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EARLY EDUCATION. Though the voice of lastruction waiteth for the ear of reason,
Yet with his mother's milk the young child drink-

eth Education Patience is the first great lesson; he may learn it at the breast;

And the habit of obedience and trust may be grafted

on his mind in the cradle:

Hold the little hands in prayer, teach the weak
knees their kneeling;

knoes their kneeling;
Let him see thee speaking to thy God; he will not forget it afterward.

When old and grey will be feelingly remember a mother's tender picty.

And the touching recollection of her prayers shall arrest the strong man in his sin.

Tupper's Provenbial Patterphy.

ON WORLDLY CONFORMITY. A PASTORAL LETTER, Addressed to the Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Ohio. BY CHARLES PETTIT M'ILVANE, Bishop of the Diocese.

Dear Brethren, -At the last Convention of this Diocese, your Bishop was requested, by a resolution of that body, to address a Pastoral Letter to the congregations of the Pro-testant Episcopal Church in Obio, on the subject of worldly conformity, with particular reference to " worldly amusements."

The immediate cause of that request was the belief that conformity to the world, in certain social indulgences of a peculiarly worldly character, is a very growing evil, in some parts of our Zion; and is a potent cause, as well as a sure sign, of that sad want of fruitfulness under the means of grace, which is certainly an alarming foature of these days. Fully participating in that view, I proceed to comply with the request of that Convention; and I therefore, most affectionately and respectfully, beg your serious, kind, and patient attention, while I set before you certain views of Christian duty which seem to me of

very serious importance. In a Pastoral Letter addressed, last year by my most respected and beloved brosther, Rishop Monde, to the Dioc. of Alle ginia, the following passage occurs; and I quote it as expressing my own mind; "The present, by general consent of all true Christians in our land, is a season of languor and deadness, of worldiness, and especially of great lightness uniong some professors of religion. The ministers of God take up the old lament with too much and to mhom is the arm of the Lord resealed?" for over how few can they rejoice,

as those whom they have been the harpy instruments of turning to right ousness!" Whoever has paulinny attention to the expressions, which, for some time past, have proceeded from various denominations of Christians as to the state of religion, must have been impressed with the fact thatthes languor and deadness among its professors. and this want of increase in the number of persons turned to the Lord under the ministry of his word, are subjects of universal complaint. Now unquestionably the root of all this evil is regridliness of mind. Worldliness of mind is simply a spirit of alienation from God and of cleaving to things of time and sense; it is the heart looking for its portion to the "things that are seen and temporal," instead of to those "which are unseen and eternal." As to the noture of this worldliness, which is causing n effect on the Christian our land, you will greatly misunderstand me, my brothren, if you imagine that I regard the vanities and amusements which the present address is particularly concerned with as comprising the whole or even its most serious part. The power and citadel of worldliness are in the heart; wherever you find the affections supremely set upon things that are on the earth, instead of "things above, where Christ sit-teth at the right hand of God," you find essential conformity to the world. Those earthly things may be matters of personal and trifling vanity, or of grave and rightful business; pursued in the pride and pomp of show or in the quiet retirement to which all show is distasteful: but whatever they be, if they become our reliance for the satisfaction of our hearts, if they are allowed to stand in the way of the fixing of our affections supremely on him who claims to be loved and trusted in, and carnestly sought after, as our satisfying portion, we are "of the world" and "not of God." Hence, I am very far from regarding a participation in amusements distinctively worldly, however injurious, as so identified with all worldly e informity that where the former is not seen the latter may not be found in the highest degree. The man whose heart is engross ed and kept down from God by the pursuit of worldly wealth, and who is thus, in the view of the Scriptures, an idolater, his God being of his own creation, may look upon the modes in which worldliness is indicated in others, such as frivolities of dress, the lightness and expensiveness of fashionable companies and amusements, with aversion. He may be exceedingly plain in manners, and dress, and life; very grave and retir-ed; while that which makes him all this, may be just the intensity of his worldliness. Some men are too proud to be vain. That man may be too worldly to be fishionable; too deep in the current of worldly interests ever to be seen where the froth of worldliness floats. Your line must take soundings far beneath the depth of worldly

depth of his worldliness. But, my brethren, while I thus cadeavour to guard my views from being misunderstood on the one side, as if I supposed that the mere removal of any social indulgences or no dancing, they flatter themselves there is

nmusements of a distinctly worldly kind no harm. must take care, on the other side, lest I the heart of worldliness. They are its expressions; its manifestations; its exercise, They are the heart, working itself out in the life. But, like all other workings of the heart in the outer life, they strengthen what they exercise; they stimulate what they indulge; they propagate what they manifest; they add example before man to an inward existence before God. They deform the rightful influence of the professing Christian. They spoil the force of his character as one of God's" pseuliar people." They hinder and grieve the strivings of the Holy Spirit with his heart. Though not the root of worldliness, they are wide-spreading much of its evil shadow, and elaborates entire exclusion. much of its own vital nourishment. We denot suppose that their removal from worldly persons would kill the deadly root which is planted so deep in the heart of failer man, and has wrapped its fibres about his every affection; but it would do much that way It would subtract a great deal of that which keeps the root in vigour; it would remove a vast deal of that which now hinders the ellicacy of the word of God in the sanctification of men; it would remove a great force of evil example by which professing Christians are led astray, the weak stumbled, the true nature of religion misunderstood, and the influence of the Church, as composed of those who are not tof the world? materially sacrificed.

To addressing you, done brotheen, on the carricular subject assigned me, as notice worldly annisoments, I take it for granted that there is at least so much correctness of mind among you that I need say nothing upon two heads, which in times past, in some parts of our Church, did not permit cutire sheare with regard to them. I nsean the amusements of the horse-race and the card-table. But why are these so universally regarded among us as unbecoming the proper example of a Christian? Is there anything essentially sinful in the more using of a spotted paper necording to a certain rule; or a mere trial of the comparative speed of horses in the presence of speciatruth : " Who little believed our report first No; but the facility of most huntful abuse in the one thing and the certainty of most grievous evils arising out of the indulgince as a matter of popular amusement in the other, are such that I trust there is a imiversal sentiment among us, that professors of religion should have mothing to de with either. The alorse, you will mark, is considered a sufficient argument against their ase; and it is so considered, simply because the use and the abuse are so infimately allied. Bear this in mind while proceed to other matters which are consphered, by many, to be compatible with Christian consistency.

> I suppose that one of the evils which the Convention embraced under the general subject on which I was requested to address you, and one which, though it has place only in a few of the more prominent parishes which the last thing aimed at is the promotion of the benefits of real social intercourse, or the fulfilment of the claims of hospitality. Under this head I am conscious of the

difficulty of drawing a precise line between what is consistent and what is inconsistent with a Christian's duty. There is unquestionably a measure of social intercourse, of neighbourly assembling of friends at each other's houses, and partaking of each other's bounties, which is good and useful, and in the direct line of Christian duty. And there are other modes of assembling people together, professedly for social pleasures. in which a real social benefit is not in the least an object, and the necessary influence of which is directly opposed to the reality of a social spirit. The company is so large and so miscellaneous, and the object aimed at is so purely the being conformed to the fashions of worldly society, and the expense involved is so disproportionate to the value of the object, and the interruption of domestic habits and the keeping of late hours are so large an item in the account, and the frame of mind intended to be promoted is so precisely that sort of worldly gaiety which wars against the spirit of soberness and watchfulness we are bound to cultivate, that while there is no good professedly aimed at, which may not be much more surely and safely attained by other modes, there are evils in such assemblies, of no little detriment to the community. Where the line runs which shall decide, in each particular instance, how far we may go, and where we should stop, in matters of social intercourse, must be left to every individual, under the guidance of sound general principles, and the honest, prayerful desire to know and do tho will of God in all things. Such general principles will be given in the remaining part of this letter, in connection with other points of worldly conformity. But before leaving this, I would carnestly press upon those brethren who live where such entertainments find their congonial atmosphere. n much more serious consideration of duty amusements, if you would measure the with regard to them than is often found. There are many who would not give or attend upon a ball, who will give, and go to, entertainments quite as worldly in spirit, in

mode, and in influence. Because there is

I would affectionately remind I would be the cure of worldly conformity, I them that there is many a door besides that of the ball-room, over which it would be should seem to regard such things as of small well if they could read, before they enter importance .- They are not the whole nor the Apostle's injunction: " Be not conform ed to this world; but be transformed by the renewing of your mind," would suggest that the difficulty of any one drawing a precise line which may guide in all cases, as to what entertainments he may unite in, so far from being an excuse of loose ness of practice in this particular, is the very reason why all conscientious persons should be the more on their guard, should feel the more responsibility for the course they adopt, and should, for the greater safety, keep the further within the known territory of Christian consistency.

Let me now turn to two subjects, in which there is no difficulty of discrimination-the branches of the tree by which it bears many theatre and the dance. The only line I of its poisonous fruits, by which it spreads would draw in regard to these, is that of

To be concluded in our next.

MASTERY OVER THE MIND. From Dr. Abererombie's " Culture and Disci-

pline of the Mind." Among the phenomena presented by mman character, none will strike you as more remarkable than the various objects which men propose to themselves in life. In all, a certain vision of happiness seems to float over the scene; but how various are the courses by which the phantom is pursued,-and how many enter upon the pursuit widnest proposing to themselves my defialte course at all. They never seem disfinetly to put to themselves, the question, in what the imagined enjoyment consists, and what are the elements by which it is constinged. One expects to find it in wealth, - another in power, -a third in rank, -a fourth in fame, while not a few are found to cork it in a more round of excitement, perishing with the hour which gave it birth. Thus a large proportion of mankind pass through life, pursuing an imagined good which too often cludes their grasp,-or which, even after it has been attained, is found incapable of giving satisfaction. They live upon the opinions of other men, and are thus left at the mercy of a thousand external circumstances, by which the good they had so long pursued is blasted in the enjoyment. They enter upon life, without forming any definite conception of what he great husiness of life ought to be: - and, when they perceive that it is drawing to a close, they look back with astonishment to find that it has passed over them like a dream, that they cannot say for what purinse they have fived,—or perhaps are compolicil to acknowledge that they have lived

But life presents another aspect, when ve view it as a scene of moral discipline; when we look not at its pains and its pleasures, but its high duties and its solema responsibilities, and at the discipline of the heart, from which springs a true and solid happiness which external circumstances cannot destroy. All, then, is defined and clear. The object is definite, and the way to it is marked as by a light from heaven. in the Diocese, must not be neglected, is Each step that is gained is felt to be a real the giving, and attendance upon, large, and solid acquirement; and each imports a expensive, fushionable entertainments, in sense of moral health, which strengthens every principle within for further progress, I know that I carry your best feelings along with me, when I thus call your attention to that course of life, which alone is adapted to its real and soleinn importance,-which alone is worthy of those powers of our intellectual and moral nature, with which we have been endowed by Him who formed us. In the culture of these is involved not only a duty and a responsibility, but a source of the purest and the most refined enjoyment. For there is a power which is calculated to carry a man through life, without being the sport and the victim of every change that flits across the scene; -this power resides in a sound moral discipline, and a

well-regulated mind. The foundation of all mental discipline, n the words of an eminent writer, consists in the "power of mastering the mind." It is in having the intellectual processes under due regulation and control, and being thus able to direct them, upon sound and steady principles, to the acquisition of useful knowledge, and the discovery of truth. Here we are, in the first place, reminded of that remarkable power which we possess over the succession of our thoughts. We can direct the thoughts to any subject we please, and can keep them directed to it with steady and continuous attention. In the due culture of this power consists a point in mental discipline, of primary and essential importance. By the neglect of such culture, the mind is allowed to run to waste amid the trifles of the passing hour, or is left the sport of waking dreams and vain delusions, entirely unworthy of its high destiny. There is not a greater source of difference between one man and another, than in the manner in which they exercise this power over the succession of the thoughts, and in the subjects to which these are habitually directed. It is a mental exercise which lies at the foundation of the whole moral combition He who, in early life, seriously enters tinon it, under a sense of its supreme importance; who trains himself to habits of close and connected thinking, and exerts a strict control over the subjects to which his thoughts are habitually directed,-leading them to such as are really worthy of his re-

. M. Degerando.

gard, and banishing all such as are of a frivoous, impure, or degraded character, -this is he who is pursuing the highest of all earthly acquirements, the culture of the understanding, and the discipline of the heart. This due regulation, and stern control of the processes of the mind, is, indeed, the founda-tion of all that is high and excellent in the formation of character. He who does not earnestly exercise it,-but who allows his mind to wander, as it may be led by its own incidental images or casual associations, or by the influence of external things to which he is continually exposed, endangers his highest interests both as an intellectual and a moral being. "Keep thy heart with all diligence," says the sacred writer, "for out of it are the issues of life."

Now, it cannot be too anxiously borne in

mind, that this great attainment is, in a re-

markable degree, under the influence of habit. Each step that we take in the prosecution of it will facilitate our farther progress, -- and, every day that passes over us without making it the object of earnest attention, the acquirement becomes the more difficult and the more uncertain; -and a period at length arrives, when no power exists in the mind, capable of correcting the lisorder which hubit has fixed in the mental comony. The frivolous mind may then the fancy, no better than dreams, and as the man, both as an intellectual and a moral being. Hence, the supreme importance of mind, -and of watching with carnest attention the trains of thought which we encourage there, as we cannot determine at what period a habit may be formed, the influence of which shall be permanent and irre-

mediable. When we take this extended view of that which constitutes sound intellectual culture, we perceive that it does not consist in the mere acquirement of knowledge, however, We feel that there is a culture of the higher powers of the mind, of greater difficulty, of greater importance far, without which knowledge is vain. This is a due regulation of the various mental faculties themselves, so that each may perform its proper office upon the knowledge we have acquired: a healthy relation towards each other; plans and prospects for life, and what inflund that from the whole may result a due afluence upon our motives and principles of action, as moral and responsible beings. Without attention to these considerations, a man may accumulate a mass of knowledge. which yields him no real advantage; -he may have gone the round of the sciences. commonly so called, while he has made no progress in that higher department, the mowledge of himself.

The great principle of self-government, herefore, consists in calling ourselves to secount, both for what we know, and for what we do, and for the discipline which we exercise over the processes of our minds. It consists in questioning ourselves rigidy, what progress we are making in imporant acquirements, -- what are the subjects which chiefly occupy our attention, -whether these are such as are really of adequate value, or whether, amid undue devotedness to some favourite pursuit, others of higher importance are overlooked and forgotten or whether, under a habit of listless vacuity, and inactivity of mind, we may be allowing the best of our days to creep on, without eager attention to any solid acquirement at all. It consists in question. ng ourselves, in the same manner, what pointions we have formed, and upon what grounds we have formed them, whether they have been received from others with out examining for ourselves, or after a slight and partial examination, directed it may be, by some previously formed prejudice, or whether they have been deduced from a full and fair examination of all the facts which ought to be taken into the inquiry. It consists, finally, in scrutinizing our mental habits, our moral feelings, and our principles of action ; - what are the subjects to which our thoughts are most habitually directed; what the motives which chiefly influence our conduct ;what the great objects which we propose to ourselves in life; what place among these have the principles of selfish indulgence personal distinction, or mere human ap plause ;-and what place have those exalt ed principles which spring from a higher soul. The hardy mariner burst into tears source, and rise to that elevation from and exclaimed, " Stop, stop, don't talk to which they spring, -a spirit of devotedness me so ; it is just as mother talked to me to Him who made us, - and views and feel-

ings which point to an existence beyond the

SELF-INSPECTION. From the above.

In regard to the discipline of the mind, is well as the external conduct, the rule proposed by Bishop Butler is of high efficacy and universal application. It consists in simply asking ourselves, before proceeding to any act, or any course of action, -" is this I am going to do right, or is it wrong,is it good, or is it evil?" This rule is so simple, and so obvious, that most people, probably, think they act upon it; -but this they will find has been done in a very loose and inefficient manner, when they come, in every instance, distinctly to put the question and dictinctly to answer it. The practice of doing so, in every step of life, will grow into a habit of mental discipline, of vital importance to the highest interests of the moral being. It ought to be exercised, not in regard to our actions alone, but also in regard to the processes of the mind,-the direction of the attention, and the regulation of the thoughts. These will be found to be as much under the influence of a voluntary power, as is our external conduct; - and the due and habitual exercise of this power, is, in both cases, of equal and indispensable importance to a sound moral condition.

A leading defect in many characters, and one which lies at the foundation of much continue frivolous to the last, amusing itself and serious imperfection, both intellectual and with trides, or creating for itself figtions of moral, is the want of this habit of self-inspection and self-interrogation. This deficiency upprofitable: The distorted mind may con- is not confined to the listless and vacant watch their closing eyes, and not commit time to the last eagerly pushing some mind, which allows like to glide over it them to your God? Can you labour that favourite dogma, while it is departing far, and frivolities and waking dreams. It may er gold farther from truth: And the viliated be found in those who are intensely and acand corrupted mind may continue to the tively occupied with external things. It may prepare them for that upon which they will dast the slave of its impure and degrading be found alike in the laborious student, who soon enter? You see them growing up apassions. Such is the power and such the lis eager in the pursuit of knowledge,—and round you without hope and without God in result of mental habits; and let us ever in the netive man of the world, who, onbear in mind how such habits are formed. grossed with the affines of the living scene inner, can you refuse to pray, that he who They arise out of individual acts of the mind; which is moving around him, has neglected in a peculiar manner extends the arms of and we have not the means of determining the wondrous scene that is passing within .what number of such acts are necessary for has never cultivated the rigid scrutiar of his forming the habits,—and at what period own intellectual and moral condition. The pare them for his kingdom? these may acquire a mastery, which shall truth, indeed, seems to be, that, after a cerperil the highest interests of the mind. We tain period of life, few have the hardibood count determine how many instances of thus sternly to look within. For, a high defrivolity may constitute the permanently gree of moral courage is required, to free the corrupted mind; or what degree of inatten- disclosure which awaits the mind, when it tion to the diligent culture of the powers is thus turned inwards upon itself; -a diswithin, may be fatal to the best interests of closure, it may be, of the result of years and years that have passed over it in listless muctivity, which yields nothing to reflection but an cultivating, in early life, the imastery of the cupty void, or in the eager pursuit of objects which are seen to be worthless; or in the acquirement of habits which are telt to be destructive to the health of the mind;-the disclosure, it may be, of important deties neglected, and important pursuits overlooked; and the conviction that life is drawing to a dlose; while its great business is yet to bogin. Few have moral courage to meet this disclosure; and when it is met, with an attention in some degree adequate to its supreme interextensive that knowledge may be; for est, the impressions which it yields are enhabits, which seem to claim every faculty and feeling of the mind as theirs by hopeless bondage. Hence the supreme importance of cultivating in early life the habit of looking within; the practice of rigidly questioning ourselves as to what we are, and what we are doing, -- what are our leading pursuits, that the various powers within may observe and what our mental habits; what are our are, over the whole of our moral have the solenor realities of a life which is to come. What I have called the power of mastering the mind, consists, if I may use a strong mode of expression, in compelling it to listen to such a course of interrogation as this, and compelling it to return distinct and definite answers. Each bour that, in early life, is spent in such an exercise, is fraught with results of greater value than all that the world can give. The exercise is gradually confirmed into mental habit; and, under the influence of a power from on high, the consequences are likely to be such as reach beyond the narrow limits of time, and extend

> HINTS TO MOTHERS. Concluded.

into eternal existence.

Look at facts .- What first led the pious and eminently useful John Newton to the knowledge of the truth ! The instructions of his mother, given at the early period of four years, fastened upon his conscience, and led him to a Saviour.

Can you estimate the effect of his labour ? Not till you can compute the use fulness of Buchman and Scott, who were converted by his instrumentality-ull you can see the full blaze of that light which | Have you a mother's feelings, and can you the former carried into the heart of heathen India, and witness the domestic comfort and brightening hopes occasioned by the labours of the latter. Who tright young Timothy, an early labourer in the vineyard of Jesus Christ, the first lessons of religious truth? Who led Samuel, a prophet and a judge in Israel, while he was vet young, to the house of the Lord, and iledicated him to the service of the God of heaven! A praying mother.

Though the seed thus sown in childhood may not spring up and bring forth fruit while under the majornal eye, yet we must not conclude that it is lost. A Clergyman recently met a seaman in the street of a neighbouring city, and pressed upon him the duty of attending to the concerns of his had followed him through all his wander- dren. - Tract published by the Cork Relings, and still the words of her who prayed gious Tract and Book Society.

for him retained their hold on his conscience. The time has come when it is esteemed a greater honour to be the mother of a Brainard or a Martyn, than of a Cresar or a Napoleon. And suppose the mothers of these men, whose characters, though so widely different, are so universally known, should, from their unchanging state, look upon those sons whom they have nourished; what would be the view presented to them? Who would not choose to have given birth to the Christian heroes? It is not for this short state of existence only that you are to train your children. The little group that now cluster around you are destined for immortality. When the world on which they stand shall have passed away, and its pleasures and its honours shall be forgotten, then they whom you have introduced to this state of being will but begin to live. Their characters are now forming for eternity, and you are aiding to form them.

Though you may not design it, though you may quiet yourself, that if you can do them no good, you will not do them injury; yet you exert an influence which is felt, and will be felt when your head is laid in the dust. Let, then, this appeal to a mother's feelings be heard, let it come to your own bosom, and ponder it in your heart.

Do you know the way to a throne of mercy; and can you kneel before it, and forget the children of your love ? Can you they may enjoy the good things of this fleeting world, and not pray that God would the world: though you may be unable to do mercy to those in the morning of life, would take them to his embrace, and pre-

You have seen the hand of disease fasten upon them, and have passed days of anxious toil, and nights of sleepless solicitude, to arrest their mainly; and have cried from a bursting heart, "Oh, spare my child!" You have seen the object of your tenderest affection sinking in the arms of death, and with a heart rent with anguish have said with the nobleman, "Come down ere my child die." And when the last duties of parental affection were performed, and the grave had closed over the child of your bosom, you have perhaps looked back to the time when it was under your care, and mourned that you thought no more of its immortal part, that you prayed no more for its precious soul.

If you have passed through scenes like these; if you have thus felt; then remember those now in life and health, and improve the opportunity now given you.

The time of your exertion is very short. Soon your children will arrive at that period of life when a mother's influence will be very feebly felt, unless it has been carly exerted. Would you find in them a rich source of consolation when your head shall become white with years, and your body be bending to the grave; then you will now commit them to him who can sanctify and save the soul. Should you go down to the grave, and leave these objects of your love in a cold, unfeeling world, what better can you do for them than to secure the friendship of one who sticketh closer than a brother, and whose love is stronger than death? The tender tie which now binds you to them will soon be dissolved; you can not resist the stroke which shall tear them from your bosom. You may have felt the pang-your heart may have been filled with sorrow. Othen, if you ever pray, if your soul ever went out to your Father and your God, in humble petitions; tell him of your children who know him not: when you know what it is to wrestle in secret with the God of Jacob, give him back in faith your children. Then you may hope, through grace, to say, in that other world to which you are going, Lord, here am I, and the children thou hast given me.

Should this little tract fall into the hands of a mother who has never prayed for those to whom she has given life: Prayerless mother ! spare, oh, spare your child; stop where you now are, on the threshold of eternity, and remember, as you gaze on that countenance which smiles in your bosom, that you have never prayed for its soul, which will live for ever. still neglect it ?

Oh! give me poverty, give me pain; leave me friendless and forsaken by the world-but leave me not to the embrace of a prayerless mother-leave not my soul to the care of one who cover raised her weeping eyes to heaven, to implore its blessings on my head.

Are you a mother, and can you close your eyes upon the scenes of earth, and remember that you never raised, even in your silent breathings, the desires of your heart to heaven for a child, perhaps your only darling?

In some lonely hour when the labours of the day are ended, and you have reformed the last net of kindness for your sleeping babes; kneel, if you never have before, kneel, before Him who seeth your heart in that silent hour, and utter one short prayer, one broken petition of penitence, faith, and love to when I was a bay." A mother's counsel the Saviour of sinners, for your dear chil-

Winchester, St. James'-squore, London :-- The Committee cannot proceed to make their Twenty-fourth Annual Report, with-

out expressing their deep regret at the loss experienced by the Waldensian Communi-1y, in common with the Church Universal. by the death of His Grace the late Archhishop of Canterbury. Dr. Howley, when Bishop of London, was the first among the bishops to give sanction to the establishment of this Committee, in the year 1825. He presided at their first Meeting, and continued to promote the cause which they have had in hand, by his pecuniary aid, his influence, and his counsel; and, during his primacy, no measure of any importance was adopted by the Committee, without having been previously submitted to his consideration.

Had the life of the Archbishop been prolonged to the present moment, he would doubtless have participated in the thankful. ness, which the Committee now feel in having to report, that they hope shortly to see the attainment of all the objects, which sion, in all the coolness and delaboration of they had in view when the Committee was first established.

The usefulness of the Hospital at La Tour, and of the Infirmary at Pomaret, to which the funds under their management contribute, has been much advanced by recent make egregious fools of themselves, they improvements. The prospects of the Waldensian Church, both as to the efficiency of the ministers, and the condition of the sacred buildings in which they officiate, have become more and more cheering, and late political events are tending to further amelioration.

The state of the schools is a subject of especial congratulation, inasmuch as the future well-being, not only of the Protestant valleys, but also of the neighbourng require now, are abundantly persuaded that districts, may essentially depend on the impression education is making on the public mind, in preparing it for those great changes which are now in progress. Roman Catholies in the vicinity have expressed a wish to make the Wallensian Schools the models for their own schools, in consequence of the intelligence and good conduct of natives of the Protestant valleys, who have been obliged to migrate beyond their own limits, and settle among them. It is, therefore, a subject of thankful consideration for the Committee, to have been instrumental in promoting the institutions of a community, which have been disciplined, by moral and religious training, for the great experiment of a sudden transition from thraldom to the enjoyment of constitutional liberty.

The Committee have thought it an important duty connected with their trust, to watch over the civil rights of the Woldenses. as far as they have been secured by treaties between the English and Sardinian crowns. With a view to these, they have had occacional communications with the British Government, and have prayed for intervention in behalf of the Waldenses. There is strong reason to believe that the Memorial, signed by the late Archhishop of Canterbury, the Right Rev. the Chairman, and members of this Committee, and addressed to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in 1842, and other representations, since made, have led to communications with the Court of Turin, which have had their due effect in disposing the King of Sardinia to look favourably upon his Protestant subjects.

The Committee entertain a grateful sense of the interest taken by Viscount Palmerston in this cause.

The emancipation of the Waldenses was completed by a Royal Edict last month (February), which placed them on the same footing with the other subjects of his Majesty, King Charles Albert; and as soon as the Protestant population heard of it, they repaired to their churches to offer up public thanks to Almighty God. The first intelligence was received from a Waldensian clergyman, who in a letter written in his own name, and in that of his compatriots, thus expressed the warmest gratitude and loyalty to his Sovereign. Glory to God, and gratitude to Charles Albert. Our emancipation, civil and political, is complete: ofier up your prayers with ours for blessing on Char-

On the day of the proclamation of the new Constitution at Turin (Feb. 27), the people, who defiled before the King, in organized bodies, gave, by acclamation, the first place to 800 Waldenses, as a public expression of their approbation of the event, which restored to them their civil rights, and rendered them eligible to offices of every description; and shouts of 'Evvica i Valdesi,' were heard throughout the whole line of march.

A similar testimony of congretulation was exhibited at Pignerol, where a general illumination hailed Protestant emancipation in the Sardinian dominions.

The summits of the Alps, which overhang the three valleys, were also blazing at night with bonfires, and proclaimed the wellcomed intelligence, in the face of the plains of Piedmont. Such demonstrations show indulgance. The employment of some is the esteem in which the Waldenses are held more easy and natural twen the use of faith, by their fellow-subjects of a different form of in our worship, and when conscience can be creligion, and justify the efforts which have estisfied with the former, the latter will been made in this country, to unhold their cause. It is stated in a letter from Piedmont, dated 4th March, Stint they are a people who can be counted on, for what is loyal and wise, in the present state of affairs. and though they are weak in numbers, their strength is in their principles. It may be, that there will soon be a completely new page in the history of the Waldensian Church and that the Committee may have to consi der, whether the time be at hand for the termination of their duties; but for the present it seems to be advisable for them to retain their management of the Vaudois Fund.

General Beckwith, their well-tried friend (who is still on the spot, to keep a watchful) the mind which is intent upon the spiritual eye on their interests,) concurs in this view A communication received from the Offi- innovations upon the simplicity of Protestant cers of the Table, dated March 10, is to the worship ? Certainly there is need to rementsame effect, and intimates that, under the ber a class of Surptural procepts which new constitution, the College will be likely to though not designed to deprecate the importhave an augmentation in the number of its ance of social worship, call upon its empliati-

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1848.

If those who are eager for changes in the political institutions of countries under the rule of constitutional monarchs are in a state of mind to take warning by frightful example, the history of France since last Tebruary is calculated to deter them from scoking the accomplishment of their wishes by popular outbreaks. If those members of the United States' Congress who rejected Mr. Callioun's advice, and followed up their Ambassador's officious congratulations to the mob-appointed Government in Paris in February, by a message of congratulation from themselves, resolved upon after discusprofessed states namelap, are in the built of subjecting the wisdom of their proceedings: to the test of experience, and are at all open to the conviction that once in a while they must suffer some mortification in real-years upon that not of the ire, now when they look over the accounts of recent occurrences at

We consolves, after having fived under the republican government of the United States, as well as the monarchical which allows us every liberty, we have a right to the best republic [which the United States, with the blat of slovery upon them, no not ensures to the individual citizen no greater share of freedom than what it is possible for him to enjoy in a well regulated constitutional monarchy. But a republic so immature as that which was formed in Paris (we can hardly say in France) three months ago, has every thing to prove yet, on the question whether goin or loss is the result of the King's expulsion; and to the present time the proof furnished is altogether contrary to the pretence set up of un advance in freedom.

We have readily inserted that part of the account on our fourth page which speaks in terms of high admiration of the attempt at staying the course of popular violence in which the Architishing of Paris lost his life. It is viways satisfactory to find those who profess to be ministers of peace, acting in accordance with the character they claim, We regret to find, in the detail furnished by another contemporary, a dying expression of this ecclesiastic's which exhibits the world perversion even of that which, upon outward observation, calls for praise, through the errors in doctrine into which the Church of Rome has fallen. The Archbishop is described as having expressed his hope that the act in which he received his mortal wound would "explore the sins of his episcopate." Here is the very becoming humility which confesses sin, linked together with the presumptuous error that his doing or suffering will be admitted in the way of expiation! How dishonourable to the sacrifice which our Saviour has once offered, sufficient for the sins of the whole world! How perilous to the souls of those who are thus taught to look to their own, instead of depending solely on the merits of Him which reconciles the world unto God!

If the history of France for the last three months does not stay, the madness of those who would wish to hurry on a revolution in the British islands, at all events it is to be hoped that it unites, heart and hand, the vastly preponderning number of those who have moral weight enough in the community to trust in the gradually operating influence of that weight for the attainment of all the reforms really worth having.

Appeal to the Senses in Divine Won mp.—This articles which we copy from English periodicals with respect to the restoration of Popish fittings in Churches, and the description of *chanted prayers* in a Cathedral, seem to indicate a disposition towards Romish usage in the appendages of Divine worship .- The love of such substa tures for devotion, we will not call them aids, is a taste which is ant to grow will soon cease to find a place in our devotions. We would not of course disregard the senses in our Churches and Church-worship; we would have them employed subordinately as aids to faith, but when the appeal to them is ton strong, they become unduly excited, and

their influence paramount.
The growing taste for rich decorations in Church architecture, while allowable within proper limits, and its indulgence a high privilege to the refined and cultivated mind, is not without its dangers. The kindred arts of painting and music are called to lend their aid in giving to the worship of God a character of grandeur and magnificence. Will not worship of God, feel jealous of these

abode 1 "Hith him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit, to revice the spirit of the humble and to revice the heart of the contrile ones." (Isaiah Lvii, 15) -Southern Churchman.

FRANCE. Religious Anniversaries .-A Correspondent of " Evangelical Christendom'? gives a succinct account of the annual Meetings of different religious Societies held at Varis during the month of May last, under unfavourable circumstances, it may be concluded, on account of the state of the public mind, and the grave position in which the country was placed : a tone of more than ordinary seriousness was imparted to the proceedings.

Almost all the Committees were compelled to announce a deficiency in their funds. Recent events had lad to great pecuniary loses on the part of rich persons, and had brown into straitened circum timees those willed to reduce or will gold their contributions. Still, the friends of the Cospel had the compassion and love of their neavenly Father.

The Reviewovs Tract Society haddiscourse of the year. Thereips 28,602%, and expondings 27,017 f.

courses. Its receipts when 191,000 f. and extensions of Pressia be fertilly standing the shartst result from non-live seculification of Pressia be fortilly to shartst result from non-live seculification of Pressia's Professiont Court belonging to shartst result from non-live seculification of Pressia's Professiont Court belonging to the first chart court of its against had been reliated from any many seculification of their chartery of its against had been reliated from any many seculification of their chartery of the first chartery of the firs had been closed, that for masters reduced to a retroyer scale. Some missionary poets Have the their men resonages. The Have the Fouriers Are Secretary to the Fouriers Are Secretary to the Fouriers Are Secretary to the Fouriers of Chesical Secretary to the Fouriers of the Morrison in the Fouriers of the Morrison in the way of the first respensible manietry for the every London, ad her sold the Morting in an encoumining markey, and windonced a co-tribution from the London Society of 6, 400 f. which was received with fively grantfule.

The Society for Evangement Mis. SIONS TO THE HEAVITEN had received 99,-351 f. and expended 135,340 f. The deficiency, by the close of June, was calculated to amount to 52000 f. while at the same time abundant fruit was reaped in the Missionary field by those labourers who had gone torth into the distant portions of the vine. yard. Deep emotions were produced by this statement of circumstances, and a sunscription was opened immediately, which yleided above 5,000 (...

THE FRENCH AND FOREIGN BIBLE Socitiv had received 59,00%, including sales of books, and its expenses had been 62,699f. The number of Scriptures distributed was 6,496 Bibles and 15,746 New Testaments. Eight Bibles in the Arabic language had been sent to the captive African chief Abd-el-Kader and the members of his family in the fortress of Pau.

The PROTESTANT BIBLE Society had circulated 2,205 Biblios, and 4,415 New Testaments; receipts 33,000f, and expenditure 18,000f, but the balance in hand

There is a Society of for the Encourigement of Primary Instruction," another for the Coneral Interests of French Protestantism," one called "The Protestint incalculable good, in deepening the piety Central Society," and "The Evangeheal increasing the large of the Lord's possile. Alliance"—all which held their anniver- a common remark here, even among saries about the same time as those above enumerated. One more completes the list, which is of so peculiar a character that we think it best to give the account in full, as given by the writer whose communication furnishes the above particulars; idding the remark that the last number of the Edinburgh Review contains an interesting and highly favourable article upon the class of limitations to which the following belongs, making special, and highly appropriable mention of the one at Paris. blishments have taken their rise.

by Pastor Vermeil: the objects which it embeaces are various and complicated. There is a Refuge for females of bad character, who are decimas of changing their centse of life; a Refenue (retient) for young girls whose character is undisciplined, and who require to be subected to a rigid surveillance: a Disciplinaire (School of Discipline) for children was madifest vicions inclinations; a Muison de Santé (Hospital) for invalids; Créche (receptacle for infants) for oblidired in arms: an Ourrow (female workshop) for young women, &c. You see that the Deaconesses' Institution contains aimost all kinds of benevolent establishments. It is impossible to enter here into a detail of tueso multilarious operations. It may suffice to say, that Christian piety has produced good Abandoned females results here as alsowhere. Abandoned females have been led to display feelings of repentance and feith; deprayed children have been reclaimed; tomage girls who had been holly brought up, have been induced to enter upon a better course; invalids have been cured; and souls comforted. Admirable power of the Gospet, which has remedies for all human infirmities, and which effectually relieves all our somows!

M. Vermeil read the report upon the special. work of the deaconesses. These pions women may be called the The Protestant Sisters of Charity: only they make no perpetual vows, and do not take the improdent step of engaging to live all their lives in a state of celibacy. I'he deaconesses de vote themselves to the service of hospitals, schools, &c. Similar institutions have been founded in Germany, Switzerland, and even in Russia. M. Vermeil an-nonnced that the Christians of England were seriously contemplating the formation of an es-tablishment of deaconesses. The annual receipts of the house at Paris have been upwards of 50,000 f.

Gramany. — A. Correspondent of "Evangelical Christendom," writing from "The Shores of the Ballic," enumerates several occurrences, connected with the buildings, professors, and students. It also cally to private and solitary communion with political events of this year, but bearing places of disregard for God's The most High dwelleth not in more peculiarly upon religious affairs; and advertisement in a Ewiss paper Gustavus-Adolphus Society has made a Temples made with hands. (Acts, vii. 48) among these he mentions, first the legal public sale for the Lord's day.

From the Twenty-fourth Report of the Vandor's Committee, read at a Meeting held 23rd March, 1818, at the house of the Bishop of Winchester, 81. James?-source London. tendency towards the same end which became manifest in all other parts of Germany :-- he next adduces the re-justatement of Pastor Detroit to his charge of the French Reformed Congregation at Koenigsberg, from which he had been removed on the ground of unsoundness in the faith, by a decree of the Consistorial Court, confirmed by the Minister of Public Worship, last year; a new Minister has been placed at the head of this department since the Berlin revolution, and from him has emanated the order for Mr. Detroit's restoration to his pastoral charge.

The writer proceeds as follows: The third occlesiastical event I have to notice is the published remonstrance to the Berlin cabinet, of four members of the Halle theological faculty, the Rev. Professors Tholack, Muller. Herzog and Hayfeld, against the prescut summoning of the proposed National Lyangelical Synod.

After warning against precipitancy in an atwho lived, previously, in honourable compe-tence; even the most generous were coma time when all the relations of civil society, and with them the very aist principles of law and order are not of joint, the symmoning of ar not lost courage; they were only learning to exclusive trust less in their own efforts, and more in the church to the imminent danger of wides spreading schism, if not incurable division. At the same time Dr. Klee and Paster Thicle (of Silesia) talse their voices, through the organ of tributed more than 60 1000 Tracts in the Etingelical Kirclen Zeitung, (Church-rousse of the year, Lorenes 98,1000 and indignation, of Smil then the candlestick of the Evangelical Church of Prassia be foreibly

unworted in their application to Government, for the addition and library of the societion given by the late Khor Frederic Wijliam the trie

-iw, was have at the same time to equipped with a pub ruled rivitible a lettraresonally composed, and whony in xportenced Parliarebellion by Posen, and a war to Schleswig-Halstein - it is in possible to refuse, a high tri-bute of advarration to the true moral courage, and se I sterificing partiotism, which sustain the present compallors of the Prastica throne, in the entions, dangerous, and it must be all-ed thankless, post, they so magnitudously continue to occupy. But, peoplexing, hardss-ing, and injurious to true, national progress, as are the convulsive throcoin which Germany is now we stling forward to its political regeneration, they may still be looked on with compara- collected and uncollected is 0.051,053. tive tranquility, as the elemental chaos, out of this sum the expenses of many amount have of which order and constitutional freedom may yet emerge.

Tun Canton pu Vavo. Letter from on English Cleary years at Verey, to the Editors of remain upsoid 2035 Not acres. These lands, becomes now astonished and confounded. Europe since I last wrote. And what will be the clear of the country, and this enhancement max? Anids these convulsions, which shake political and civil institutions on every side. If we estimate the average value of the not the political and civil institutions on every side. we have enjoyed the utmost caller, with the sold lands at Jr. od, pet acre they would pro-exception of the religious persecution which duce an aggregate of 2755 333. It is known continues as active as ever in this Canton. It that, as a general rule, the Clerry Reserves is, indeed, as you state in your letter, a grand-consist of the best lands in the Province. To diture 18,000%, but the balance in hand existed was absorbed by the engagements already the scenery yields to winess the servants of the rule, there are doubtless exceptions, and a the entered into for the printing of further supplies of the Sacred Scriptures.

There is a Society for the EncourTake, for instead of crusting them, as they had so the servant of the scenery yields to the country, asked of crusting them, as they had so the servant of the rage; for instead of crushing them, as they had fondly expected, the servants of God are rising in strength, and greatly increasing in number. The persecution has already done incalculable good, in deepening the piety, and a common remark here, even among those who are not friendly to the Free Courch (in the Conton) that it owes its present strength to the opposition it has met with from the Government, if not its continued existence; for the number of persons attached to it from principle was small, and their zerd was not very distinguished. One dear friend of ours, I. Bann, was banished by the Concile d'Etat. about two months since. After he had been in his banishment a few weeks, he was allowed to come back to Vevey, to be tried by the Correctional Tribunal of Police. It was proved on the trial, that the meeting, which was the honourable mention of the one at Paris, ground of the proceeding, was perfectly quiet, though it is in Germany that these esta-that it involved no breach of public peace, and he was acquitted. In his address to the The Descreasing Institution.—This interest-ing institution was founded and is carried on He avowed that it was his intention to go on preaching Christ, for necessity was laid upon him: That his duty to God was higher than that which he owed to man, and that nothing but force could compet him to be silent. The Government appealed from the Communal to the Cantonal tribunal, and he is again to be tried at Laussone. Whilst remaining at home, after his acquittel, a peremptory order was sent from the Concile d'Etat, that he must proceed to Echallens, the place of his banishment, without a moment's delay. But what was very remarkable in the whole proceeding was this. When he first went thither, M Jermont, the pastor, was absent upon urgent osiness, so that M. Bup was just in time to upply his place. There is an interesting Society of Deaconnesses there, established by M. Geiment, and a hospital, over which he presides. He had just returned when M. Baup was ordered to Vevey for his trial. Again, when M. Banp was sent thither the second time, the Concile d'Etat had just laid its hand en M. Germont, so that a person was wanted to supply his place. How wonderfully God can overrule the counsel of his enemies to his

own praise and glory!
The only one in the national Church who had the boldness to testify openly against the iniquity of the Government was Pasteur Monod, of Lausanne (brother to the Monods of Paris), which he did in a noble Christian spirit, by a sermon which he pub-lished, and some letters in a public journal. And about a week ago he was summarily dismissed from his sacred function, without any reason assigned. The Church is considered nothing more than a police establishment, en-tirely under the regulation of the Executive Government, and the removal of M. Monod was a proof of this. I am in favour of the union of Church and State as it exists in England, but decidedly opposed to it as it exists in Switzerland and France, because the union interferes with the free action of religion; and is employed to oppose the truth, and in favour of ungodliness. Since the accession of the present Covernment every effort is made to infidelize the country'; and, as one proof of the plagress of disregard for Gol's laws, I saw an advertisement in a Ewiss poper yesterday of a

CLERGY RESERVES

In the Examiner of the 8th March, we laid pelote our readers some important statistics relating to the Clergy Reserves. We have since obtained a statement showing the actual state of these lands at the end of the year 1817. We here present that important statement, the accuracy of which may be fully relied upon.

CANADA EAST. | CANADA WEST.

Acres sold, amount paid therein, and aremaining mount due up to 31st Deer. 1847.

Statement shewing Statement shewing, quanti-quantity of Clergy tr of Clergy Reserves, Reserves, number of Acres sold, amount paid thereon, and arount remaining due up to the 31st December, 1.817.

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The aggregate amount accraing from sales labready made in both sections of the Province. to be deducted. Under the profligate system that has been pursual, these expenses were exceedingly high. If we deduct for manageinent £151.005*, there will remanged the protends of sites already made Little, 600. -There or 35 an acre. Seven shiftings and six pance nett an acre, may, therefore, or the whole, he considered as a moderate estimate. But if from the £163,233, to be realized from the sale of the unsold lands, we deduct the odd £63,333 as a portion of the expenses of manegenerat, these will remain to be realized, £600,000; which added to the £400,000, the proceeds of lands already sold, will make a total of £1,000,000.

Toronto Examiner.

* Up to the year 1811, about \$23,000 neres. trout one form of the whole, had been soin, and he expense of management was about a 15 (22). Since 1944 their have been sold about a nation of over 1 and, supposing the expense of management ance 1844, to have being the same proportion to be sales, as it did previous to that period, the whole expense of management would be £180.030. so that the vice we have set down for manage nent is too little by about £35,000.

Kingston, St. James' Church Parson. age, Streatsville.—The solemnity of laying the corner-stone of a building for this purpose was performed on the 11th instant. From the particulars contained in the Chronicle & News we learn that the Rev. Mr. Givins Rector of Napance, with the Rev. R. V. Ro. gers, Minister of St. James' Church, engages in the religious exercises connected with it; His Honor Judge Kirkpatrick read the statement inscribed on the scroll which was to be deposited under the stone; and the stone was laid by the Hon. John Macaulay, the donor of the site on which the parsonage is to be erected, as well as that on which the Church stands. An address was presented to the Hon. Centleman, by the Minister of St. James', in his own name and those of the Churchwardens, thanking him for his kind liberality towards this Church and par-

BISHOPRIC OF CORK. The Times sars that the Rev. Dr. J. Wilson, Precentor of the Collegiate and Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, will be raised to this see.

RESISTANCE TO A CONGE D'ELIRE.-The following conversation which took place in the House of Lords on the 22nd of June, reported in the London Times, will show the provision by which it is now intended to meet the possible case of a Dean and Chapter's refusing to elect the Clergyman nominated by the Crown to a Bishopric, as was threatened on the late occasion when the see of Hereford had to be filled:

The Earl of Powis said he wished to call their lordships, attention to a very important provision in this bill. Among the classes relating to offences against the Queen's person, not amounting to high treason, there was one providing that any dean or chapter who should refuse the election as bishop of a person named in a

letter missive, or any bishop or archbishop who should refuse to proceed, in a certain number of days, to the consecration of such person, should be guilty of an offence under that bill, and should be punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceed. ing three years, or by fine, arbitrary and unlimited, or by both. He considered that, if a person holding ecclesiastical dig-nity felt it his duty, under certain circum. stances (which they would easily conceive might arise, as such instances had occurred,) to refuse election or consecration to any individual who might be appointed to the office of Bishop, such a person should not be stigmatized as an offender against! the Queen's person, or classed with Chartists. He thought the interests of the church required that this subject should bo carefully considered, and with a seriousness consistent with the importance of the

Lord BROUGHAM rejoiced to see the earnestness and zeal with which the noble earl had taken up this subject; but he neight be allowed to observe that zeal was more valuable when it was accompanied by knowledge than when it was dissociated from it. Now, as the law at present stood, any dean and chapter, or bishop, acting as the noble lord had described, were liable to what was ternied in law the penalties of provenuire,-to forfeiture of lands and tenements, goods and chattels, and to imprisonment during life. But the purpose of his (Lord Brougham's) bill was to abolish presumire in this case altogether. and to diminish the punishment to imprisomment for three years. He, however, thought, that as the Crown appointed the tishop, it would be much better that the Crown should do it in form as well as in substance.

Lord DENMAN said that the proposed dieration was very favourable to deans and chapters, and other ecclesiastical persons, who might under the present law incur the penalties of pramunire; but he that say that he hoped this would be taken but of the criminal code altogether, and that the power of appointing bishops and he vested directly in the Crown.

The Earl of Ellenburgugh observed. that he thought the Crown were to appoint directly, jet the aichbishop must conse-erate, and then the difficulty, which it was suggested might be avoided by the direct minimation of the bishop by the Crown, might arise.

Lord Danman was understood to say that that partook more of the nature of a dumisterral act. The bill was then read a second time;

and, a select committee being nominated, the bill was referred to it for consideration. The Poronto " Church," in a supplement to

its 11th volume, dated the 14th instant, coutains the following

" Universal Notice.-We are directed to state that at a Merring of the Stockholders of the Dieceson Peess, held in this City on Thursday, the 6th July, instant, and following day, it was resolved that the said Stockholders should cense to undertake, as such, the fature menagement and printing of this Journal; as it was deemed advisable, on the various grounds which presented themselves to the Stockholders present, to wind up the affairs of their as-

As the arrangements which are under cons detation will require that the printing department and other financial business will page from the Stockholders of the Press to other hands, it may be found convenient to suspend the publication of this Journal until such can be completed, -- which it is believed, will not be onger than the Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders to be held on the 25th instant."

The Treasurer of the NATIONAL SCHOOL gratefully acknowledges to have received £28, 24, 6., proceeds of the sermon preach. ed at the Cathedral on Sunday, the 9th inst.

To Connespondents .- Received Mg. Cr. from Halifax ;-C. Y ;-J. D, and replied.

PAYMENTS BEGEIVED .- Rev. I. Hellmuth, No. 209 to 260; Rev. John Kemp, No. 157 to 231; Mis. John Racey, No. 209 to 260; Rev. A. T. Whitten, No. 209 to 260; Rev. Dr. C'Meara, No. 191 to 242.
Messrs. M. G. Mountain, No. 157 to 208;

J. Worthington, No. 209 to 260; Ths. W. Marsh, No. 209 to 260; Thos. Support, No. 225 to 276; J. D. Finch, No. 225 to 276; J. Vannostrand, No. 225 to 276.

Local and Political Entelligente

The letters by the Niagara mail steamer were received in town early on Saturday; the newspapers on Monday morning. The previous arrival having announced the commencement of a conflict at Paris, attention is naturally first directed to the detail and the issue of this occurrence. We have placed an account of it, as far as the cossation of open hostilities, on our fourth page. Unfortunately, it is not at all likely that the source of the evil is dried up; though, therefore, parties were not in the conflict of brute force, tranquillity cannot be said to have been restored. We collect some further articles of intelligence from the European Times and other papers, but first turn with devout gratifude o the more satisfactory scene which presents itself in our mother-country, where tranquillity is preserved by the attachment of men of all parties to the institutions under which every individual's liberty is practically as well secured as in any country under heaven. and which are constantly in a course of penceful amelioration to the utmost axient that can be shown to be safe in generalizand, just towards all parties. There is ahundance of room for improvement; but it is far inore likely to be introduced through means which address themselves to men's hearts and indorstandings than it would be through terror and coercion.

and coercion.
Consols c per cent left off at 83, to 844.
Flour Best Western Canal and Richmond 28, to 28, 6d. Canadian fine 27s. to 28, superfine 23s. to 28s. 6d. Indian Corn white 30s. fine 23s. to 28s. 6d. Indian Corn white to 32s, yellow 32s, to 34s. Indian Moul 12s. Gil, to 14s, per barrel.

Her Majesty's Ministers do not by inty

means seem so strong as to promise them contin office, if there were a leader to condoct with victur an opposition against them. Ak it is they are beholden to Sir Robert Peci's success in various measures which would never be carried if he were to lead un opposition, and it certainly does not seem that change of ministry at the present time would bring about the formation of a Government that could promise any more stability than the one

now in power.

The affairs of the West Indies have come largely under discussion in debating a measure respecting the sugar duties, which remains incomplete, though its passage seems to be subject to no doubt, after what has passed.

THE CUNAND STRAMERS.—The Royal Mail Steam Ship Ningara, Captain Ryrie, arrived in the Mersey at an early hour on Sunday morning. The Ningara has made the shortest passage from the Westward on record, having accomplished the run from Boston to Livery oul short space of ten days and ten h The Steam Ship America, Captain Judhins, arrived at Boston on the 12th, after an extraordinary run from Liverpool of only ten days eight hours, including the usual detention at Halifax .- London Times.

The United Service Gazette states, that it is The United Service Gazette states, toacters in contemplation to discontinue immediately the blue frock coats worn by muitary officers in undress, and to substitute a shell jacket, which, with the white sword belt, is to be used which, with the white sword belt, is to be used to substitute a shell jacket, with M. Camphanson at the head, has resigned, it was found impossible to conduct the state of the same and the same at the head, has resigned. It was found impossible to conduct the same at the same at the head, has resigned.

The preparations for Her Majesty's visit to

cannot jong held together. Mr. John O'Conmell has addressed one of his ponderons letters, of formation.

full of a dreary waste of words, to the liest people, in which he amounteen his withdrawal but winerever dis older appears in the Sclavoni-toops in the himself distribution of rather, as he himself distribution to the control of the insurance of th covers in the postscript, whis refusal to join the new League. The homogeniteman trasts still to labour for Ireland, as a manber of Parliament, and in Ireland, as a manber of Parliament, and in Ireland, as a manber of Parliament, and in Ireland why writing, where the precluded from speaking. On the other hand, the Coalederates are legiming an few the league, of at any rate to make it profit to with the O'Coanell party in full revolty and accordingly, the strength of the two patters fluctuates at every successive meeting of the Prench Republic. In Nipus the states of slegge is over, and every thing quiet.

The Spain the francial crises continues, and threatens results far more serious treatment of the profit of slegge is over, and every thing quiet. place in Paris, in a vain attempt to overthrow charges preferred against him more absurd and the Republic and all Government, may find to untenable. bring together all parties who have any prooperate in order to strengthen the fronting the Executive. There cannot be a doubt that at

suspended the regular course of business, and latterly, the time of the Assembly was entirely devoted to receiving intelligence of the state of the city from time to time, and acting as circumstances required. Several decrees and proclamations were passed, bearing principally principally on passing events. It was evident, however, that a party existed amongst the deputies who sympathised with the insurgents.

On the 25th alt. General Lebreton, in a very

warm speech, charged the "eminent men'2 of the Assembly with culpable silence in the present state of affairs, and plainly told them that the investigation of the committee would tell seriously against some of them. The feeling of the Assembly is very strong against the ultra democratic section, who are looked upon as accomplices of the insurgents. The thanks of the Assembly were voted to General Cavaigarmy, the national guard, and guard mobile should be included in this vote, which was agreed to. The General restored to the Assembly the power entrusted to him. M. Mattin (du Strasbourg) then proposed the following decree:—"The Assembly confers the execu-tive power on General Cavaignac, with the ters, with authority to appoint the cabinet."

of President of the Council of Minis-The following Ministry have been appoint-Gineral Cavaignac l'resident. BethmontJustice. Bedeau Foreign Affairs. Senard Home Department.

Lamoricière War. Bastide Marine. Finance. moRecurt. Public Works.

The National Assembly had to elect a Presidentain the place of Al. Senard, and Al. Dufaure had been started as the candidate of

the moderate party;

Alpha commission of inquiry into the conspi-tacy, and its connexion with that of the 15th nhy lenkloneto these this events, and also, the were ordered for their service. The Cologne result of such inquities as they may be enabled Gazoffe will not, however, youth for the train of these statements.

M. Marie, late member of the Executive Government, was elected President of the Assembly.—There was a strong feeling in favour of appointing General Cavaignac Dictator, under the title of President of the Republic. Rumonts were plentiful, of suspicious against some of the leading men in the country, of having secretly instigated the insurrection, More than 30,000 stand of arms had already been seized from the insurgents, and lodged in the Fort of Vincennes.—The state of Paris was melancholy; reports of assassinations and poisoning were numerous; and the insurgents, though overcome, were not by any means considered as subdued. No feeling of security,

therefore, could exist.

We extract from the European Times the following abstract of continental intelligence.

The events which have happened in Paris have cast into the shade almost all our other continental intelligence.

The Ring of the Belgians opened his Par-Bennent on the 26th alt. The speech contained assurances of economy and retrenchment.

In Denmark and the Duchies affairs have not materially changed. The Danes are en-trenching themselves between Hadersleben

on all occasions on which the present frock coat the public basiness satisfactorily, so they is now worn. The preparations for Her Majesty's visit to Russian Invasion has been institled into the Ireland are spoken of with increased confi- minds of the people of Berlin, and the Kurg Ireland are spoken of with increased confidence. Accounts of a return of peace and quietness in that country encourage the hope that nothing will occur to prevent the accountry that nothing will occur to prevent the accountry dishment of that purpose; yet there appears a disposition in some misguided men to musue the same course which has competed disverting the feature appears, the first involve the aid of the law in the case of Mitcheth. The first Felon's has more if not not passed the fruities, and at prevent the notice of the lish Felon's has more if not not passed the fruities, and at prevent the Editor of the United Fishmen has been consigned to captivity in a distant has been consigned to captivity in a distant has been consigned to captivity in a distant had. Here peeting the projected union of Indianan, we present the projected union of Indianan a spirt into party sections and days consigned to captivity in a distant land. Rest terested in the preservation of enter, only pecting the projected union of fridamen, we only in a spirit into pathy sections and dogquete the following from the European U to a from S in the true German momen?" We will be very plain, that if the Longue of the special not be suppresed if the traces were to should not be emprised if the times were to Old and Young Irelanders should be eventually in arch from the country up in Berick and port established, which is still randounded, that it down the mob. At present, however, this prifret is derided. A new Ministry is in progress

Committees. Whilst these disputes are tent and threatens results for more serious treating, the Government pressures a disputed atti-tude, and passes annoticed the radial attacks. Carlist his prognous, and changes of Ministry. made upon its authority. In what way it will "The relational papers relative to Smith Bullend, it is most difficult to anticipate. The laver, published by the Spanish Ministers, frightful efficient of blood which has taken instead at implicating him, e dy make the

ogn, a Sommard, whose reduction in the control of the most initial revenity tied to so of district the talents, moderal, after the years some of the control any rational plan of effective amendation for the social evidence from the social evident literature interests to sale from the present interests and evident from the social evident from the social evident present in the social evidence in the social e Republic, cannot of itself southe peace, orange, and prosperite. Wit have before as an agent and prosperite. Wit have before as an agent as the convented into an amount of problems we exceed the first of the see Ireland problems with a distribution of the self-through the fights of free citizens, we should be seen a termination of this mischigues and connecting, where the rights of free citizens, we should be sover a glad to see a termination of this mischigues.

Austria. The Waster Zelling, of the 201 out, states that Baron Declared artised at wolth. Archidake John was to errive on the 23rd, and at once other upon the daties of his temporary regency by opening the Constituent Diel. This duty, it was stated in our last parper, had been delegated by the Emperor to the Arch une Francis Charles, but in imperial proclamation was issued in which he expresses his regret that in the delicate condition of his imperial Mejesty's health he is desirous to retain his brother Francis Charles near his person; and that, with the advice and acquiescence of

Archduke John, to open the Dist in his stead. -Disturbances in Sant-Alternian. --Accounts from the Duchy of Saxe-Aftenburg, state that on the 19th ult, the capital was in a complete state of insurrection, not less than sixteen barricades being erected in it. The disturbances broke out in consequence of the Government having taken measures to arrest three popular members of the Diet, on the charge of exciting discontent. The palace of the dake was filled with soldiers, but no collision took place, and the duke is stated to have ultimately acceded to the popular demands; amongst which were the immediate dismissal of the Ministry, the appointment of a liberal one, including Von Braun and Pierer; the dismissal of their troops, a complete annesty, and the opening of the Diet on the 21st uit. 8900 peasants had arrived on the night of the 18th, in order to assist the townspeople. Should the duke continue obstinate, a sangui-

his ministers, he has nominated his uncle, the

nary struggle may be expected. DEATH OF THE DURE OF HESSE.—The Grand Duke of Hesse, Lewis II., died at Darmstadt, on the 16th of June, of an apoptectic attack. He was in the 71st year of his age, and succeeded his lather April 6, 1830. His death will produce no political effects, as he had on the bili of March last appointed his son Lowie Co-Regant, and had taken no part since

in public life. Russia, --- Great apprehensions as to the intentions of the Emperor are entertained by the whole of the Garman press. The Cologne Ga-May, sils in permanence, adjourning only for icalle, of the 27th, ult., states, that there can short intervals during the day. It has address—be no doubt of the fact, that the movements of ed'a cilcular to the law officers of the Republic the Russian army are directed against Prussia, throughout France, requiring them to send with sand that within a few days they will cross the disc ultimest expedition the felegraphic des-frontier. An officer at Kallsch preferents that within the few that they require the decimants the few that they require the second of the contents that they that they require the second of the contents the second of the contents that they are not the contents the second of the contents the contents the second of the contents the second of the contents the second of the contents the contents the contents the second of the contents the contents the second of the contents the second of the contents the second which that they receive; the documents the kinepeor will shortly acres at the which they have in their hands, and, in a that the troops were to match into Prussia or wild highlight high hands which has the 27th, alle, and that 140 transport was observed.

lof these state wents,

Pontugat .- We have advices from Lisbon to the 19th, ult. All remains quiet there; all dommerce is stagment, and every thing in a commerce is stagnant, and every thing in a state of collapse; but revolutionary thoughts and feelings are at work, and from the visits of police agents to private houses in a domiciliary way, us well as the many arrests of parties known to be hostile to the Status quo Government (seven of these on the 18th), all would seem to indicate that the city is on the eve of

a political corthquake.
The latest news from Europe was received rester lay in the shape of the New York doorual's of Commerce intelligence by express and telegraph to Liverpool on the 1st instant.

6 It is rumoured in London that the Queen has come to a determination of giving up a portion or the royal allowance, and that is petition to that effect will be shortly had be-

fore the House of Commun.

If It was also reported in the vicinity of the Home office, that additional government reporters were about to start for Dublin, with the view of bringing to condiga punishment all who would dare to violate the crown and giv-

enument security bill.

6 Paris is quiet. The new government gives satisfaction. The new minister of finance completely disapproves of the plans of his prederessor. More mirests are daily taking place. 1500 were confined in one prison, and it is said that typhus, of the worst kind, is breaking out among them."

Important room Mexico .-- Myless from Vera-Criz to the 25th altino, and from the capital to the 22nd, have been received the New-Ocleans. On the 15th, Pateles took New-Orleans. On the 15th, Paredes took passession of the city of Gran grada with some All timen. The zandson wont over to him after a slow of resistance, and he immediately disolved the State Congress and deposed the governor. The motives of Paredes are explained in a plan' probably defaulta; in this ma-infesto, the present government of Mexico is denounced for selling more than half the terrilong to the United States, and is across lofthe viliat treachery and baseness. The people are leveted to take up arms against the Ameri-

As soon as intelligence was received of the capting of Guantjants, the government took prompt measures to quall the insurrection.

Turney serew-probabler ships Officer and Falca, intented to convey H. M. Molabe-twent Habiter and Newfoundhad, and Habiter and the marin, have been advertised to leave the Clyde for this Part, the funer on or about the life Lidy, and the later about the life, Lidy, and the later about the 10th August, A food sieg, the Kestera, is to be deserted next spring. These yessels are of anat 3.70 tons Emigrants. - The unliber of emigrants ar-June, unmants to 3,238. Of these, 200 landed at outports, the temperter at St. John. The willes were 1.590, femeles, 1.575. The deaths dien. The deaths on Particle Pland to the stands of the dien. The deaths on Particle it Island to the head E. - The Princess Boyat, then Cirk, arrived at Strand on the arthurst at, with 119 passengers, at well and clean. Tour other vessels, but in a progette of 165 passengers, are now on the very regard the destinante.

ARRIVALOR TER NEW AUMRAE.-Ilis Exceleses start Dualoudit, Communder-Angestal exists treatment were proposed, seat proposed to the first seat of the firs n-Gleet on the North American and West ladin Stations, preised on Theslay prorains after a presence of five days, from Beringla. -Halping Weekly Herend, July 8.

Her Majesty's elements Chronier, Copt glad to see a fermination of this inigenia coils and content of the inigenia coil in the initial coil in the initial coil in the initial initial initial coil in the i Cowell, arrayalement harbour caste on Well-nestry attention, Living on board HS Deedmasers, arrived provincity in the steamer Magnet. The barracks and hessitals were laspected the same day, and the following day (vesterday) the froms in Gardson; ofter which Importance. It is understood that His Excellency's tour will occupy several weeks, and that, probably, he will return to Tomato in the middle of August, when he will proceed north us far as Ponetauguishene, and also visit the Niagara frontier previous to his returning to Montreal. The Cherokee will leave for Kingstor to-day. Captain Fowell returns to England next week; leaving Lieutenant Divis, R. N., in command of the Cherekee; while the command of the Lakes will devolve upor Lieut. Harper, of the Minos, as the senior The Minos is in communission on Lake Erie .- Toronto Calonist.

> MONTREAL PROVIDENT AND SAVING! BANK -We regret to find that the Directors of this institution have found it necessary to resolve upon the course pointed out in the following Advertisement published by them, dated last Saturday:

> " The Directors of the PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK cherished the hope that their endeavour to pay all demands made by the Depositors since the 30th ultimo, would have allayed the pasic which unhappily occurred; but they regret to find, from the large daily demands made at the Counter, and from the increasing amount of Notices of the withdrawal of Deposits at the expiration of ten days, that the Bink's most easily convertible securities will be insufficient to meet the pressure which is still continued, without the

> prospect of any lamediate diminution.
>
> Shortly after the last Public Meeting, the Directors thought it prudent to advise with the Committee of Depositors, and also with the Cashiers of the Chartered Banks, as to the course which should be adopted by them. It was re-solved that the Bank should continue to pay all demands as they were presented, in the hope that such a plan would speedily and effectually testore public confidence. Very many of the original natices of withdrawal overe not acted up-

sacrifice which would be entailed by forcing their securities at once on the mar-

ket.
"The Directors purpose to pay 20 per cent on the amount of all Deposits now in the Bank, in the following manner: On sums of £50 and under, on and after this lay, the 15th July.

On sums of £100 and under, on and after the 25th July. On sums of £200 and under, on and after the

4th August. On suins of £300 and under, on and after the Elth August. On sums of £300 and all over, on and after

the 24th August. ... The smaller Depositors, being the most nu-

metons, are to be paid off first in order.

All Deposits made state the commencement of the run on the Bank, as well as such as hereafter may be made, will be kept apart from the General Deposits, and be paid in faction demand. ... The Directors have given their nuwearful

iffention to the affairs of the Brak, in the hope of heing able to restore it to public confidence, but they deeply regret without success. They cannot close this notification without repeating their formerly expressed opinion, that but for the severe and continued pressure on the Institution, there was nothing in its position to prevent its being carried on with perfect safety and advantage to the public."

Meanur .- Yesterday morning, a few minotes after six o'clock, a Private of the 19th Regiment, quartered in the Ourbes Cate Buracks, shot a Corporal of the same Corps, unfor circumstances which as detailed on the Inquest, leave as from to doubt but that the clime was wriful and premeditated. It appears that a little after the sounding of the reverile in the morning, at a few minutes after five o'clock, a Lance-Corporal of the Reginent, named Atkinson, observed some wet near the hed of private Jones; he awake him and called his attention to it, when an altereation took place between them, and consequently Corporal Edzgerald, who overheard the disreport his conduct to the offiser, Mr. Philips. Here the uffair eaded, but some time after that, about an hour, the inmates of the roces were startfell at the report of a masket, and running up, save Jones standing with his firelock stilling the present, the muzzle recking with smoke, and Pitzgerald lying on the flare, a few feet from him on his face. Jones we immediately soized by some of the men, when he exclaimed, a Ah! I have hit you then, have 12" or words to that effect. He was, of course restantly marched to the Guard House, where the was handfulled and placed in a cell, and information given to the authorities of the Regiment, as also to the Coroner .- Montreal Courter.

The coroner's dury returned a verdict of

Wilful Murder, T. Drummond Esq., Solicitor Fraction, L. T. Drummond Esq., Solicitor Fractions on Tuesday of General for Choida East, was, on Thesday of last week, re-elected without opposition, to represent the County of Shefford in the Provincial Parliament...

PAPER Money - We understand that the Government are about to Issue dependeres in amounts of five pounds and two pounds too stollings each, payable one year after date, with interest. We have seen a specimen of these debendures, which have been beautifully engraved by Messis Raydon, Wright, Hardi & Edson, of New York, and are in aggerance like the petes of the chartered Banks. In orde to give currency to teis paper, it will be received in payment of all public does; and as fixely to fall below just. Meantline, it will be must describe mode of investing small sa vines, as the rate of interest is bigner than co milly be obtained for small suris. It is not intended, we understand, to allow any intereson the describites until they arrive at maturity, If they are presented at the Castom-Floures, they will be received, as other bank notes, at value on their face, without interest .-

Martical Plat. This is a most important appoundement, and set to be treated lightly and without consider a Thus for the first film nubusneed in the Coveriment; lab createn a good deal of ex-Correct amongst the Bonk Directors and other Capardists in the city's public opinion is much divided by the subject, as to whether the measure will be for the beheld of the country of

Quarte Miveos Cottonsv.-The anwall Conseal Marchage of Signicholders took days on the 4-th alleger Table remort there ald before them detailed past operations and present prespects which are very favourano, the success of the Company being "now happily placed beyond all doubt. The report was received and adopted, thanks were voted to several gentlemen who had condered executial services to the Company (W. Mescalie, G. B. Hall, and J. Bonner, Esque, and on a ballot to elect one new Threeter in the place of Mr. Bonner who retired by lot, and one more to make up the number to six as required by Act of Parliament, John Bonner, and G. B. Hall, Esqrs., were found to have the greatest number of votes, and therefore to be duly elected.

THE " LAST SEAL "- Yesterday, whilst liree of our citizens were on their return homewards in a tout from bothing in the no midering waters of the St. Charles, they alsserved a slight updatation on the surface of the tiver opposite Janes' booms. They soon par-ceived that it was a stray seal, and like true spottsmen country upon the scent, they immediately a surrounded? the intruder, and driving him into shallow water, a tember blow on the nose soon scaled his fate. After the capture and coup de graze it was ascertained to weigh 2 cwt. and measure five feet in length. It now lies at Mr. McLood's brewery in St. Roch's .- Friday's Mercury.

A Finn broke out yesterday morning, about S o'clock, in a wooden house owned and ocner of Queen and St. Anne streets, in rear of Mr. Nesbitt's ship yard, in that small portion of St. Roch's which escaped the memorable fire of the 28th May, 1845. It commenced in the garret, to which it is supposed to have been communicated in consequence of some defeet in the chimney, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. By the prompt and zeatons efforts of the neighbours and of some of the firemen, who judged down a hangand between it and the adjoining house, the fire was prevented from extending any farther. Saturday's Mercury.

II. M. S. Resistance, with the 79th Regi-ment on board, sailed from Gibreltur, for Ca-nada, June 14.

A serious riot took place in Champlain Street A serious not took place in Champlain Street KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., gind natices of withdrawal were not seried upgind natices of withdrawal were not seried upon Manday night, anisong from an intempt at
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timese coral ostances, the Develors, acting with the resistance which was oblested, the aid of a lashuar, which he will make up in this usual
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have foreign to press their designate, to detook appearing to press the designate of the police. The
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The condition of the coral ost

Gaosse Iste. Quarantine Station .- Total sick, last Saturday, 80, of which number only one of Typhus fever; 28 had been discharged during the week, 6 had died, 4 new cases admitted.

FIRST ARRIVAL AT QUEBEC FROM THE FAR WEST!
About 2 o'clock this afternoon, the steamer Free Trader arrived at this port from Michigan city, at the head of Lake Michigan, with cargo of 6,434 bushels of Indian Corn for 11. J. Nord & Co. The Free Trader is the first vessel direct from the Far West to Queber; she has made a very fair voyage. She left Michigan on Friday the 7th instant making the voyage-2,360 miles-in 11 days. Tuesday's Mercury.

THATH:
At Sillery, Tuesday modding, Mrs. Henry rather train, of a soa.
The with June, at Woodnesherough, Kent, the Lady of the Rev. Hunny Horman, of a daugh-

MARRIED.

Last Thursday, by the Rey. John Torrance, Mr. W. Thom. Teacher, to Anna. eld.st daughter of Mr. Thomas Satyru. Point Ley. At Cobourg, on the 10th inst., by the Ven, the Archaba, con of York, J. W. R. Beck, of Cobourg, to Grondrexa, second daughter of the Hom.G. Statemen.

BIED.

Yesterday absenced in 19th inst., Denother Asse, dangher of Mr. C. Postun, junt, agod 3 mouth and 28 days. At Manneal, on the 19th metant, aged 47 years. Manneal Anatis, wife of David Hardsside,

FOST-OFFRIE MOTICE. to Halifer) will be closed at the Custice For - Office, THURSDAY, the 27th of JULY.

PAID AND UNPAID latters will be received STIVEN wishes, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M Pearst) files, Quelac, 21st June, 1818.

PREIGHT FOR HALIFAX.

risions. Sec., for Halifax, if applied for imme-J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

Can accommodate a few passengers comfort-

18th July, 1818.

ST. MAURICE TRON WORKS. THE UNDERSIGNED having been ap pointed AGENTS for the above named NORKS, have now on hand for sale a General Assortment of these well known WARES, consisting of :- Single and Double Stoves,

Cooking Parlour, and Office Sloves, Camp-ovens, Coolers, Holloware, and other Castings. Plough Moulds, and Bar Iron.

CASTINGS. C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street. Quebec, Isth July 1849.

FOR SALE.

FEW TONS LIGNUM VITE, of supe-FEM 1000, rior quality.

Superior Blobasses, in Puncheons & Tierces. Mascovado Sugar, Hhds, and Barrels. Very Fine Honey,

Jamuica Rum and Green Coffee, Arrowson in Tine.

J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 13th July, 1813.

TTME BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE Com-eany having reduced their rate of Pie-manns, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

R. PENISTON. India Wharf. October, 1816.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY ant 20

Church Society, AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, TRACTS, are on SALE.

YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, the line a few leisure-hours, would be go to devote them to the instruction of pupils. Impairs at the Publ sher's. Queber, Sta Jone, 1948.

Montreal, May 26, 1848.

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES. USF torcived, per "HELEN" from Long doe, a small Lot of the above CELE-BRATED CANDLES, and for a loby

M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, 7th Jone, 18:8-REED & MEARINS.

Cabinet Alakers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

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

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

ITHE Subscriber begs to thank the Mi-litary and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very, liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronageneric of la. The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

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

C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 21th May, 1848.

ANTED, by a young person of respec-GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to nake herself useful in any way. Respectable Application to be made at the office of this

Quebec, 1st June, 1848.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having leased one-half of that large and extensive LUMBERING ESTABLISHMENT, known as HIEFRIA OVE, is prepared to make advances on Timber, Deals and Stayes placed therein for sale.
FRANCIS BOWEN, BROKER.

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

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Watablished 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT.

EURTON & SADLEIR, Solicitors. THYSICIANS:

G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON. TATHIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance tros Lives and transact any usiness dependent upon the value or duraionof Human Life; to grant or purchase Annotties or Reversions of all kinds, as also

Survivoiships and Endowments.
In addition to the various advantages offer-TABLE fine coppored Bark

A COUNTESS OF BUP

HAM, Millian, Master, 170

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VACATION JOURNEY from Ulm to Augsburg, in 1841. Continued.

The omnibus, which started with only four or five passengers, became full, true to its name which signifies that it is intended for ALL, provided they pay the fare. A mixed company it was: peasant, cook, horse-dealer, collegian, miller, merchant, major, trumpeter, attorney; and others who did not proclaim their rank in society. Conversation had to be carried on by bawling and screaming, to overcome the rattling and rumbling of the long box on wheels which enclosed us. It seemed strange enough to me, at first, to find myself in company with persons from whom, in other circumstances, I would have kept my distance; but during the journey, I discovered that rank and education do not always ensure the best manners. The major and the merchant were men who had seen good society, but both of them used profine language. The peasant and the miller had only moved in the lower walks of life, but they made a good many sensible remarks with perfect

propriety of expression.

Our road led through the small town of Gunzburg, which, as early as the days of the Roman occupation of this territory under the name of Findelicia, was known as Guntia; in later times it acquired some importance as the capital of the margraviate of Burgan, whence it can still boast of a palace for the accommodation of the Emperor of Germany to whom it belonged. It contains only about four thousand inhabitants now, and is of no great note, but has its schools, from the alphabet-classes up to a Gymnasium, that is a Grammar School at which boys are prepared to enter College.

At Gunzburg, the road turns aside from the Danube, and it leads over a region celebrated in the history of fierce warfare. The village of Blenheim is not far off, where the Duke of Marlborough, at the head of the English, and Prince Eugene, commanding the allied forces, won a decisive victory over the French army under Marshal Tallard, in the year 1704. If men were as valuant for the truth of God as they are for earliely glory and distinction among men, we should hear more of triumphs over superstation, unbelief, hardness of heart, and viciousness

And, thanks he to God, the river Danube might testify of the valour of Christian missionaries, even as of the prowess of military heroes, if it had a tongue to speak. And whereas the din of battle and the conqueror's triumph have called forth the wailings of widows and orphans, the citizen's groan, and the husbandman's lamentation; the conquering march of Christianity has made glad the wilderness and the solitary place; the desert blossoms and rejoices with joy and singing.

When the Romans sent their legions to conquer the Germans, it was not their design to carry to them the Christian faith but God so ordered it that, from the dominions of Rome, missionaries went to those parts of Germany which the Roman conquests had opened; and before three centuries had elapsed, we read of martyrs in this part of Germany, and the number of believ-

ers was multiplying.
The worship of idols at last fell prostrate before the spreading light of the Gospel: I wish I could say that it never was restored. But in course of time, men changed the pure doctrine of the Gospel into an occasion for setting up images, and they are bowing down again to the work of their own hands Yet, scattered here and there is the Saviour's little flock; and the Scriptures are open before thousands; and souls are feeding upon God's word in retirement, even where the public preaching in the churches puts man's

invention instead of heaven'v truth. The omnibus rolls finely along, and there is no time to be lost, for we have some passengers who intend to be at the rail-way station, in Augsburg, in time to set out at once for Munich and take their supper there, before they retire to rest for the night. The driver also seems to be in good earnest about it, for he will have to take care of his horses, after he gets in, and he wishes to spend a pleasant evening yet with his companions or family. So then he urges his horses on with a good will; but just as we are all rejoicing at our rapid progress, one of the hind wheels of our omnibus comes off the rear part of the vehicle ploughs deep into the sandy road, and we are suddenly brought to a stand. Now, oh, what a change in the faces and tempers of those passengers who are bound to Munich! But ugly faces and ill tempers never yet lifted a carriage out of the mud: so our driver, who is a prompt and resolute man, calls upon every one who feels delay a grievous thing, to put his shoulder to the wheel:-at least to the place where the wheel has come off. The cook, who has been silently sitting all the time just over the wheel which has parted company, with some gravity observes, that our shoulders might not be in a state to he put to the wheel, if we had been travelling in a high stage-coach, instead of the omnibus which is hung low and does not unset from the accident. This remark restores good humour-the vehicle is raised, the wheel put on, a spare pin put in for the one which has proved treacherous-now take your seats; the horses themselves do not take any pleasure in standing still -off they go in a gallop, and soon we roll over the Augsburg pavement, from its western entrance to the Moor's head tavern at the opposite and, which is the part nearest to the rail-way station.

It is said that Sir Robert Peel, on looking up and down the long and wide Maximilian. Street, exclaimed; "Surely, Augsburg must be the most magnificent city in all Ger. many." If every part of the city were equal to that narrienlar street with its large houses splendid churches, and handsome fountains, his would have judged correctly. But there are some portious of Augsburg which present but a poor appearance compared with it, main street, though none is quite so had as those parts of London where, in the rear of palacos, one meets with those habitations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons court of France, a short distance from Bou-

increased in ornaments and population.

direction, and the merchants in Germany look to the sea-ports, for supplies, rather than to Augsburg which lies far away from the sea, and noteven on the banks of a river, convenient for the transport of goods. The Lech, which waters the city-walls, is so rapid that it allows no navigation against the stream; zoods, therefore, have to be carried to Augiburg by land-conveyance which is expensive; and more are not carried there than what are required for the inhabitants of the city and neighbouring country. Still, the industry and still of the Augsburg merchants have opened to them new sources of wealth? they now earry on a great deal of banking lusiness for various parts of Garmany; advancing money to some, investing the spare funds of others; collecting delets in all parts of Europe, or making remittances by means of bills of exchange. Some manufactures also are carried on there with good success, and a vast number of engravings for popular usesuch as battles, likenesses, landscapes, and so on-are designed and struck off by Augsburg artists, and circulated all over Germany.

But it has greater interest than what arises from all this, in the eyes of him who knows the ristory of the Christian Church. You are aware that the "Augsburg Confession" has its name from this city, where the Diet of the German Empire was assembled in the year 1530, and the Princes who had embraced the reformed faith presented that noble declaration of their faith, purged from Romish corruption, and founded upon the pure word of God, so that Doctor Baier, the Elector of Saxony's Chancellor, after reading it loud and distinctly, sald to the Emperor, in handing the Manuscript to him: "I deliver to your Imperial Majestya contession which shall stand, though the gates of hell were to assail it."

To be continued.

CHRISTIANITY AND INFIDELITY .- To o roung infidel, who scoffed at Christianity on account of the misconduct of some of its prolessors, Dr. Mason said, "Dal you ever know an uprout made because an infidel went astray from the paths of morality?" infidel admitted he had not, "Then," said the Doctor, "don't you see that you admit Christianity is a holy religion, by expecting its professors to be holy; and that thus, by your very objection, you pay it the highest compliment in your power !"

THE ELEPHANT "RAIAH."
On Saturday 17th ult., "Rajah" the clephant belonging to Mr. Atkins, at the Zoological Gardens, Liverpool, was shot The facts of the occurrence were these:-On Saturday morning the keeper of the elephant was in the den with Rajah. One of the holyday visitors from some of the neighbouring towns was in the house watching the manœuvres of the animal, who, having in some way or other displeased his keeper, was struck by him. Rajah resented the blow, struck the man to the ground, and, crushing him with one of his feet, broke almost every rib in his body. animal should be destroyed. The command-Mr. Atkins, immediately despatched a compose of destroying the elephant. In the twenty-five grains of acomite (monk's-hood) licity; but we do express a hope, to have advisable to despatch him by shooting him The house was ordered to be cleared of all save the soldiers, twelve of whom presented their arms. Rajah turned round when he saw the rifles presented at him, but on again presenting a fair view for a shot, the pieces were discharged, and he recled, uttering at phine. In 1815, when the entire Buonasoldiers immediately took the places of those who had fired, and, presenting their pieces fired at the first opportunity. Another body of soldiers entered the house, but it was found a vital place had been touched, and wish his brother, he joined the Ita'i in patriots that the elephant was dead. After the who had raised the standard of independence melancholy accident the elephant betrayed no symptoms of restlessness. He had been engagements, his brother died in consequence for about a dozen years in the possession of but very young, and his value at the time he £1,000 .- Liverpoot Paper.

DEATH OF A KEEPSR AT WOMEWELL'S MENAGERIE .- At Stafford, recently, a lion and honess were added to the menagerie. and W. Wombwell, the proprietor's nephew, entered the den where they were placed, in the morning, when they displayed no symptoms of ferocity. In the evening he intered again for the purpose of showing the speciators the command he had over these rulers of the forest; but on lying down with them, the lioness suddenly dezed him by the neck, tearing the scalp off the back part of his head, and frightfully lacerating his neck with her langs. The lion threw himself over the unfortunate man's body as if to overpower him. Another keeper entered into the den with piece of iron and struck the two brutes over the head, with such effect that they rushed from the wounded keeper, who was then removed from the den, but there was no hope of his life being preserved.

BEAUPORT LUNATIC ASYLUM. Br A. H. DAVID, M.D., MONTREAL. We availed ourselves of the opportunity afforded by our attendance at the meeting adherents at a little port on the northern

which furnish the pupils of the "Ragged held at Quebec, the other day, to visit this logne. He made proclamation against the was not, however, realised. The fighting con- Mutual Life Assurance. Schools," lately brought into working in the excellent Institution, and are happy to English capital. Augsburg has preserved be able to add our testimony to all we have some of its present magnificence from the ever heard in its favour. The building is time when, together with Nuremberg, it was well adapted for an Asylum- it is of the the centre of commerce for Germany. Its shape of the letter Linits wards are merchants were like princes; they found capacions, lotty, and well ventilated, and plenty employment for skilful workmen; arts are beated by a hot air apparatus, and and trades were encouraged; and the city are remarkable for their perfect clean-increased in ornaments and population. A change has come over it, since then; is that exactly to be desired for such the course of commerce has taken a different an Institution; it stands on an elevated rock, about four miles from Quebec, commanding in front a view of the St. Lawrence, and on the other sides a view of the magnificent scenery for which the country surrounding Quebee is proverbial, and which is, unquestionably, calculated to give pleasure to every mind, whether same or insone. The building is of stone, but the wood work in the interior is very coarse and common, from the fact that it was not originally intended for any such noble purpose as that to which it is now At present there are about 130 patients

receiving the benefit of this excellent Insti-

tution, all of whom seemed to be happy

and contented-several were occupied

digging in the garden attached to the build-

ing-some engaged in washing, others sew-

ing, some writing, and one amosted several by playing a violin; indeed all were engaged or amusing themselves as their wayward finey inclined. And here, we must observe how much we were struck with the kind and affectionate manner, towards his poor patients, of the friend (one of the attending physicians who accompanied usthe hearty shake of the hand-the pinch of smull from his box-the pleasing answer to one or two who asked for their discharges-the promise to attend to the little requests of others-all show the zealous and enlightened Physician reaping the reward of his kind treatment, by the confidence reposed in him by his patients, and the influence he has over them. He silently admitted us into each ward with his own little key, and it was with much emotion we beheld the inmates, although taken by surprise, jump with delight beam. ing in their manimite countenances at his approach -- as he was not attending at the time, his visit was unlooked for-giving the result of good management, for, "cleanliress, hope, and satisfaction" prevailed. All the locks in the establishment are similar, and each attendant has but one small brasa key which fits every lock, so there is no jingling of keys, and the doors open and shut without any noise, thereby preventing any patient being alarmed or agitated by these noises, as we have observed in other similar institutions. The resident Physician was attending to his duties as Secretary to the College of Physicians and Sur cons at the time of our visit. His house is at a short distance from the Asylum, but in the grounds, which are very extensive. The Medical Board consists of Drs. Morrin, Douglas, and Fremont, one of whom visits daily for three months, and all three meet there twice a week, by which means they are not only perfectly conversant with all that transpires, but become intimately acquainted with the peculiarities of each case. he mode of dieting is well arranged, it is plain, and simple, and similar on similar days of each week. The only punishment, if we may so term it, allowed for any patient who may become violent or refractory, is the cold water douche. The males occupy one side of the building, and the females the other, and the idiotic are separated from The stranger immediately gave the alarm, the maniacal: both sexes much at the meals, but it was too late, the keeper had coased to but at different sides of the large dining live. It was instantly determined that the room, and also, once a week, when the tables are removed from this room, the ing officer of the district, at the request of immates dance to the music of the fiduler before alluded to, under the watchful care pany of Rifles from the barracks for the pur- of the attendants. Our stay was so limited, we were not able to obtain any statistical inmean time two ounces of prussic acid and formation with sufficient accuracy for pubwere administered in bons and treacle. For from the Medical attendants themselves. a few minutes Rajah betrayed symptoms of the full details of the number admitted and sickness, but no other effect was visible, and discharged, relieved or cured, with all he appeared soon after to recover his usual particulars since the opening of this valua-health and activity. After the lapse of ble Institution.—Montreal, May, 1843. three-quarters of an hour it was deemed Br. N. Am. Journal of Medical Sciences

PRINCE LOUIS EUONAPARTE.

Louis Napoleon was born in 1898, and vas the son of Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, King of Holland, and of Hortense de Beauharnais, the daughter of the Empress Josethe same time a loud growl. Twelve other parte family was expatriated, his mother fled with him and his only brother from Paris to Switzerland. Here he received a military education from General Dulour, and remained in quiet until 1830, when After having both participated in several of the rigour of the service, and he soon Mr. Atkins, who paid £800. for him when after quitted Italy and repaired to Paris, where he applied for leave to enter the was shot must have considerably exceeded French Army. Instead of being successful he was at once summoned to leave the Kingdom, and he once more returned to Switzerland. Here, not long after, he published "The Swiss Artilleryman's Manual," a work which gained him such a favour that he was soon afterwards made a Swiss citizen, and appointed Captain of an Artillery company at Berne. In the autumn of 1836 in conjunction with many French officers of the empire, he attempted an insurrection in his favour against Louis Philippe, on the horder of France, at Strasburg. The under-taking miserably failed, and he being made prisoner was sentenced to deportation, and in eight days afterwards was put on board the French frigate Andromede, which conveyed him to New York. The sickness of his mother, however, soon brought him back to Switzerland: but the French Government insisting upon his immediate expulsion from the Helvetic territory, he quickly fled to London. Here he established a Napoleonic journal, called le Capitole, published under his auspices at Paris, and lived surrounded by a kind of court made up of a score or two of the old officers of the empire. Another

invasion of Franco was planned; and in

August, 1810, he landed with about sixty

Orleans dynasty, and named Thiers the head of a Provisional Government. A small fort in the vicinity was taken without resistance, and the Prince soon found himself surrounded by a crowd of people and soldiers, who part of the city; but, although reduced to exsaluted him with cries of vive l'Empereur. The company directed their march upon the lour. citadel of Boulogne, but were soon met by a battalion of the National Guards. After a little skirmish, in which Napoleon was slightly wounded, most of the party were made prisoners. The Prince himself was among the captured, and was immediately taken to: Paris, where, after being defender by Berryer and Marie, he was sentenced by the Chamber of Peers to imprisonment for life. After a few years' confinement he escaped in the guise of a workman, and has since, for the most part, remained in London. Immediately after the proclamation of the Republic, he hastened to Paris, and offered his services to the Provisional Government, but at the carnest solicitation of the latter he returned again to the British capital, and. as far as is known, has continued there up to the present time. He is said to have a military figure, and a decidedly prepossessen concarance. If his portraits are correct, his features, somewhat resemble those of the Emperor, but much more strikingly those of the Empress Josephine. His tastes are simple, his habits frugal, his manners plain. His talents are very ordinary, and entirely unequal to the umbitious ends imputed to Caligura made his horse coasul and Charles XII, threatened to send his boots to preside over the senate at Stockholm, but no possible combination of circumstances can commission Louis Napoleon to undertake the part of a French Emperor."

THE PARIS INSURFRECTION.
From the European Times, of the 1st instant

In our last number we mentioned that the labouring classes were assembling in great numbers in the eastern part of Paris, and that ome were proceeding to the National Assembly. A deputation of five operiers having waited upon M. Marie, at the Luxemburg, he listened to their grievances, but observing that their spokesman had been an active party in the affair of the 15th May, said to the "You are not the slaves of this man-you can state your own guevances." This expression was distorted amongst the workmen, that Marie had called them " slaves," and seems to hav been the signal for the conspirators, who had organised a vast movement, to commence their operations. On Thursday night, the 22nd instant, the first barricules were raised. and the traves and the National Guards called out. On I riday, the insurgents, for by that time the movement had assumed all the chafactor of an open insurrection, possessed themselves of all that portion of the right bank of the river Seine, stretching from the Faubourg St. Antoine to the river, whilst on the left bank they occupied all that populous portion called the Cité, the Fanbourgs St. Marcel, St. Victor and the lower quarter of St. Jacquis. The communications of the insurgents between the two banks of the river were maintained by the possession of the Church St. Gervais, a part of the quarter of the Temple, the approaches of Notre Dame, and the Bridge St. Michel. Ther who are familiar with Paris will see, by a glance at the map, that, by these extensiv lines of operations, the insurgents occupied a vast portion of the most defensible parts of the city, and actually threatened the Hôtel de Ville, which, if they had succeeded in taking, might have secured the final victory on their side. On the Friday there were partial con-flicts, but the insurgents seemed to be occupied more at fortifying their positions than in actually fighting; but whatever successes the Government troops may have had in various quarters, where conflicts took place, as at St. Denis and St. Martin, it now appears that the rethusiastic courage of the insurgences required the British authorises succeeded in reconciling them, and even heat them in other parts of the two parties, and the last occasion on the city. Lamartine rode with the staff of which Mootraj was introduced to our readers. Cavaignae through Paris to quell the insurrect was that of an interview to which he had been tion; but it was evident that nothing but the invited or summoned by his Sovereign, and power of arms could compel the insurgents to after the ordinary compliments and professions yield. The Government forces were divided of which he returned to his heuteniney in all yield. The Gayernment forces were arrived into three divisions; and large masses of roops were brought to bear with artifiery upon the positions of the insurgents; but still Friday passed and the insurgents and evidently gathered strength. On Saturday the National According to the bear with the construction we should put upon the intelligence amounted. Paris was placed in a state of siege. Executive power was delegated absolutely to General Cavaignac; and at haif-past ten the members of the Executive Government resigned. They declared that they should have been wanting in their duties and honour had they withdrawn before a sedition or a public peril. They only withdrew before a vote of the Assembly. Reports poured in every hour to the Assembly; and as the intelligence arrived of the slaughter of the National Guards, and the fall of one general after another, who was killed or wounded by the insurgents, the was killed or wounded by the insurgents, the ship in very numeasured terms; these letters sensation became deep and clarings. Various were addressed to a friend on shore, but who sensation became deep and clarming. Various were addressed to a friend on shore, but who proclamations were issued by Gen. Cavaignac to induce the insurgents to lay down their regular ties of the latter to Capt. Martin, who repring the along manner. arms, but to no effect. The whole of Saturday was employed in desparate fighting on both sides. Except a full during a trightful thunder storm in the afternoon of Friday, the con- The Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by flicts were without intermission. On Saturday, the sheriffs and several of the aldermon, all however, the carnage and battles on the south of the river were horrible. During the whole of Friday night, and until three o'clock on Saturday, the roar of the artillery, and the The Chinese at first mistook the footmen, who noise of masketry, were incessant. In this ware salended financial control of the chinese at first mistook the footmen, who noise of masketry, were incessant. In this ware salended financial control of the chinese at first mistook the footmen, who noise of masketry were incessant. frightful state of things the Assembly betrayed not a little plarm. Deputations from the Assembly were proposed to go and entreat the combatants to cease this fratricidal strife; but all the successive reports proved that the insurgents were bent upon only yielding up the stingeles with their lives; and their valour was only surpassed by their desperate resolution. On Saturday night, at eight o'clock, the capital was in an awful state. Fighting continued with unabated fury. Large masses of troops poured in from all the neighbouring nts: but still the insurgents, having rendered their positions almost impregnable, resisted, more or less effectually, all the forces which could be brought against them. The " red flag," the hanner of the Republique Democratique et Sociale, was hoisted by the

On the Sunday morning, at the Meeting of the National Assembly, the President announced that the Government forces had completely succeeded in suppressing the insurrection on the left bank of the river, after a frightful sacrifice of human life; and that General Cavaignac had given the insurgents, on the right bank, till ten o'clock to surrender; when, if they did not lay down their arms, he would storm their entrenchments in the Faubourg St. Antoine, where they were now driven, and put the whole to the sword. The heaviest artillery had been brought to hear upon them, and little doubt could be entertained that the insurrection would be put down. The hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection

tinued the whole of Sunday, with a fearful loss of life, especially to the National Guards. On Monday the reinforcements General Lamoricière had received from General Cavaignac enabled him to hem in the insurgents in the eastern tremities, they still fought with incredible yalour. It was thought, on Monday morning early, that they would surrender; but again the hope thus hald out of the termination of the insurrection was not immediately realised. At half-past ten on Monday the fighting was re-sumed; and it was only after a frightful struggle of about two more hours that the Government troops everywhere prevailed; and the heart of the insurrection being broken, the insurgents were either shot, taken prisoners, or fled into the country, in the direction towards Vincennes. The eastern quarters, comprising the faubourgs St. Antoine, du Temple, Menitmoutant, and Pepincourt were the last subdued. The last band took refuge in the celebrated cemetery of Père la Chaise, but the Garde Mobile hunted them even from this sanctuary, and they were scattered in the neighbouring fields. On Tuesday the insurrection was definitively quelled.

The loss of life in this most unexampled conflict has been tetrific. We are afraid that the predominating loss will be found to be far greater on the side of the soldiery than of the insurgents. No fewer than fourteen general officers have been put hors de combat, a greater loss than in the most splended engagements of Napoleon. Amongst those who fell are General and Generals Deart and Brea; Generals Chatbound and Renault, and others, severely wounded. Four or five members of the National Assembly are amongst the killed, and as many more wounded. But perhaps the most touching death is that of the Archbishop of Paris, The venerable prelate, or, Sunday, sobjected; to go to the insurgents as a messenger or peace. Cavaignae said that such a step was full of din-ner, but this Christian postor persisted. He advanced, attended by his two vicans, towards the barried les, with an olive brauch above by fare him, when he was ruthlessly shot in his groin, and fell mortally wounded. The renetathe patient was carried by the insurgents to the nearest hospital in St. Antoing, where he received the last sacraments, barguished, and has since died. The editor of the Pare Duckisno. Mr. Laroche, the translator of Sur Walter Scott's works, was shot in the head at the barricale Rochechourt, where in the dress of an outrier, he was fighting, with unbeand, of yalour at the head of a party of insurgents. It will probably he never correctly ascertained to what extent the sacrifice of human life in this featful struggie has reached.

India .- The late murder of three Poplish men (see list number of the Birtan.) -- Mool-tan, the scene of the disturbance, is a city standing a little to the cast of the over Chegar, in the south-west angle of the Panjanh. It in the south-west range of the responsibility was an ocquisition made by old Europet Singh from the Affghauas, after the break up of the Doorance kingdom, and during his lifetime it was kept in due subordination by the strength of the central power. During the anarchy which followed upon his death it was, of course, held by a very precarious tenure; not that the population of the district was particularly illimited to the Court of Lahore, but the Nizem or Dewin who was governing the city and territory as representative of the Mahatejah, was naturally unwilling to lese so favourable an opportunity of asserting his independence. At the time of our con-quest this Governor, Mooleal, was, in fact, in pen rebellion against his liege lotd, and as it had now become part of our duty to secure the tranquillity as well as to guarantee the territories of our new protectorate, we took upon ourselves the adjustment of the differences between the Durbar and its refractory Licotemant. The chief point of the dispute as usual, had relation to money matters, a large arrears of tribute were due from Monitan to the Royal Treasury, which there seemed no great pubability of recovering. However, by i due admirture of arbitration and influence

PURISHMENT, ON BOARD THE PRINCE REGENT -This temarkably fine two-decker (92 gms was the scene on Priday 15th ult. of a manded the author in the above manner.

FOOTMEN OUTSHINING THEIR MASTERS. attired in court dresses, the other day, went in state carriages to visit the Chinese lunk for the turtle-loving dignitaries of the corporation, and accordingly made deep salaams to them, until the interpreters explained which were the masters and which the servants.

CONMESTS OF THE OURREST VENTAGE OF THEIR FIRST RAMBGE IN MANCHESTER. They expressed great satisfaction at the kind manner in which they had been entertained by the mayor, understanding that he was the head man of the town of Manchester-thief of that village,' as they called him; ' they saw him and his squaw, and many other beautiful squaws, all drinking; and they saw many people through the windows, and in the doors, a they passed along the streets, who were drink ing; and they saw several persons in the streets who were quite drunk, and two or three lying down in the streets, like pigs; and they thought the people of Manchester loved much to drink liquor. They saw a great deal of smoke and thought the prairies were on fire; they saw many fine-looking squaws walking in the streets, and some of them holding on to men's arms, and didn't look sick neither. They saw a great many large houses, which it seemed as if nobody lived in. They saw a great many people in the streets, who appeared very poor and looked as if they had nothing to cat. had seen many thousands, and almost all looked so poor that they thought it would do no good for us to slav in Manchester. - Callin's Eight Years Travels.

frea, it is to be supposed.]

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

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