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THE RAINY DAY. The hard DAL.

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 gust the dead leaves fail,
And the day is 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 Baxler (Nonconformist's) Christian Directory. The spelling as it is found in an edition printed in 1678.

Concluded.

Direct, 12. Apply all the Word of God to your selves according to its usefulness. Ask as you go, How doth this concern me: 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 affection may constrain you to remember it.

Direct. 13. Above all, Resolve to obe, what Gad shall make known to be his will: Take heed lest any wilful 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 danger ously 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 that turneth away his ear from hearing (that is obeying) the Law, even his prayer is about inable. To the wicked saith God What hast thou to do to take my Covenant into thy mouth social thou hatest instruction and hast cast my words behind thee ! 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 yo be workers of iniquity. Look therefore to your loot (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, that you may know his will and do it) than to offer the secrifice of fools, (that is, disobedient sinners) that think by sacrifices and outside wor ship to get pardon for an unholy life, and to reconcile God to them in their ousness and forsook not the ordinance of of justice (sound doctrine, regular worship, strict discipline) and take delight in approach. ageravate your sins, and Preachers had need to lift up their voices and be lowder 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, seck 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 ye shall be destroyed; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. If you do well shall you not be accepted? but if ye expressions never so Scraphical, sin is a reproach to any people: And if you would anon, hide your selves from justice in the purest Dia 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 se-

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 Catholick Church, while the Cloak or Cover of it is but the thin transparent Spider-web of human Traditions, and numerous Ceremonics, and childish complementing with God. And when they have nothing but the prayers of a long Liturgie, to cover the effects of their earthly, sensual and diabolical zeal and wisdom (as St. James calls it, 3, 15, 16) and to concect the Widows houses which they devour, and to put a rayerence upon the office and work, which they labour all the week to render reproachful, by a sensual, luxurious, idle life, and by perfiduous making merchandize of souls.

cret gluttony or tipling, much more your

"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 custome of Religious exercises. and wilful sins. For oh how doth this harden now, and wound hereafter! He is the best hearer, that is the holiest liver, and

faithfullest obeyer.

Taithfullest obeyer.

Direct: 14. 'Bo not a bare hearer of the Prouses of the Pastor, (whether it be by a ongine which is so hard and difficult of im- I blood hath been shed for me; I have a before him. and the said of the said the way of the said the

Liturgie, or without.) For that is but hypo-, pulse, we should look upon its very uncrisie, 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 hypocrisic to implety? 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 spezial manner to the greatest alacrity and joy, n 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 holyest employment upon Earth. And it ever you should do any thing with all your might, and with a joyful and triumphing frame of soul, it is this. Be glad that you may joyn with the Sacred Assemblies, in heart and voice, in so Heavenly a work. And do not as some humorsome peevish persons (that know not the danger of that proud disease) fail to quarreling with David's Psalms; as unsuitable to some of the hearso 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 meledy or Church-musick (if you dwell where it is used) possess you with a splene, tick 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 Jehorah, do not then quarrel with lawful helps, because they are sensible and orporeal.

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, Obedience is better than sacrifice. He that reverent and serious frame of soul. But yet let not the unwarrantable differencing 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 proparatory day of humiliation, above the preparation for an ordinary Loads day's work 2. And therefore receive it soldon; whereas the princtive Churches never spent a Lord's day together without it. 3. Those that turn it into a perplexing territying 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, sins, not knowing that thus they add sin to praises and other Church-worship, as that sin. If you seek God daily, and delight to they take this sacrament only for the know his ways, as a Nation that did righte- proper work and privilege of Church-members; And thereupon turn it into an occasion their God; If you ask of him the ordinances of our great contentions and divisions, while they fly from Sacramental Communion with others, more than from Communion in the ing to God; If you humble your son's with other Church-worship. O what hath our frequent fasts; and yet live in a course of subtle enemy done against the Love, Peace wilful disobedience, you labour in vain, and and Unity of Christians, especially in Eng-

land, 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 as 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 do evil, sin lyeth at the door. Let your pro- and Chore, and think how they Worship fession be never so great, and your parts and God in Heaven, that you may strive to imitate them in your degree. Of which more

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 joyn 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 consti-

tulion 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 enswer, if a government were to veer and to vacillate with every breath of speculation—if easily liable to be diverted from the steadfastness of their course, by every ture 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 unsound and hollow plausibilities, might spend their force and be dissipated; and, so far from complaining of it as an impracticable

wieldiness 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

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, 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 gauntlet of many reverses and many mortifications; and they are not to expect by one, but by several and successive blows of the catapulta, that invoterate abuses and long established practices ers, or to nauseate every failing in the Metre, can possibly be overthrown. 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. scal 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 seemly proposal. We have therefore no quarrel with a certain vis incrtice 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 chalf from the wheat of all these overtures, that pour in upon representatives from every quarter of the land and, so for 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 excel-

ence 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 prospesteady breeze and with a sufficiency of balt, 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 seduity 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 per-

suaded that nothing shall prevail so far

over me. I know in whom I have be-

lieved; I am not ignorant whose precious

in the state of the state of the state of

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 eligion, which is too sincere for hypocrisy. but too transient to be profitable; too super. ficial 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 there admirers in the Saint's Calendar; they recover, they go back into the world they had renonneed, 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 one o Sundays in Advent, in the automic of (802, that, passing "Where now stand: the Church of the Lord'say New York then a wretetied on I neglected quarter of our city, L'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 rear vour 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 rously onward in the course of ages, by a to my narrative was 75 dollars placed in my hands with the words, "we will have on that spot a Mission Church—do you preacl

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 Alleyn 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 large 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 ful-filled 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 encumber ed with other duties, and the question was asked of its early promoters, " whom shall we get to carry it on? 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 guaran-tee his support for the first six months Gop's Providence will then open his path,' The letter was accordingly written and sent -the invitation accepted, and in the person of the unknown brother. I had the pleasure of greeting him to whose zealous and selfdenying labours in this field under God has its subsequent prosperity been owing. He ontered 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

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 ransferred 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 this noblest of our Mission Churches, "The Church of the Epiphany," a name that seldom fails touchingly to ecall 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.3 -Rev. Dr. McVickar, New York.

EASTERN BREAD

The Armenians make use of a kind of read which, whatever may be its good qualities in other respects, wants the flaour 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 orch of the dwelling, wide at the bottom, narrow above, well conted with fine plaster, and heated with wood; such is the oven which has, at least, this advantage, that it is most gratifying to them to be able to point to which has, at least, this advantage, that it is most gratifying to them to be able to point to which has, at least, this advantage, that it is most gratifying to them to be able to point to which has, at least, this advantage, that it is most gratifying to them to be able to point to which has, at least, this advantage, that it is most gratifying to them to be able to point to which has, at least, this advantage, that it is most gratifying to them to be able to point to which has, at least, this advantage, that it is most gratifying to them to be able to point to which has, at least, this advantage, that it is most gratifying to them to be able to point to which has, at least, this advantage, that it is most gratifying to them to be able to point to which has, at least, this advantage, that it is most gratifying to them to be able to point to which has, at least, this advantage, that it is most gratifying to them to be able to point to which has, at least, this advantage, that it is most gratifying to them to be able to point to which has, at least, this advantage, that it is most gratifying to them to be able to point to which has, at least, the proposition of the

This losh is the bread universally used mong the Armenians, and it serves for 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 modish, 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 invigo rating bread, the want of which is but ill compensated by the other kind of bread, called bockon, which the Armenians some times, though less frequently, make use of. They take the dough almost quite unfermented, and make flat 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 will be necessary; as it is now ascertained that noor nerson would be glad to receive in order the receipts of a well regulated Company are 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 than otherwise. With this view, the Directors on, which made savoury morsels for the dogs have carefully investigated all proposals to (see the Canaanitish woman's allusion to the transfer stock, and recommend to their sucpractice, 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. - Ep. 1

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, 1817, the date of their election, they have endeavored to exart themselves faithfully in furtherance of the many important objects for which the Company was established.

6 The first policy issued by them hore date the 29 ti O tober, 1817, from which period until the 1st June, 1818, the day upon which the Books were closed, 144 Policies were issued, assuring the sum of £59,650, and creating a revenue from Premiums of £1.650 6s, 10d. Of these 135, covering £55 650, have been taken up, and are now in force.

" The receipts to the 1st June, 1818, have been--

"While the payments for the current ex-

penses amounted to £389, 8s. 41d., leaving a balance of £1772, 15s. 4d., of which £740, 8s. invested in Bank Stock, and £587. Ss. 11d. secured upon such Policies as have been taken up by quarterly and half-yearly pay-

"Although the Deed of Co-partnery 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 so published their first report, including a period of lobserved, that a profit has accrued both to the 11 months, in which they had issued 101 poli-

Control of the Contro

Shareholders and Assurers, while no account has been taken in the valuation of the risk which has been run by the Company, and sucwhich has been run by the Company, and suc-cessfully earned, (no death having occurred amongst the assured;) this sum, amounting to £619 5s. 8. would, in the customary mode of valuing the position of a Life Assurance Com-pany, 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 nurnose 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. table for the information of the Snarenouers.

"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

"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 at-tending 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 advertistakes up no room, being covered over when 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 among the Armenians, and it serves for many purposes which elsewhere no one would expect from bread; for example, at meals the table is covered with it, and every one partaking has a whole losh set before him as a mapkin, with which, preparations, which is unexampled in the history of the Bitch Life Accuracy. of the British Life Assurance Companies—that of having realized profits, without having included, as is usual, the value of the risks already carned. 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 accu-mulation 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 £431 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 lity to which it unusual mortality should occur, no further call of the shareholders be increased rather than

"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 husiness 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.

" Refore 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 inost literal sense. It did not assert more infavor of the relative progress of the association than can be most exactly proved. As an evidence of this Mr. Bakkn 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. Od; and in their second year they issued 72 policies, assur-ing £31,816,12s. 5d.; while the Professional Life Assurance Company of London, had lately

Life Assurance Society of London, had during 14 years issued 1050 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. a The Scotlish Widow's Fund," in November, 1818, three years and ten months after its commencement, had only assured to the amount of eligant chick had only assured to the amount of £68,219, which is less than the Canadlan Life Assurance Company has assured at this day, our extent of business. after an existence of nine months, being 100 policies, with the sum of £60,600 assured giving a revenue of £1055 5s. 10d. Neither had the Directors been incautious in the acceptance of risks; the rejections within the seven months included in the report having been 13 in number, which if accepted would have been an additional assurance of £6350, and a rovenue to the Company of £185 S. It would be seen by the Balance sheet, that unwards of 16 per cent had been realized for the Shareholders while the participating assurer would be eatitled to a return of more than 13 per cent, of his premium paid, were they allowed to divide the profits this year, but in August next they noped to declare and divide among them a still more satisfactory proportion. To those who have hitherto hesitated to unite with the Campany, from a fear that the means would not be sucheient to ensure a certainty of prompt payment of the policies, should death occur, it may be satisfactory to learn that the present available resources exceed £2,300, and we have in addition, revenue of over £2000 steadily augmenting, week by week; while, should a vers unusual mortality unfortunately occur, we can fall back upon a gustanten hability, on the part of the Stockholders, of £49,0:0. The certainty of this guarantee can readily ascertained from the names which are attached to the Deed of Settlement. As yet there had been no instance of a Life Assurance Company being obliged to entranch upon its capital, to order to meet claims against It. The President further remarked, that "the Board of Directors, having found the mere appointment of local agents insufficient, had decided on the temporary appointment of a general agent whose duty it would be to visit the various agencies, and to exert himself in making no only the principle of Life Assurance, but the peculiar and important advantages of this Corapany, generally known.

The Vereau.

QUESEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1315.

We resume the subject of our last editorial remarks by adverting to the religious communities commonly designated as Dissenters from the Church of England, themselves or their forefathers having formerly been in communion with her. It used to be the practice, in speaking of these bodies, to call them societies, denominations, interests, and so on, and we are not aware, that, in the mother-country at least, offence was taken by the ornission of the word "Church" as applicable to them. The case is altered, perhaps at home; but at all events in the Queen's foreign possessions; for we find that, for the sake of asserting their claim to be equal to that of the Church of England, even the very faulty phraseology which applies the word "Church" to the place where Christian people worship, when it properly designates only the worshippers themselves, is adopted in cases where the word "Chapel" or "Meeting-house" used formerly to be thought more exactly descriptive of the object to be designated.

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-including the reasonable hope that they will be welcomed, and that a natural forgetfulness of all past differences, over the joy of a restoration of union, will render inquiry into the origin of dissension needless. Yet, if these communities choose to adopt the style which was long thought to be exclusively appropriated to the Church-Establishment, we do not know but, as long as they have the pure Word of God preached, and the Sucraments administered in two kinds, according to the terms of our 19th Article, they have at least as good a right to do so as the communities subject to the Pope of Rome, whose preaching and whose administration of the Sacrament are essentially defective.

We have often soon a [?] inserte I 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 designate holies of Roman Catholics. But we think that Dissenters ought not to find fault with those Churchmen who, without adopting offensive modes of signifying their sentiments, find it not in their lieurts to admit the perpetuation of a rent in the body by calling a religious body, which has separated from the Church of England, a Church. Men who entertain deep views, of the unity of Christ's Church, mourning over the causes of separation, "though not laying the blame altogether at the door of those who have ceased to walk with us, may well be borne with, if they still look forward to the time when the fold shall be one; and if they find it most consistent with their frequent prayers and longing desires for The approach of that period, to see in the dis. centing bodies, not Churches, lint that which the ardent Wesley intended the so

giving a revenue of £1015. The Mutual cieties to be which he formed within the Church: and if disenting 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 comports with afdoction towards their pious members, as well as with ready appreciation of the good done by them individually and collectively :- and with a full admission of the propriety of some concession to them, by the Church of Plagland, in order to open the way for their return rote ber besom.

The spirit which moves many members of our Church to repuliate Protestant dissent, while they view Romish recusancy with tenderness, has for its result only loss to the Cherch of England, in point both of numbers and of internal strength; even as the engerness of Dissenters to widen the distance between them and the Church of their forefathers acts most unfavourably upon the interests of religion within their own contmunious. Dissenting bodies agree so intle among themselves, that, if members of our communion, acknowledging and lamenting over many imperfections in their Church. and teased into a disposition towards separation, begin a search for the communion which it would become them to join, they will, as long as they remain unbiassed by personal influence, only discover more and more how perfection is so the from Long bound in any thing committed to the administration of failfale inan, that they need not separate from their Church for its partaking of the common lot; while, on the point of stability and of resources within herself for her recovery after times of depression, and for the preservation of light and life even under pressure. ther will find their Church to offer such a comparison with the religious communities which have separated from her, as shall terminate their search in an increase of enlightened affection and renewed contentedness to remain where they are.

The writer from whose work, the " Christian Directory," we have selected an evtract for last week's and the present number of the Bergan, is quoted by the present Archbishop of Canterbury in his work on "Apostolical Preaching," for his eminent success in the exercise of the parochial mimstry at Kidderminster. Dr. Summer is led to put the following question:

" What minister can have imbibed so little of the spirit of that Gospel which he professes to teach, or of that Master whom he has vowed to serve, or even of that ceremonial by which he has been dedicated to the ministry, to think the spiritual advancement of his flock a matter in which he has but a trifling contern; or to be content with leaving them in the vestibule of their religion, instead of bringing the n onward to its inmost recesses, and displaying to them the riches of its mercy and the fulness of

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

" Baxter's account of his success at Kidderminister is very encouraging, and without doubt has many counterparts in the present day. The congregation was usually full, so the good faith with which they have been tranthat we were fain to build five galleries after ed, they will furnish a simple but conclusive my coming thither. Our private meetings answer to those misrepresentations which have 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. In a word, when I came thither first, there was about one family in a street that worshipped God and called upon his name; and when I came away, there were some streets where there was not past one family in the side of a street that did not so, and that did not, by professing serious godliness, give us hopes of their sincerity. And those families which were the worst, being inns and ale-houses, usually some persons in each house did seem to be religious. When I set upon personal conference with each family, and catechising them, there were very few families in all the town that refused to come : and these few were beggars at the town's end, who were so ignorant that they were ashamed it should be manifest. And few families went from me without some tears, or seemingly serious promises for a godly life Yet many ignorant and ungodly persons there were still among us, but most of them were in the parish and not in the town, and in those parts of the parish which were furthest from the own. Some of the poor men did competently understand the Body of Divinity, and were able to judge in difficult controversies; some of them were so able in prayer, that very few ministers did match them in order and fulness and apt expressions, and holy oratory with fervency: abundance of them were able to pray very laudably with their families or with others. The temper of their minds and the innocency of their lives was much more laudable than their parts. The professors of serious godliness were generally of very humble minds and carriage; of meek and quiet behaviour unto others ; and of blamelessness and innoceney in their conversation." ??

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 Es tablished Church for non-conformity than to he made a Bishop and yield what his conscience objected to, cannot be suspected.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME. The hill 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 Merning Herald:

This Bill was in the House of Lords,

Presented, read first time, and ordered to be printed February Read second time.
Considered in Committee. Reported and reprinted Read a third time and passed, and SUNT to the Commons. Brought down from the Lords to

Read first time and printed Murch Proposed to be read second time. . Aug. 17 The Bill went through EVERY stage in the twenty-three weeks and six days, or five and a-half months, in the House of Commons with-

cut moving a stage.

From the meeting of Parliament to Aug. 11, 1818, there have been presented-

Petitions.....none. | Signatures.....none.

Does this statement require a comment? In the course of the debate on this queson, reference was incidentally, made to a given, and which has greatly surprised and Her Majesty's subjects between the Pope at of Trinity Codege, Dublin, Mr. Jophson-have Rome, and the royal Ludy whose Court is been received into the Catholic Church.

rousidened to be at St. James'. The following is the letter alluded to: " Castle, 19th Merch, 1818. "My dear lard,-Your grace had the good uss to promise me that you would convey to Rome, for the consideration of the Pope, the mended statutes of the Queen's Colleges in below he as the Billish Government has no

Shelal organ of communication with the Holy See. I was harpy of having the operationity to consult with your grace before now alteration was made, because, as a Catholic prelate, you well know what correcters and provisions were requisite for ensuring teligious in trustion to the Catholic yours win might frequent those colleges, and I was anxious that such securities should be given, with the west entite good faith, and in a manner perfectly satisfic tory to the Irish prelates, who, like yourself, dosired to see the interests of morality and list Catholic teligion promoted by those new unti-tutions. I regret very much the delay which has taken place in the register of the standes; but I need hardly tell you that the autention of the Government was last year wholly devoted to allevisting the calamity with which it was 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 accupation before the end of the year 1813. now or at any future posted, that your grave or any other bishop may, wish to see the man rees they are very velum mays, and relate entired by to the comes of fast nellon graffle daties of the different officers of the endeges. I project present only to from the you with the religion portion of them. Accordingly, I believely social all that part of the statutes which affect, as to religious points, both professors and sto dents, as well as an extract from the resect of the hoard with reference to religious instruction. The list of visitors is not yet settled, but I can have no besitation in stating that it will include the Catholic archbishop of the proxime, and the bishop of the diocese in which the college is situated: and that, moreover, in the council professorships, and other pests of each college the Catholic religion will be fully and appro-priately represented, for those colleges are instituted for the middle classes, and the Government would fail in its object of training up the youth of Ireland to be good men and loval subjects if their religious instruction and moral conduct were not duly provided for and guarded by every precaution that the most anxious solicitude can devise. As I entertain a profound veneration for the character of the

Pope, and implicitly rely upon his apright 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 to Europe : and that by exhibiting the care an! near sa industriously circulated, and which i they had been founded in truth, would have instly excited the alarm and called forth the

reprobation of his Holiness.

4 I have the honour to be, with great esteem, my dear lord, your faithful servant. G CLARENDON. To his Grace Archbishop Murray, of Dublin.

It is with good reason that Mr. Austey, 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 statute of the new hish Colleges at the feet of His

Holiness, afforded an illustration." The people of England used to be some what 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 Ma-jesty'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 meeagainst " communion with the Court of

Rome.' The Diplomatic Relations' Bill was opposed by Mr. Austey, the Roman Catholic member; and he correctly stated that " it was in the strictest sense a religious question which was to be delated." 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 quescion jun described, will consider their consistency to require that they should oppose the further passage of the Bill by all the influence they may possess, as threatening the most perilous con-Great Britain.

Convent FROM Rome. - In the Malta Time f the 11th-we find a notice of the death of Dr. J. Stilon, whose celebrity as a medical man placed him at the head of his profession in the Island. Our contemporary says—" Al-though by birth a Ruman Catholic, and up to very recently a regular attendant on the devo-

tion and breadth of reflection. His incessant; here and there the water can be seen boiling, and were conveyed to Dublin, and lodged in duties and the necessity of a calm and temperate spirit in his extensive intercourse with all classes, precluded his provoking higotry and prejudice by a clear tenunciation of what he knew to be wrong in the system in which be had been brought up; but he never hesitated to declare his approval of what he saw to be night in the principles and practice of Protes-

tants.
"Few things have produced more discussion and excitement in the Island that the delibetate tenunciation by Dr. Stilon of the last the descent, offices of the church of Rome in his fatal illness. The excitation House of Lords, in three weeks. It has been It was deliberate, voluntary, and decided. It occurred the day before his decease, when his ficulties were clear and unimpaired, and with no immediate symptoms of dissolution. He sent for the Rev. V. Crespi, an agent of the olonial Church Society, himself a converted Petitions Against the Birls.

Petitions 273 | Signatures 46,031 | Priest, a native of Genoa, now in communion with the Church of England. Achill Herald.

PERVENTS TO ROME. -- From the Roman Catholic Paper .- On Tuesday 15th ulto., the liev .- Jeplison, of Trinity College, Dublin, Curate to Dr. Hook, of Leeds, was etter to which publicity had been late's received into the Church at St. Chad's Cathedeal, together with his lady and two children, given, and which has greatly surprised and by the Rev. C. Lopez. We may notice the groved those who consider that Great considered that, within six weeks, a member Britain has gone rather too far already in of Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. Simpson occeptions a divided allegiance of some of of Trinity College, Oxford, Mr. Bowden; and

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dincere of Queber.

INCORPORATED CHCRCH SOCIETY. Paystants made to the Treasurer at Quebec, n account of the Incorporated Church Socie

Aug. 7. Harnsel, Rev. C. L. F., annual 9. Montizendert, C. N., do. do. 1 16. Statt, Mis., go, da. " Bell, A. D.,
" Fersyth, J. B., de, de. de. 15. " Lamoshier, II., " Josepp, II., " Fierboy, J., do. do. 1 do. do. 1 do. de. " Fraser, Hon, J. M., 10. 110. " Pice, W.,
" Patierson, P., de, do. 4 Bonact, D., 18. Caldwell, Sir II., do. 1515. " Haver, Capt., R.N. do. da. " Nest, H. J., do. do. " (Complette A., 19. Watset, W., do. do. 25. Cay, 1., " Ivia-, J.G., de, 1810. 1 56 Wales, Mrs., do. 1848, Parl. 0 " Dyke, Mrs. do. 0 5 0

T. Paters. Treatmer Ir. Church Sorv.

N.P .- The Treasurer of the Incorporate: invient Species r. being about to leave Quebec for some months, requests that letters relative to his charge of the Society's affairs may be addressed to T. H. Annanson, Tog., Treasurer at Mactical: Payments that can be more cenvalues by made at Quebic, may be delivered oabe Rev. A. W. Mountain, the Secretary of

Diocese of Tononto. - The Archicacon of York has published, in the Charch. a series of appointments for Visitation in the London, Western, and Huron Districts. commencing at Amberstharg on the 1st intant, reaching London on the 11th, and ending at Elom on the 1Sta of this month.

University lienour .- At the late "comnencement" of Harvard College, Massochusetts, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Vecerable G. O. Sigart, Archdencon of Kingston, Upper Canada, father of the Mayor of Quobee, and brother to the Chief Justice, Sir James

For the Bereau. NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE OF THE RIVER ST.

LAWRENCE, OVER THE LACHING BARRIS. 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 benefi-

rial both to bady 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 seeme my seat; when I started in that wonderful post chaise, the Railroad Car, drawn by a locomotive capable of dragging 750 tens weight after it with ease. After passing the village of the Tannenies, 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 Lacuine wharf. The arrangements on this line of Railway seem to be very complete; indeed would say they were more so than there was any occasion for, every thing being apparently got up in first fate order, 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 rith without fear of loss, although perhaps

not without giving 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 Laguire, 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 charches, several stores and forwarders' ware houses, a large number of taverns, and brewery. At its wharves may be seen ever variety of river craft, from a cause to some o the largest and finest steamers in British Nort America: not to forget that very primitive mode of navigating the waters, a raft, many to, before descending the Rapids. Indeed, or sequences to the religious character of the whole, the quay at Laching 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 whorf, the water had

round what appears to be a boulder stone, which has taken its station without regard to position. The channel at this place is broad mough, as we passed several rafts on our way down, which thing it is impossible to do after the hoat gets into the centre of the Rapid where they are obliged to confine themselves to a very narrow channel, in consequence of tocks being on both sides within a very few. yards, in some cases a very few feet, certainly ot more than twenty, in the most rapid part of The excitement, if I may so call it

does not last for more than live 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 all 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 do at nearly a right angle, being obliged to it sure your Mojesty that in the trying period breause of the turn in the channel. There is, of the last few years of unexampled distress bowever, not much danger here, as the holy of and destitution, when death stared us in every water, though confined to a narrow space, which might be called an outler is not started. on the south side of it, and the boats come great but very rapid; and it would be almost an impossibility for a bout to get aground in the immediate vicinity of this spot, where the waves, in ordinary fine weather, are about ten from 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 hoppened 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 pleasurable sensation consequent upon novelty in fact one enjoys all the beauties of the sowith a fair wind, without that very disagreeable accompaniment, seasickness, which invariably

is connected with a sea voyage.

The somery and lands are on both sides of the tiver are very beganiful. The words way down, the island of Mouteal, until the Nan's Island shots out included, has a very respectable appearance from the mander or good substantial is way fater-basis. And confortable looking afferment's cettinger, and the farms in the perighanthous which have the whose sugged duty it is to inculcate peace and appearance of heliog well tilled and properly good-will amongst men, we will still further menaged: At this season of the year the helds, as far as the eye could reach, wave. with their load of produce in all his variety of colour, from a bright green to a time vellace while here and there was an oreheed with the tempting first, vicing in colour and shade, and ome clusters of the ancient dealizeds of the forest that have escaped the woodman's mae. yet to afford shelter, alike from the storm, and

the heat,
The Montical and Troy Telegraph wire crosses to eliver almost immediately level the createst fall; it is elevated so may that the if the state of the version product down can building upon the solid teck, in a convenient place in the middle of the river, a pole mode after the fashion of a mast with crossiters &: three of which poles lumings to convey the wire across to whele it reaches the more the Lifthis trip your mind is to ale to thick, for the nature and Ret see him ght so pro tailiently before your eyes that an Englession is made upon you not easily to be warn off... The easy and pleasing accommissions of that which ten years ago was considered all but impossible, calls upon you to think of what heav the next ten ye'ns bling torth; in levil one might almost ay, on riewing the wonders of the age, this ly electricity and steam both time and space seem to be obligated, danger destroyed, and the world itself harnessed to serve men's pur-

In a very few moments the steamer reaches still water, a little above the viriage of Liver Principle, and the temphology of the trip Varies is no degree from the crossing of the ferry from that village to Montreal.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH, EDINGUEGO. 48 viewed from the North Birdge, 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 handing will die il herstofore existing of a northern outbreak occupy previsely the same relative position to has been dissipated.? each other which they now do; and to secute We avail ourselves of different newsp this, every stone has been carefully marked port including the European Times Indeed, in order to facilitate the labour of reconstructing a similar edifice, the contractors have had photographers busily engaged for some weeks past, taking calatype views of every part of the building, both external and internal. No mistake, therefore, can possibly occur in securing a fun smade of the ancient church. Having been favoured with a sight of the calotype 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 calotypes. The labours, delicate and difficult as they have been, of the artists, are now approaching to a termination, and in a the venerable building will be wholly removed from its present site .- Edinburgh Paper.

Moral and Political Antelligence.

Liverpool on the 19th ulto, 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. and strength of the British Government, and the description, whether gun, pistol, pike, 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 Lauraster Guardian] quote the following progress of improvement. Chartist agitation in that paper, merely premising that Mr. W. is a Roman Catholic. He says:—"They err insurrectionary movement in IRELAND was who suppose the Catholic clergy averse to refurther discouraged by arrests and by the successful prosecution of Mr. John Martin, proprietor of the lately suppressed Frion bellion, therefore, sinful; but the majority ennewspaper, who was charged with having tellain no such notions. They are of the peopublished in that paper," certain articles of a felonions character, to deprive the Queen of her style, honour, and tithe &c., and levy doubt that many of them consider that an out-war against her Majesty." The occused break at some luture day is inevitable; and it was defended by Mr. Butt, Q. C., who oc- is a fact that several have provided themselves cupied 44 hours in the delivery of his speech n descrice; the jury brought in a verdict, on administration of the rites of the church in the Wednesday the 16th, of Guilly, but recommended the prisoner to mercy, o in consequence of the letter upon which they find him guilty having been wotten in prison, and under circumstances of excitations. and under circumstances of excitement,"

very recently a regular attendant on the devo- unless after leaving the whort, the water had tonal services of that church, the dyceased not much the appearance of being moved by a long been delivered from the bondage of strong current; but it has evidently that of bless on the 13th, soon after midnight, on the 14 of the chief leaders of the various the system. He was a man of acute observa- passing over a rough and shallow bottom, for high-road between Clonoulty and Helycross, Clubs.

Kilmainham gaol.—Several arrests of minor mportance 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 Dioese of Tuam have signed a memorial to Her Majesty, containing large professions of evalty 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 disagreed with for some months past. We disagreed with them on principle. We denounced them as the enemies of order, religion, and country. Yel, we now feel commiseration for their folly as intensely as we felt indignation when we beheld their carried away by the impetuosity of their ardent but erroneous aspirations for linever ceased to exhart 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 considera-tion the unfortunate situation of Mr Smith O Brien, and the other unreflecting persons who have so foolishly embarked in the late lamentable outbreak; thereby proving to the world their atter insanity."

If 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, they would have been much more to the purpose. But on the principle, "better late than never," we hall the appearance of the following professions, and ardently wish for the forthcoming of the practice thereof:

. " Rest associed, the heart of Ireland is sound and time to wards your Gracious Mojesty—heads we implore, we entired, nay, we most furably beg — i no idead of and as ministers of religion, good-will amongst men, we will still further beg to assure your M desty that the concession of this out petition shall be an additional stime about to us to uphold the laws, and to secure, even at the sor dice of our lives, the stability of that throne which is so happily occupied by your Most Graziums Majesty."

With regard to the position of affairs in reland, we are happy to insert the followeg, given as contained in a letter from Bet. ast, dated 14th of fast 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 fasther notice, with the permanent duty encolled pensioners throughout Ireland. On Thursday last they volunteered to do duty here for six weeks on half the custon ary " call-out" pay; and yesterday the order arrived in Belfast for debanding the force of this district. This morning they delivered up their accourrements, arms, and ammunition, into store. I like have solid ground to stand upon, and know it, else they would not be likely to cut off one of he military arms of their body politic. It is pulte evident now, that for all general purposes, it least in the north, the Government are that peace can be perfelly maintained by the constabulary, the police in towes, the sprinkling of military in the province, and the lovalty of the people. For many years, in the Beliast dis-triet, which comprises the province of Dater, and the county of Louin, with the exception of the town of Brocheda, we have not had so nall a nolitary face as just now. The entire force in Ulster, and the part of Louth aliased to, musters only the following: - 6th Diagoon Guards (Carbineers) at Dundalk, 12th light Intantry, 57th at Enniskillen, and depot of the 35th regiment at Londonderry. That is the whole, with the mere exception of a battery of artillety, consisting of three six-pounders and a howitzer. It is pretty obvious that any

pers, including the European Times of the 19th, for the purpose of making the

following selections:
FIDELITY AMORG CONSPIRATORS.—On the night of the general smash up of the clubs, the club was, by a manimous resolution, de-clared dissolved. What is to be done with the books I asked one tebel. "Burn them," re-plied 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 Dooms-day 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 PRYMERTS ASCENDED. - Misses. P. McQuil. the Lower Castle yard, and by the faint glim-in, No. 200 to 260; W. S. Hendrison & Co., No. uner of a light the treasurer of the lateclub encountered the secretary, with the books under his som! Then they mutually discovered the secret, that each was, and had been for some time, an informer, the treasurer giving daily reports of the proceedings of the club, with neat outlines of the rebellious speeches of The English letters by the Ningara, from the secretary, while this functionary just as re-

ragraph from a letter which he has published in that range ple-with the people-and, in politics, are trishmen rather than priests. In rebellion, the hishops could not restrain them. There is no The occused break at some future day is inevitable; and it with those ecclesiastical robes suitable to the

THE ENGLISH CHARTISTS. -On the 14th, Messrs. Meagher, O'Donoghoe, and the Manchester Magistrates struck a blow

At Hyde, Dukenfield, 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 ammu-

nition, 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. The increasing confidence which daily grains ground that a real entente cordiale subsists between the French and English Governments greatly counteracts the depressing tendency of these weather speculations, If this friendly feeling is honourably carried out by General Cavaignae, all the horrors of an European war will be averted, and the undivided attention of the mercantile world may be so directed as to distribute the riches of Providence, and the food raised from the fruitful soil of the globe, in such a way as that the labour of one less favoured country may be exchanged for the products of the more fertile spots. The trade of France, from the increased security which prevails, has received a decided impulse within this week. At Havre, Rouen, and Marseilles the cotton market has improved, and many indications present themselves of returning activity. The French loan has been almost all paid up, and it is only the political feeling which lurks behind that checks a very great improve-

Consols, in London on the 18th, 86 to 861

for transfer, and Sol to So, for account.
The Henson Bay Conteans, In the House of Commens, on the 18th, on the motion for going into a commettee of supply, Mr. Chuste opposed the grant of Vanceuver's land to the Hudson Bay Company; and after a lengthened truction day company; and riter a fengitimed discussion, the meson was lost by a majority of 150-70 against, and 55 for the motion.

Linear, Washone, after giving a public denial to the report of his newing had a pension of (18).

£10) a year manted to him by the East India Company, has been agreeably surprised to learn that the report was true. The official notification of the grant reached him after he had published his denial of the fact.

DURLINET'S BARRASE Lieut. Monro. who was sentenced to twelve month's imprisonmeht for shooting his brother-in-law, Lieut. Colonal Fawcett, in a duel, terminated on Monday 14 in ult., his tima of imprisonment. It is said to be doubtful whether this unfortunate man will be resisted to his rank in the army. May the very leniest sentence which he has just undergone prove to have been the occasion o him of reflection, repentance, and a change

PREVENTIVE DUTIES OF THE POLICE .-In the Court of Queen's Beach, in the case of the Gueen's Thomas," Lord Denman said he wished that if policemen saw a person against whom they lentertained 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 up it at once by letting the suspected person know that he was suspected that there were eyes watching him, and that he must do ast from his evil intentions, and not proceed to render houself complete's craminal, and to bring on hims if disgrace and rum .- Thanks News.

Weener .-- The following is tran the Elita rial of the Eur. Times.

Tug events of the week in France, although

not of a striking character at first view, are cal culated to produce a more auspicious result upon the people of France, as well as up or the whole continent of Europe, than any which have occurred since the revolution. M. Braumont has been despatched to the Court of St. James', as Minister Pienipotentiary of the French Republic, and delivered his credentials to her Majesty on Tuesday, who came up expressly to Lenden from Osborne to hold a court for that purpose. The fact of M. Semmont being sent to England instead of M. Marrast, as contemplated, is of happy angury for the two countries. Apparently, a thorough good understanling secus to prevail between France and England: and an official article, published in the Moni-teur, defining the policy of the French Government in Italy, and generally in Europe, in-spites us with weil-grounded hopes that the reign of French propagandism is put an end to, and that General Cavaignac, fully sensible o 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." This folly is past; and General Cavaignae declares that policy " has now to consider the development and the safety of commencial RELA Tions, which are become the condition of the prosperity and influence of nations, and, there fore, it is important not to lose sight of manufacturing interests." After a very temperate declaration of the aim and duties of the Treuch Cabinet, which were to accept war if honour demanded it, but to avoid it without weakening French duties, and without descending in the acale of nations, the General says that the French Cabinet must find itself sufficiently rewarded for its efforts, since it may now make the whole of France partake in the hopes which it feels in the prompt re-establishment of peace in Italy, through the mediation of France and England. The relations of France, even with countries which the name of Republic might tend to render unfavourable, are most Cavaignac, after expressing firm amicable. Cavaignac, after expressing from will lead to a general pacification, states un equivocally that the struggle carried on in the Duchies "must be put a stop to." He signifi-cautly hints to the German Patliament, which can only desire peace, " that the efficacy of its action depends on its wisdom," and he con-cludes that "the Republic will thus resume in Garmany, in Italy, and in the whole of Europe the place which the timid, irresolute, and complaisant policy of royalty had lost, and France will give to the grateful world the spectacle of a democracy which, having regencrated Europe by its principles, knows how to keep within proper bounds all the elements of strength which it contains, and is ambitious of strength which it contains, and is ambitious of no glory but that of pacifying the world."? With a little [? the usual quantity of] par-donable French vanity, all these are sound principles well worthy of being acted upon by

both armies shall be the frontier of their respective states,

" 2. The fortress of Peschiera, Rocco d'Ango, and Osappo, shall be evacuated by the Sardi-nian and allied troops, and surrendered to those of his Imperial Majesty. The surrender of the place shall be made within three days of the ratification of this convention. In their place all the material of war belonging to Austria shall be given up. The troops marching out shall take with them all their materiel, arms, ammunition, and clothing, and shall march by settled distances to the dominions of his Sardi-

nian Majesty. "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 ratifica-

tion of this convention.

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.

"5. Persons and property in the place shove named are under the protection of the Imperial Government.
46. This armistice is to have six weeks

duration, to give time for the negotiations for prace; it may be extended by common accord. and eight days' notice shall be given of the renewal of hostilities.

6.7. Commissioners shall be named respec-

tively for the more easy and satisfactory execution of the above atticles."

The Voss Gazette of the 12th ult. gives the fellowing accounts, dated Vienna the Sth, which are of great impertance if correct :-"We hear from a source worthy of confi-

dence that, in reply to a peremptory question addressed to the Cabinet of Victora by the French Government, the Austrean Ministry ent yesterday a confer to Paris, bearing the following conditions, which are to from the basis of a negotiation concerning Italy :-... t. The encarripation of Italy, unless she

prefers yielding once more to the scoptre of Austria.

6 . 2. That Italy shall pledge herself to pay

treaty of commerce."

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

Milan had been surrendered to the Austern to pieces by the entaged inhabitants.

An outbreak of a very serious nature has oc curred at Balogna, within the Papal dominious. It appears that a troop of Hulen cavalry and a armistive between Germany and Dominark, and company of Austrian infantry and arrived there that there is so ne hope of his being successful, and took position in order of hattle in front of the The Danish loarnals contain efficial amounted. palace of the Government. The captain of the Pointical carbineers demanded, in the name of the Pro-Legate, the cause of this violation of the convention made with General Welden. The Austrian other suswered that he obeyed an order received before the convention, and then evacuated the city; but jests were es-tablished by the Austrians at the large gates of Galliare, Strada, Maggine, and Nat Febres. On the afternoon of the Sth, the Austrian General Welden having levied a heavy contribution upon Bologua, and demanded this iges for the payment, and for the subjection of the Balognese, the people rose and the toesin was sounded. A conflict ensued, which is said to have been tetrible. The Austrians were driven out of the vity, which remained in the hands

of the people.
To this occurrence refers the following in-

telligence by way of Paris;
The Dabars announces: that it has received information that General Weldon; who has just invaded the Roman States, and taken passession of Bologna, has been distrowed and recalled by the Austrian government.

The effect produced at Genos by the intelligence of the capitulation of Aliban was such, that a deputation was sent to Charles Ather's to excepted directly from him the cause of line disaster. In an account of their interview, which took place at Vigevan, on the 8th, at a doubts, teats, and suspicious of the people of tlenge; that they asked how the victories and sacrifices of four months could have vanished testinated the resulution it had passed to send in eight days -how it was that the capitulation troops to reinforce the Austrian army in Italy, of Milan had been signed when the King was that resolution was based on the Pragmatic of the group to atm, and the manifiants Sanction, where obeged Hongary to assist of the city were preparing for a desparate resistance—how it was that the assistance of Diet declared that this obligation did not exist. France had not been demanded—and, finally.

Switzeplane.—The Diet has resolved to what would become of the people and then place 19,000 men on the frontiers of Switz rland newly conquered liberties! The King heard in order to go rd against any sudden irruption their observations with the greatest calm, and on the part of the Austrians; but has release! replied that the army was exhausted, that the to allow a French army to pass through Swit-Milanese had no serious means of resistance, that the armistice was inevitable, and that he made by the Doke of Litta, a delegate from had obtained it through the English ambassa for. The report of the deputation then proceeds as

* Either? (said the King) ' we shall conclude an honorable prace, or we shall be enter the lightenveld had so the campaign; the public sprit will be peace and order, again roused; perhaps France will join us, and BAVARIA.—A we shall be stronger. At this moment the August 9, say King, questioned by us as to whether France had refused her intervention replied : 44 I made a demand for it to M. Cavaignae, but England s st in their demands to be allowed to resign appeared but little disposed to favour this interention.' As to the internal situation, the King assured us that the concessions he had made would undergo no alteration. He is to present, in consequence of the difficulty of publish a proclamation in which he will give an account of events, and promise the people that the institutions of civil liberty shall never be violated.

The following address by one of the military chiefs of the Roman Legion who, on his return with his force from Lombardy, took up his quarters in the Jesuits' buildings at Rome, is characteristic of the liberties whose guarantee is " on the points of the bayonets?" of revo-

Intionary forces : Brother Romans, -- After four months absence and a bloody struggle in the plains of Venice against the savage enemy, we return among you joy ful to find you have in the mean time fought against our internal foes, and that you have not given up an inch of political ground nor a single tota of our rights and tranchises. We have taken up our position in this building as the best means of securing on continued existence and vigilance over public liberty. Any other arrangement would render possible the dishanding of our array, which cannot, shall not occur. We have girt on the sword for the war of independence, and shall die sooner than leave it unwon. The formula of our oath is to cement with our blood the throne, the constitution, the parliament, and the peoor steal by enging one atom of our recover d We bear on the paint of our baseliberties ! nets the firmust guarantee of our civil institutions. Call on us in the boar of dan zer. Point

tants 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.

Genvany .- The following is a correct list of linisters forming the first Cabinet of the new Jerman empire :- Poreign Affairs, the Prince of Leiningen, half brother of the Queen of England; Under Secretaries of State, Buron Mac-imilian Von Gagern (brother of the President,) Interior, Mr. Bassarman; War, General, Peneker, Berlin; Finance, Mr. Von Beckerath, of Crefeld, in Rhenish Prussia; Commerce, Mr. Duckwitz, 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 stripesblack appermost 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 The eagle to have two heads. In the course of the debate on this law, Mr. Ross 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 country near least of all, that the German trade has at its disposition, the third largest fleet in

In the progress of the deliberation on the German Fundamental Bill of Rights, the ques-tion whother all privileges arising from noble birth should cease was answered in the affirmative, almost ananimously, the second, whether the title of no thite should cease, was negatived, 232 against 167. The liberty of the press has been declared inviolably by the Diet; capital punishment, branding, and bodily chastisement are also declared abulished.

DESMARK AND THE DICHIES .- The intelligence from Hamburgh is to the 11th ulto. A Prassian patrol of 25 curassiers but been surprised near Hadersleben by the Danes, who killed six of them, and look most of the others. The troops of both parties appear to temain in nctive, although in the north of Schleswig the German troops are stated to be quartered within a short distance of the Danes in Juliand. It is reported that the Danish authorities in Juttrians; Charles Afbert sectedly escaped being land hery summoned all men under 50 years of age to take arms against the Certmans -It is dated that Lord Cowley, the British amoassador, is making every end-avour to effect an The Danish journals contain efficial amouncements of the extension of the plockade to the mouth of the Elbe.
Strangers, August 15.—This day Major-

organ Van Bû ow arrived, here from Herbit, ad left in a standar humedistely let Sweden Thes other passesses fair powers from the King of Prosses to conclude an equisitive wall their mark, and he made his servet in serving to perouts here that, in this equipment of his mission the greatest imposof a speedy settlement of the dispute might be entertained.

Australia-The Emperor left hospitick on he can used, after issuing a provisionation to be Typicese, acknowledging the provisor indelity and streehment given by them. He arrived at Vienna on the 12th, amilst the reclimations of the inhabitants, and passed on to his summer residence at Schönbiuon.

On the tila the cer-mony of during homage " the Vicar of the German empire was gone through: The German colours were baisted, three cheers were given for the chief of the Central Government, and by this act of solemnity, performed by three regiments of soldiery. Vastria has openly declated her intentions o

uniting with the whole of Germany.

HENGARY -At the sitting of the second Chamber of the Diet, on the 3rd inst., the Assemply declared in favour of an latimate alliame with the central power at Frankfort. At the same time it declaied that should the Auslate hour in the evening, when the King was in trien government, to getting its real interests. ted, the doubtation state that they set forth the lopping any obstacles to the unity of Germany, it was not to reckon on any support from Hangary. In the same sixting the diet indirectly

Holland, -- Very satisfactory accounts

had reached from Limburg. The Minister Lichtenveld had succeeded in re-establishing

BAVARIA .-- Accounts from Monich, of August 9, say that Baron Von Thon, Ditmer, the Minister of the Interior, and Herr you Weishaupt, the Minister of War, per-It is not likely, however, that the resignation of the former will be accepted for the

finding a successor.

Russia.—The Emperor was expected at Warsaw, but his journey has been postponed, probably in consequence of the ravages of the cholera in St. Petersburg.

The St. Petersburg Journal of the 1st inst. publishes a long expose by the Emperor of its motives for intervention in the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, It states, in the most positive terms, that the intervention is with the consent and concurrence of the Ottoman Porte, and that the Russian troops will act only in accord, if action should become necessary, with

those of the Sultan.
Clacksiv.—The constantly-reported and asserted defeats of the Russian troops in Circussia, and the capture of their fortresses is now set at rest by the official report of General Prince Argustinski, who, at the head of a detachment of the Dagestan army, laid siege to and stormed the so-called impregnable fortress of Gergebil, the stronghold of Schamel Bey, on the 18th of July. The loss of this fortress, constructed with care by foreign engineers, and defended by a picked gattison, who had sworn to die in its defence, will be most serious, and may lead

to the destruction of the Circussian cause. THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT .- Letters from Alexanden, of the 22 ad alt., unnounce that principles well worthy of being acted upon by two of the most powerful nations in Europe.

ITALY.—The King of Sardinia has been wholly defeated by the wary old General two of the most powerful nations in Europe.

A letter from Bologna, of the evening of the Damietta branch of the Nile. Alexandria had to solicit an armistice, of which the following are the conditions:

Touch the boar of danger. Pount the closers had manifested itself with consulting itself with consulting the closers had manifested itself with consulting the closers had mani the cholera had manifested itself with con-

Art. 1. The line of demarcation between armed in different ways, to aid the inhabi- 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 whole some 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 Girdo. 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

> 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 som effort to revive a marine force and garde osta. 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 irruption of American freebooters into New Leon, from Lerido. They had sarked the towns of Sabinas and Aldamas, which they

illaged to the amount of \$40,000.

The Moneto Republic announces that an offirial notice was lately published in the Guatemula Guzette giving an account of a triumph achieved over the Indian insurgents in Gavia. The same periodical, in speaking of late events at Chiahas, states that more is to be feared from the collision of the parties in that state than the war of the castes .- Morning Chroni-

The Dallas, U. S. Revenue Steamer, arrived at New York on the Both August, in 10 days from Quebec, having been detained 56 hours in the Gut of Causo, to take in coat.

Newroundland,-The distress under which this colony has for some time laboured, s about to be relayed by the abundance of the in-coming crops and the yield of the fisheries. The appearance of the patato blight affords the only drawback to this prospect of a vasily improved condition .- Guzette.

HALISAA .- A soldier of the Matine force was lately mardeted in a house of ill fame. The house was set fire to on the 29th, and totally consumed, a large mass of people having gathered around and prevented all efforts for saving that particular building.

The Susrensian Baings .- The whole of this structure is now in the hands of the Directars -the persons who were todged in the goot have been balled out-and the contending parties ere proparing for hostile operations in the Courts. - Nagara Chronicle.

Montagar. McGire Correge - We learn with pleasure that several new Statutes, highly favourable to Students at law, 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.

Jonn Jones, the convict under sentence of death for having shot his corporal, is reprieved 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.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY .-An aberation has been made in the charges of this Company, by which additional matter, after the first ten 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 uniff is as follows:

For the transmission and writing out of 1a) words or less for any distance under 100 miles, 1s. 3d.; and 14d. for each additional word .- Over 160 miles and under 200. 1s. St., and 2d. for each additional word .-Over 200 and under 400, 2s. 6d., and 3d. for each additional word .- Over 400, 3s 24. and 41d, for each additional word,

DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS .- The forgery cases came on for trial at Sherbrooke on the 21th, 25th, 26th, 28th, and 30th ulto,, and verdicts of not guitty were returned in all of them.

Burtholomew Hart was found guilty of having set fire to his own house, with intent to defraud the Mutual Fire Insurance Company for Stanstead and Sherbrooke Coun-

New Post Offices are shortly to be established at St. Raymond and St. Catherine, in the county Portneuf, application to that effect in the proper quarter having been successfully made by Mr. Duchesnay, the member of parliament for the county

QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE .-The number of sick remaining at the station on the 31st ulto, was 25.

On Tuesday at noon, the steamer St. Pierre, brought up from Grosse Isle, the company of the Rifle Brigade which has been stationed there since the opening of the navigation. A detachment of the 71st still remains on the island .- Morning Chronicle.

The arrival of the steamer Washington at New York, bringing one day's later news from Europe, was announced by Telegraph yesterday afternoon. We are indebted to the Morning Chronicle,

for the following telegraphic report of the news by her.
The steamer Washington arrived with one

day's later news.
The advices are not important. Ireland as before, John Martin, editor of the Felon, found

guilty, and sentenced to ten years' transpor-It is reported that Charles Albert is disposed

to abdicate.
The transportation of the Chartists, in Eng-

and, still continues. Thirty-two have been remainded, and two discharged.

France quiet. The danger of another insursuction grows less daily. There is not much confidence expressed of the success of the English and French mediation for Italy.

Venice surrendered its power to the Sardinian commissaries. The Pope sent a courier to Ferrara, to de-

mand that the Austrians evacuate the papal dominions in three days.

The Austrian emperor reached Vienna or the 12th, amid the greatest rejoicings.

The civil war in Hungary is progressing The district of Grand Kikinda is threatener with invasion, and crowds of the more peace able inhabitants are flying from their home to escape from the crucity of the insurgents.
The country in the lower Theiss and the

Danube, the granary of Hungary, is atterly devastated by the war.

Jellabich's negociations have proved abortive, and it is to be expected that his Crossive,

tians will cross the Danube and carry the war into the heart of Hungaly.

Into the heart of Hungary.

In Spain, a body of Queen's troops had been captured in Arragon by the Carlists.

Denmark still preparing 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 searet in saying that in consequence of his mission the greatest hopes of 2 speedy settlement of the dispute might be entertained Turkey has recognised the French Republic

Latest price of English funds :- 3 per vents 861; exchequer bills 31s. a 35s, premium; Bank of England stock 1964 a 1984.

BIRTH.

On the 4th instant, Mrs. S. Levy, of a son. At Bennene, on the 2nd inst. the lady of William Ruopes, E.q., late Captain 65th Light

MARRIED. At St. George's Church, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 20th Annet, Captain Wertheader, 2nd Battalion Ribe Brigade, eights sen of Colonel Weitheadl, Opputy Adjatant General to Shirks FANNY, second daughter of Captain Charles

Whitherana.

At Whisher, N. S., on the 14th ultima, J. W. Weiden, Esq., Q. C., and Speaker of the Hance of Assembly of New Branswick, to Steam, edest doughter of the Han, Mr. Justice Hallingaron, of Clifton, Wardsor.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, the 3rd instant, Mr Roman Stranton, Printer, ag d 23 wars. On the 9th ulto., at Langham, Norfolk, Capt Mannyar, R. N., C. B., the well known author.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE part Mod for ENGLAND, (per Expres

I to Habby will be closed at the Quebec Post - Office, THIS DAY.

PAID AND UNITARD letters will be received to SEVEN objects, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M. Post-Office, Quebec, 21s: June, 1848.

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE SALE OF MOTSTROLD FURNITURE, PLATE & FLATED WARE, &c., &c.,

Will be Sold, by Auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 5th and 9th of September, at No. 7, St. Gestevieve Street, Cape opposite the Governor's Garden!--

THE whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNI-TURE, Place, Plated Ware, &c., of this establishment, consisting of-Mahogeny, Dining, Card, Lop, Sofa, and other Tables, Boussels and other Carnets, Safas. Sideboard, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, let and other Looking Glasses, Bedstrads, Window Curtains, Chests of Urawers, Ciona, Rich Cut Glass, and Eatthenware, a Piano Forter Branch and other Candlesticks, Salvers, and Kitchen Utensils, Double, Single and Cooking Stoves and Pipes, with a variety of other articles.

- ALSO.-A splendid LIBRARY, Catalogues of which will be ready on SATURDAY, and can be een on the morning of Sale. The whole to be sold without the least reserve.

old without the least reserve.

[5] Sale each day at ONE o'clock.

Conditions—Cash on delivery.

B. COLE, A. & B.

N. B.—The LEASE of the HOUSE may be had by applying to WM. STEVESSON, Esq. Quebec, 6th Sept., 1818.

QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND aylthra rays.

ABSTRACT.

Received from Depositors from the 1st June to the

31st August .. £18,231 4 0

Withdrawn in the same period... 23,355-14-8
Decrease in the last Quarter... £ 5,121-10-8
Due to Depositors this doc... £32,554-19-5 Quebec, 1st Sept. 1848.

The Bank is OPEN DAILY for business from TEN, A. M. to HALF-PAST TWO, P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from SIX to EIGHT o'clock. Copies of the Rules and every necessary information may be obtained on application at the

C. H. GATES, FREE-Masons' Hall, Adjoining the Post Office. Cashier. 6th September, 1813.

WHITING Packages of 2 Cwt.

C. & W. WURTELE.

Quebec, 6th September, 1848. ST. MAURICE IRON WORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been apworks, have now on hand for sale a General Assortment of these well known WARES, consisting of :- Single and Double Stoves,

Cooking, Pariont, and Office Stores,
Camp-ovens, Coalers, Holloware, and
other Castings,
Plough Moulds, and Bar Iron.
To Orders received for any description of
CASTINGS.

C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 13th July 1848.

ENGLISH CHEESE,

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

ON SALE.
VY 1NDOW GLASN, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 61 x 74, to 30 x 40,
Best English Fire Bricks.
C. & W. WURTELE, V ed sizes, 63 x 73, to 30 x 40,

Best English Fire Bricks,

C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street,

Quebec, May 2-tih, 1848.

Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY

OF THE

Church Society,

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

WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-MEN'IS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

WILL Misses CHADERTON have removed 1. 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 28th instant.

August 22nd, 1848.

RECEIVING FOR SALE PATENT SHOT, assorted,
Sticet 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,

Quebec, 21th May, 1848.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Watablished Bist August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

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

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

MILIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives and transact any husiness dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Receptains of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

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

Assurances can be effected either with on wermout participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREPIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seves premiums, secured upon the Policy

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

are ligators	至生物學所以別數		MARKET ALE
Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Hall Credit.
15 20 25	1 13 1 1 17 4 2 2 9	1 6 5 1 9 11 1 14 7	1 17 6
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The above rates, For Life without Partie pation and Half Cralit, will, upon comparisons be found to be sower 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 Ap-

plication, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of Secretary, or from any of the local agents. Agents and Medical Officers already ap

Dundas Dr. James Hamiltow London George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson. Frederick A. Willson Montreal Dr. S. C. Sewell ... Paris David Buchan Port Sarnia Malcolm Cameron Port Sarnia Matconn Cameron Quebec Welch and Davies ...
St. Catharines Lachlan Bell Felmund Bradburne .

Toronto. Dr. Geo. Herrick ... Woodstock.... William Lapenotiere Dr. Samuel J. Strat-

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

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TIN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron: Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet Copper,
Iton Wire, Sad Irons,
Scythes and Sickles,

Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails.

On the 7th, the provisional government of

Level of an Albertain

Ponth's Corner.

THE DUTY OF PRAYER. A mother, sitting at her work in the parlour, overheard her child, whom an older sister was dressing in an adjoining bed-room, say repeatedly, as if in answer to his sister, 'No, I don't want to say my prayers.

Mother,' said the child, appearing in minute or two at the purlour door; the tone and look implied that it was only his morning salutation.

Good morning, my child.'

I am going out to get my breakfast.'
Stop a minute; I want you to comhere, and see me first.

The mother laid down her work in the next chair, as the boy ran towards her. She took him up. He kneeled in her lap and laid his face upon her shoulder, his cheek against her ear. The mother rock-ed her chair slowly backwards and forwards.

Are you pretty well, this morning?

said she in a kind, gentle tone. 'Ves, mother; I am very well.'

I am glad you are well. I am very well too; and when I waked up this moruing, and found that I was well, I thanked God for taking care of me.'

Did you?' said the boy, in a low tonehalf a whisper. He paused after it-conscience was at work.

'Did you ever feel my pulse?' asked his mother after a minute of silence, at the same time taking the boy down, and setting him in her lap, and placing his fingers on her wrist.

No, but I have felt mine.' Well. don't you feel mine now? ho

it goes, beating? Y-e-s!' said the child.

'If it should stop beating, I should die. ' Should you?'

Yes, and I can't keep it beating."

Who can P 'God.'

A silent pause.

You have a pulse too, which beats in your bosom here, and in your arms, and all over you, and I cannot keep it beating, nor can you. Nobody can but God. II he should not take care of you, who could?

'I don't know'-said the child, with a look of anxiety ;-- and another pause ensu-'So when I waked up this morning, I

thought I would ask God to take care of I hope he will take care of me and all of us. 'Did you ask him to take care of me?'

' No.'

Why not?

Because I thought you would ask him yourself; God likes to have us all ask for ourselves.'

A long pause ensued. The deeply thoughtful, and almost anxious expression of countenance, showed that the heart was

'Don't you think you had better ask him

for yourself?

Yes,' said the boy readily. He kneeled again in his mother's lap, and uttered, in his own broken language, a prayer for the protection and blessing of Heaven.—N. Y. Ecangelist.

THE SEVEN CHILDREN. From the German of Krummacher.

In the early morning, as the twilight dawned, a pious father and his wife arose from their nightly couch, and thanked God for a new day, and for the refreshment of sleep. But the morning sun beamed into the little chamber, and seven children there lay in their beds and slept.

Then saw they the children all lying in a row, and the mother spoke: They are seven in number. Alas! it will come hard upon us to maintain them.' And the mother sighed, for there was a famine in

But the father smiled, and said, 'See, do they not lie, all seven of them, together, and slumber sweetly, and have they not all rosy cheeks? The bright morning also dawns upon them anew, so that they still seem more beautiful in our eyes than seven blooming posies. Mother, let this ever remind us, that He who causes this morning-dawn, and sendeth sleep, is true, and without change.'

And now, as they went forth from the chamber, there stood beside the door fourteen shoes in a row, always smaller and smaller, a pair for every child. Again was the mother reminded, that there were so many of them, and she wept.

But the father spoke and said : ' Mother, wherefore do you weep? All the seven have alike received those round and nimble feet; why then should we be so concerned about the covering of them ; Have our children confidence in us? why then should not we have confidence in Him, who is powerful, far beyond our comprehension? Behold! his Sun is now rising! Come, let us also, like it, begin our daily course, with joyous countenan-

Thus conversed they, and went to their toil; and God blessed their labours, so that they had enough, together with their children; for faith brings fortitude and endurance, and love renews strength.

COOLNESS AND INTREPIDITY OF A

As two gentlemen were crossing the suspension bridge below the falls, from the American side, about two weeksago, when about 200 yards from the Canada side, they lieard a noise like the falling of a heavy body over the precipice a few rods above the bridge, and immediately observed a little girl running toward the bridge. She passed several men who were standing in the vicinity, and hastened to the lower side of the bridge, where she descended a sort of ladder, or stairway, made by pins being driven in a large pole or log placed in an upright position, and reaching from the lower side of the bridge some 80 or 90 feet down the precipice, to a sort of recess under the cliffs.

When she arrived at the bottom of the

which she had started, and descending a few steps she was observed trying to raise and carry some object, which the gentlemen, who had watched her movements with increasing interest, soon became satisfied was a child that had fallen over the precipice. They hastened to the end of the bridge and sent down some men who had not known of the accident. The child, a little girl of 7 or 8 years of age, was lashed to the back of one of the men, and brought up alive, although greatly injured, having one or both of its legs broken, and one eye considerably bruised, but it will probably recover. That the child was not instantly killed is truly assonishing, as it must have fallen over 100 feet perpendicularly, without anything to impede its progress, on the broken stones below.

The coolness and intrepidity of the older girl, perhaps 10 or 11 years of age, sister of the one who met with the accident were utterly surprising.

SNUFF-TAKING, OF SOME USE AT LAST. When the Tatars and Kurds, in the year 1827, fell upon the German colony of Catherinenfeld (not far from Talis), and massacred or carried off all the inhabitants. t was the fate of one old man to be among the captives. The Kurd who had got pos-session of him had also, at the same time, appropriated a canister filled with snuff, with the use of which he was unacquainted. The old colonist, who took snuff with all his heart, had not at first the courage to ask for a pinch; but, after he had become better acquainted with his master, he begged for the canister, and took a pinch, where at the latter wondered, and laughed heartily. When the Kurd had returned home, ne led his prisoner as a strange animal to when the canister was exhausted, they even called, a bad habit, alleviated the old ife. - Dr. Parrot's Journal.

SECOND PARTIAL ASCENT OF MOUNT

ARARAT.

I now applied myself to the cure of my parometer, which, with the aid of the reserved tubes, the thermometer, and the store of quicksilver, was soon completed. In short, I made every preparation for the real the sea. attempt to reach the summit: I hired attendants and beasts of burden, provided food, and got ready the inscription on a strong leaden plate, which I intended to take with me, and to fasten on a cross to be erected on the highest point.

This cross had been made in Echmiad-

zin, of fir; was ten feet long, and for its other dimensions about six inches square; it was painted black, and easily taken On the morning of the 18th of September we were all ready to start. I put the cross together; it was placed in the court of the convent, and, with all solemnity, according to the Armenian ritual, it was consecrated by the venerable archimandrite with prayer and anointing. It was then again taken asunder and fastened on the beasts of burden; and I had occasion to remark, that the Armenians engaged at this work were careful not to brush off the cotton adhering to the wood in three or four places. and saturated with the holy oil. About half past eight o'clock the train was in movement. It consisted of myself, M. von Behaghel, M. Schiemann, the Deacon Abovian, four Armenian peasants from Arguri, three Russian soldiers of the 41st Yager regiment, and a driver for the four oxen.

A chief person in the expedition was the village elder mentioned, Stepan Melik of Arguri, who had himself asked permission to join it, and who, as it soon became evident, was eminently fitted to guide its steps. I readily followed the advice of this experienced man to try the ascent of the summit this time from the northwest side of the mountain, where the way, though considerably longer than on the eastern declivity, is in general much less precipitous. After we had gone two thirds of a mile on the left slone of the valley, we ascended, and went straight across the northern side in a westerly direcion, without meeting with much difficulty, as the ground presented few inequalities, and there were paths fit for use which led over them. At first we found the ground covered with withered grass, and but few plants with verdure undecayed. We then came into a tract covered with volcanic sand and a pumice-like shingle, probably that of which Tournefort (p. 149), somewhat hyperbolically, says, "It must be allowed that the eyes are much deceived in measuring a mountain from the base to the summit, and particularly when one has to pass oversands as annoying as the African deserts. What an amusement

for people with nothing but water in their stomachs to sink up to the ancies in sand!" While we kept advancing continually in an eastern direction over this, in my opinion, not very difficult tract, and at the same time gradually got higher, we came suddenly on the stone region, which forms a broad zone round the mountain immediately below the limits of the perpetual snow, and consists wholly of angular fragments of dark coloured volcanie rock, which, scattered in wild dis order, sometimes present the appearance of a rude wall, sometimes that of a craggy ridge, and are at times heaped together in a narrow chasm or the valley of a glacier. Here we found at our service a little path, beaten proobliged to seek their food on the remotest elewell covered with grass, which, like a carpeted step, interrupts the stony tract on the monastery, and at first we made use of them : but on arriving at the precipitous stony tract, which we reached about cleven o'clock, we his frock from behind over it, holding this perceived the necessity of sending them back down with both hands, in such a way, too, ladder, she climbed with increased speed with the Kossacks who accompanied us for as to save the cotton with the holy oil; and ble rocks and glaciers, among which we had

hanging rocks, to the place from above of enduring the hardship of travelling over terity, he hore his load over the tortuous and such rough ground; yet I saw with astonishment the little Persian pony of Stepan carry its tall master with unwearied strength and activity over the most difficult and dangerous places, and climb, without a slip, incredibly

steep acclivities. The plain which we had reached is called in Tatar, Kip-Ghioll, that is, Kip-spring, in consequence of a canal or drain projected here by the Persian government, the object of which was to collect the snow-water of Ararat, and conduct it to a rivulet, near which stood at that time, on the road to Bayazed, the village Gorgan, which is now deserted and fallen to ruins, in consequence of the gradual drying up-from what cause is not known—of the water of this rivulet. It did us all good to be able to rest a little, after an uninterrupted ascent of five hours, on a spot which reminded us of animated While our cattle found a hearty nature. meal in the half-green herbage, we recruited our strength with a simple but invigorating repast, to which we were enabled to adoup, since the tract around us, being resort ed to in summer for pasture, was thickly strewed with dry dung, which made excel lent fuel. Directly over this plain, which has an elevation of 11,500 feet above the sea. the slope of Ararat rises very steeply, yet the ascent is here easy, the ground being sprinkled with soil, and not without herbage mt, on mounting a little higher, the desolute stony region recommences, not again to disappear till at the margin of the perpetual

In this way we arrived, not far from Kip Ghioll, at a glacier of considerable extent, but which will soon be concealed from the eves of the traveller if the mountain continues to cover it, as at present, with lava, sand, and fragments of rock, for even now his wives, and made him take snuff in their the ice can be seen only at the deep cracks, presence, which so amused them, that and involuntarily reminds us of the remarkable iceberg, covered with luxurious grassy bruised tobacco leaves to fill it for him, and vegetation, which Eschholz discovered in it all respects treated him kindly; so that Kotzebue Sound, within Behring's Straits. n this instance, a causeless or, it might be This glacier did not appear to me to be a continuation of the jey head of Argest. man's captivity, or even, perhaps, saved his but to stand by itself, unless its connexion with the ice above be concealed under a very thick layer of stones; on which point, having been obliged to content myself with : distant inspection, I am not prepared to offer any conjecture. The lowest commencement of an extended snow-bank, immediately de rived from the snowy region of Ararat, I found at an elevation of 12,510 feet above

About six o'clock in the evening, as we

had reached a height of 13,070 feet, and

were at no great distance from the borders of the snow, I felt myself compelled to determine on fixing our night's quarters among some large and conveniently-placed masses of rock, since, as difficulties were increasing around us, it would hardly be possible to carry our slender supply of fire-wood higher up. The strong and patient oxen had carried their burdens up to this spot with incredible exertion, and many a crossing back and forward had they to make on the face of the acclivity in order to follow us. Even Melik's horse had overcome all the obstacles presented by the rugged nature of the ground, and had borne his master to this great elevation. It was now the common lot of these poor unimals, when freed from their loads, to be turned loose in a desert, where there was nothing to satisfy their hunger but the few herbs scattered over these heights, and to quench their thirst nothing but the hard snow of the neighbouring glacier: in truth, I pitied them. A little fire was made, but the air was cool, and the ground

not warm. Sleep refused to visit me on this occasion, my heart I felt more of anxiety that of hope for the attainment of our object. I know not what it was that filled me with this gloomy presentiment; perhaps it was but the language of bodily indisposition; for the injuries, superficial as they were, which I had received on the 13th, were not yet quite cured, and a violent contusion on the left hip, received on that occasion, had prined me the whole way up; the fever might have somewhat weakened me; and, in short, although in the course of the day's journey I was never last, and caused no delay, yet felt that I wanted the strength and spirit which were required, in order that, on the following day, in ascending the difficult lev egion, I might be able to expedite, as I had always been used to do, for the attainment of our object, by taking the greatest share of the labour on myself.

In the meantime, the night passed over, and at half-past seven in the morning we resumed our march, the thermometer being four degrees below the freezing point. In about two hours we had reached the limits, properly so called, of the perpetual ice and snow, that is to say, not the place where the snow, favoured by the coolness of a valley or other circumstances, remains at the lowest elevation, but where, extending continuously on a uniform slope, it is checked only by the warmth of the region below it. I found those limits to be at the height of 14,210 feet above the level of the sea. The way up to that point from our night quarters was rendered extremely fatiguing by the steepness of some of the rocky tracts, which were passable only, because, consisting of masses of rock piled one upon the other, they offered angles and edges for the hands and feet; but on that very account they threw impediments in the way of carrying up the great cross : in vain we tried to let two men bear the long beam; for on bably by the small herds of cattle which in ground where the choice of each step was summer, when the herbage fails below, are confined to some particular spot, every movement of the one carrier embarrassed vated parts of the mountain. This path led and endangered the other; and besides, the to a considerable plain, nearly horizontal, and | beam, beingt en feet long, was every moment knocking against something in the sharp turnings of our crooked path. Such, how. northwest side of the mountain. M. von ever, was the devout zeal of one of the Behaghel, M. Schiemann, and myself had Armenian peasants, that, at the moment each of us brought a saddle horse from the when the necessity of leaving the cross behind us seemed inevitable, he heaved the long beam on his shoulders, drew the end of

rugged path. For an instant we halted at the foot of the pyramid of snow, which before our eyes was projected with wondrous grandeur on the clear blue sky : we chose out such matters as could be dispensed with, and left them behind a rock; then, serious and in silence, and not without a devout shuddering, we set foot upon that region which certainly, since Noah's time, no human being had ever trodden. At first the progress was easy, because the acclivity was not very steep, and besides, it was covered with a layer of fresh snow, on which it was easy to walk; the few cracks in the ice, also, which occurred, were of no great breadth, and could be easily stepped over. But this joy did not last long; for, after we had advanced about 200 paces, the steepness increased to such a degree that we were no longer able to tread securely on the snow, but, in order to save ourselves from sliding down on the ice beneath it, we were obliged to have recourse to that measure, for the employment of which I had taken care to equip myself and my companions, namely the cutting of steps. Although that which is called ice on such

mountains is in reality snow converted into a glacier, that is to say, permeated with water and again frozen, in which state it is far from possessing the solidity of true ice, vet, like this, it does not yield to the pressure of the foot, and requires, where the slope is very rapid, the cotting of steps. For this purpose ome of us had brought little axes, some billooks, while others, again, made use of the cestaff. The general rule in the ascent was that the leader should only out the ice just enough to allow himself to mount, and that each as he followed should enlarge the step; and thus, while the labour of the foremost was lightened, a good path was prepared for the descent, wherein much firmer footing is required than in ascending, Through this proceeding, dictated off hand by necessity and frequent experience, and which, moreover, could not be dispensed with for a single step, as well as through manifold hinderances of a new sort which obstructed the carrying up of the cross, our pro-

gress suffered much delay; though in the stony region, which was by no means easily traversed, we had been able to gain about 1000 feet of elevation in the hour, we could now hardly ascend 600 feet in the same time. It was necessary for us to turn a bold projection of the slope above us, and, having come to it, we found on it, and straight across the direction in which we were proceeding, a deep crack in the ice, about five feet wide, and of such length that we could not distinctly see whether it was possible to go round it. To our consolation, however, the drifted snow had in one place filled up the crevice tolerably well, so that with mutual assistance we got safely over, a feat rendered somewhat difficult by the circumstance that the edge of the ice which we wanted to reach was a good deal higher than that on which we were standing. As soon as we had got over this little trouble, and had ascended a very moderate slope, we found ourselves on a nearly horizontal

plain of snow, which forms a principal step on this side of Ararat, and may be easily recognised in all my sketches of the mountain as an almost horizontal interruption of the slope, next to the summit on the right hand side. This height was the scope of our exertions this time; for we had, to judge from appearances, work for three hours, and there arose, to our sorrow, a strong humid wind, which, as it gave us reason to expect a snowstorm, damped our courage, and took from us all hope of reaching the summit. I made up my mind to erect the cross that we had brought with us on this height, and for that purpose sought out a spot visible from the monastery, or at least from Eriyan, and such we found on going little more than half a mile towards the east, without ascending much. While some of us were employed in cutting a hole about two feet deep in the ice with bills and poles, others joined together the timber of the cross with two strong screws, and over the joint, fastened in like manner with screws the leaden plate, weighing twenty-seven pounds. The cross was then raised up, every one lending a hand to the work, and with pieces of ice and snow was fixed firmly in the hole. It faces Erivan, and has behind it in that direction the steep snows of the summit so that being itself black, it will be strongly relieved, and must he visible with a good telescope. On the leaden plate is the following inscription:

NICOLAS PAREL PILIS Torius Ruthesia Auguentroas Hoc Asylum signston Amura minu Vindicavir Fider Christiana, Joannes Frederici, Filius PASKEWITSCH AB ERIVAN ANNO DOMINI M DC C C XXVI.

I now suspended my barometer from the cross in order to determine our elevation above the sea, which I found to be 16,021 feet (our levelling to the shore of the Black Sea being included in the calculation), or about 350 feet more than the summit of Mont Blanc. Impelled by a common feeling we turned once more towards the summit, and I could not refrain from asking myself whether in reality we should now resign the hope of reaching it. But the watch, which told us that it was midday; the sky, where clouds were gathering; and our inadequate means for spending a night on the icy pinnacle, all plainly said "no" to the thought of advancing; and the delaration of the sturdy guide, Stephen Melik, " Time alone is wanting; for the rest, we are nearly on the top," completely soothed the downeast spirits of all but myself, whose only consolution was the hope of another and more

successful altempt. The steps by which we had mounted aided us also in our descent, and without any accident beyond a transient giddiness which attacked M. von Behughel, we reached, before night had fully set in, the place where we had rested at noon on the way up, the Kip-Ghioll, a charming spot to the weary where we also found Melik's horse, the oxen and the drivers, for they had sagaciously determined on descending from the inhospitaalong the side of the hill, under the over- this purpose, as they did not seem capable now, like an athlete, with astonishing dex- left them, and rather to wait for us here. Sherbrooke.

We also were glad to warm ourselves at a brisk fire, for we had hardly left the snowy region in our descent when the whole tract over which we had passed nearly down to Kin-Ghioll was visited by a heavy fell of moist snow, which disappeared the next day Having taken our evening repast, we each of us sought, under the large rocks scattered in great numbers over this plain, shelter and lodging for the night, and the following day, the 20th of September, about ten in the moving, we reached St. James's,-Dr. F.

IRISH AMELIORATION SOCIETY. A few days ago a public meeting, to form a ociety under the above title, was held at the

Parrot's Journey to Ararat.

bers of Parliament.

lanover-square Rooms, London. Lord de Mau-ley presided, and in opening the proceedings expressed the pleasure which he felt in com-ing forward to submit to the assembly a project for the establishment of a society for ameli ing the condition of the lish people; and his regret that the pressure of public

the society, from which it appears that the society is to be called the Irish Amelioration

Society (to be incorporated by royal charter).

charcoal; having at each one confidential officer, to be aided by a sufficient number of

labouring assistants, paying at once in mone

a given sum per measure for all peat brought in

for sale by the peasantry on their piling it is the drying houses. And with the view more

ully to promote the objects of the society, i

is proposed to rent or purchase bog land, or which the peasantry shall be employed, to be

paid in like manner; the society providing every necessary facility, and a simple appara-

tus for cutting and preserving the peat, in an weather sufficiently dry for out-door labour

It is intended, as land is cleared of peat, to divide it into holdings, of an extent suited to the

listrict, with buildings of improved construction

and to let some of these farms to those whos

industry has been most conspicuous at each station, provided they have saved sufficient capital for undertaking the culture; and in

process of time it is also intended, under cer

labourer with a cottage and small garden. In all cases power will be reserved to take imme-

diate possession should a division of holdings

be attempted. It is estimated that one million

of money will be paid annually for labour in cutting peat alone, to the now but half em-

ployed labouring class, in addition to large sums

for carriage, &c.; and from 2000 to 3000 acres

of the most valuable land may be reclaimed

yearly, particularly fitted for the culture of

flax, which may be made to distribute at least

an equal annual amount. All expenditure for

building reading and lecture-rooms, salaries to

Fund;" also of machines and all other appli-

the whole operation of sowing and manufac-

ture: whose business it shall be to instruct the

peasantry, according to fully proved processes.

which have been already carried into effect

shall be applied to establish at each station a

loan fund, and an efficient dispensary, under

the "Loan Fund" Act. Mr. Rogers then mane some additional explanations of the plan.

The reason that the peat fields had not been

made use of was, that there had been no pro-

per means brought forward for preparing the fuel. The peat as at present prepared by the

peasants contained 30 or 40 per cent. of aque-

ous matter, which rendered it comparatively unfit for fuel. By the plan proposed to be

adopted by the society (which he described

with some minuteness), this evil would be avoided. The raising of the peat would be

conducted on proper principles, and it would be dried and pressed through the medium of

The following resolutions were proposed and

"That this meeting is of opinion that the

adopted, after which the meeting separated :--

discontent in Ireland is greatly attributable to

the miserable condition of its people; and that

the most effectual mode of removing it is by

providing them extensively with the means of

remunerative labour.

"That remunerative labour may be found

for the Irish peasantry by employing them for

cutting the peat for its conversion into char-

coal, for agricultural, domestic, sanitary, and

manufacturing purposes; while the removal of

the peat will render the land fit for immediate

"That the principle on which the frish

Amelioration Society is founded will afford practicable means for the continuous employ-

ment of the Irish peasantry; and that this meeting pledges itself to give it every assist-

ance, whether by subscription to the ameliora-

tion aid fund, by taking shares, or inducing others to do so."—Eur. Times, 12th August.

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ain restrictions, to provide the deserving

AT THE BOOK-STORE OF G STANLEY, No. 4, St. Ann Street, Quebec, prevented the attendance of many Irish mem-R. & A. Millen, St. François Xavier Strest Montreal. Mr. Rogers read a statement of the plans of

to employ the peasantry in the preparation of peat fuel and charcoal; and, by removing the Intended, principally, as a supplement to he Psalms in common use in the Church of peat, to effect the full reclamation of the hog lands; the surplus profits to be expended in improving the social condition of the people England, as contained in the Prayer-Book. Selected and Arranged by The Rev. Charles Baschoff, M. A., (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.) Price in cloth 1s. 6d. plain leather 1s. 9d. grounded on the report made to the Relie commissioners of Ireland, by Jasper W et 2s. A liberal reduction will be made, if a Rogers, Esq., C. E. The society purposes establishing, in desirable positions throughout quantity be ordered. the country, stations for the final drying and preparation of peat, and its conversion into

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