An advertisement has been made in the charges of this Company, by which additional matter, after the first two words, is charged according to whatever the number of words may be, and not the same charge from eleven words to twenty as formerly. The new tariff is as follows:

For the transmission and writing out of 10 words or less for any distance under 100 miles, 1s. 3d.; and 1d. for each additional word.—Over 100 miles and under 200, 1s. 8d.; and 2d. for each additional word.—Over 200 and under 400, 2s. 6d.; and 3d. for each additional word.—Over 400, 3s. 2d.; and 4d. for each additional word.

Venice surrendered its power to the Sardinian commissaries. The Pope sent a courier to Ferrara, to demand that the Austrians evacuate the papal dominions in three days.

The Austrian emperor reached Vienna on the 12th, amid the greatest rejoicings. The civil war in Hungary is progressing. The district of Grand Kinkida is threatened with invasion, and crowds of the more peaceable inhabitants are fleeing from their homes to escape from the cruelty of the insurgents.

Jellachich's negotiations have proved abortive, and it is to be expected that his Croats will cross the Danube and carry the war into the heart of Hungary.

In Spain, a body of Queen's troops had been captured in Aragon by the Carlists. Denmark still prepares for war, but on the 13th, General Van Bulow left for Stockholm, with full power, from the King of Prussia, to conclude an armistice with Denmark, and he made no secret in saying that in consequence of his mission the greatest hopes of a speedy settlement of the dispute might be entertained.

Turkey has recognised the French Republic. Latest price of English funds—3 per cents 86; exchequer bills 34s. 35s. premium; Bank of England stock 196 1/2 198 1/2.

BIRTH. On the 24th instant, Mrs. S. LEVY, of a son. At Montreal, on the 2nd inst., the lady of WILLIAM RICHARDS, Esq., late Captain 6th Light Infantry, of a son.

MARRIED. At St. George's Church, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 29th August, Captain WERTHELE, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Colonel WERTHELE, Deputy Adjutant General to 2nd Regt. N. B., second daughter of Captain Charles WERTHELE.

At Montreal, N. S., on the 14th ultimo, J. W. WERTHELE, Esq., Q. C., and Speaker of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, to Mrs. W., eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice HALLIBURTON, of Halifax, Windsor.

DIED. On Sunday morning, the 3rd instant, Mr. ROBERT STANLEY, Printer, aged 23 years. On the 9th ulto, at Langham, Norfolk, Capt. MARSHALL, R. N., C. B., the well known author.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE best Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, THIS DAY.

PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received to ST. JOHN'S, N. B., on FRIDAY, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M. Post-Office, Quebec, 21st June, 1848.

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE & FLATED WARE, &c., &c., Will be sold, by Auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 6th and 7th of September, at No. 7, St. GEORGE'S STREET, Cape, opposite the Governor's Garden.

THE whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plate, Plated Ware, &c., of this establishment, consisting of—Mahogany, Dining, Card, Lou, Sofa, and other Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, and other Carpets, Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Chimneys, Pier, Toilet and other Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Window Curtains, Chests of Drawers, China, Rich Cut Glass, and Earthenware, a Piano Forte, Branch and other Candlesticks, Salvers, and Kitchen Utensils, Double, Single and Cooking Stoves and Pipes, with a variety of other articles.

A splendid LIBRARY, Catalogues of which will be ready on SATURDAY, and can be sold without the least reserve. The whole to be sold on the 6th and 7th of September, at No. 7, St. GEORGE'S STREET, Cape, opposite the Governor's Garden.

QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK. BALANCE at the credit of Depositors on the 1st June, 1848, £37,979 10 1 Received from Depositors from the 1st June to the 31st August, £18,231 4 0 Withdrawn in the same period, £2,355 14 8 Decrease in the last Quarter, £ 5,121 10 8 Due to Depositors this day, £33,534 19 5 Quebec, 1st Sept. 1848.

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

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

THE Misses CHADVERTON have removed their School from La Chevrotière Street to No. 65, St. JOHN STREET, within the walls, where they will be ready to receive Pupils on the 25th instant. August 22nd, 1848.

RECEIVING FOR SALE PATENT SHOT, assorted, Street Lead, Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorted colours, Red Ochre, Rose Pink, Putty, in bladders, Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, Quebec, 21st May, 1848.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1847. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES and to transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annuities whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either WITH or WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF yearly system having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole Term of Life.

Table with 4 columns: Age, With Profits, Without Profits, Half Credit. Rows for ages 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60.

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 practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents, Agents and Medical Officers already appointed.

Branches: Bradford, William Muirhead; Cobourg, James Cameron; Colborne, Robert M. Boucher; Dundas, Dr. James Hamilton; George Scott; London, Dr. Alex. Anderson; Frederic A. Wilson; Montreal, Dr. S. C. Sewell; David Buchanan; Port St. Louis, Malcolm Cameron; Quebec, Welch and Davies; St. Catharines, Lachlan Bell; Edmond Bradburn; Toronto, Dr. Geo. Hietrick; William Lapointe; Woodstock, 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. 8, St. JAMES STREET. MEDICAL REFEREE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D. RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: TIN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron, Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet Copper, Iron Wire, Saw Irons, Scythes and Sickles, Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails, AND—Diamond Deck Spikes. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

