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Continuous pagina Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires	ation.	•

TO A WOOD VIOLET. Pale dweller in the grove— When by the mossy spring, fatigued, I lie In some dark woodland shrine, how do I love To steal with pleasant eye,

Along the cool green sod, Greeting thy sleuder form—and then look up From this weak, delicate stem, to that high God, Who formed thy tiated cup;—

Who made thy humble home Beside the lofty leaf-crown'd facest tree, And taught thee when the wied and steam should

That thou wert sofe as he! For in the wide domain. Where he hath sway, the smallest flower than

Nay, e'en the insect of a drop of rain. His searching wisdom knows.

And shall I be forgot,
Thou God of love I that in this boundless sweep
Of thy creation, I am lost—a cot— A drop within thy deep!

O, everwhelming thought! Prone to the catth, an humble he at a child, At thy low feet my promiest dra ms are brought.
Then flow ret of the wild!

Yet have I rought to fear—
For he who guards with care thy gentle life,
Will\*be my field and guide for ever near,
Thro' all this stermy strife.
C. C. Cor.

ALL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O THE SHORT CATECHISM, A. D. 1553.

Continued. Master. Thou hast said enough of the again rising of the dead. Now remaineth. that thou speak of the holy church : where-

of I would very fain hear thy opinion. Scholar. I will rehearse that in few words shortly: which the holy scriptures set out at large and plentifully. Afore that the Lord God had made the heaven and earth, he determined to have for himself a most beautiful kingdom and holy commonwealth. The apostles and the ancient fathers that wrote in Greek, called it Ecclesia, in English, a congregation or assembly; into the which he hath admitted an infinite number of men; that should all be subject to one king as their sovereign and only one head : him we call Christ, which is as much to say as anointed. For the high bishops, and kings among the Jews, (who in figure betokened Christ, whom the Lord anointed with his holy Spirit,) were wont by God's appointment at their consecration to have material oil poured on them. To the furnishing of this commonwealth belong all they, as many as do truly fear, honour and call upon God, wholly applying their mind to holy and godly living; and all those that putting all their hope and trust in him, do assuredly look for the bliss of everlasting life. But as many as are in this faith steadfast, were forechosen, predes tinate, and appointed out to everlasting life, before the world was made. Witness hereof they have within in their hearts the Spirit of Christ, the author, earnest, and unfailable pledge of their faith. Which faith only is able to perceive the mysteries of God: only bringeth peace unto the heart : only taketh

Muster. Doth then the Spirit alone and faith to carry us idle up to heaven?

hold on the rightconsness, that is in Christ

Scholar. I use (master) as you have taught me, to make a difference between the cause and the effects. The first, principal, and most perfect cause of our justifying and salvation, is the goodness and love of God: whereby he chose us for his, before he made the world. After that, God granteth us to be called by the preaching of the gospel of Jesus Christ, when the Spirit of the Lord is poured into us: by whose guiding and governance we be led to settle our trust in God : and hope for the performance of all his promises. With this choice is joined, as companion, the mortifying of the old man, that is of our affection and lust. From the same Spirit also cometh our sanctification: the love of God and of our neighbour: justice: and uprightness of life : finally; to say all in sum, whatsoever is in us, or may be done of us, pure, honest, true and good, that altogether springeth out of this most pleasant root, from this most plentiful fountain, the goodness, love, choice and unchangeable purpose of God. He is the cause, the rest are the fruits and effects. Yet are also the goodness, choice and Spirit of God, and Christ himself, causes conjoined and coupled each with other: which may be reckoned among the principal causes of our salvation. As oft therefore as we use to say, that we are made righteous and saved by only faith: it is meant thereby : that faith, or rather trust alone, doth lay hand upon, understand and perceive, our righteous-making to be given us of God freely; that is to say, by no deserts of our own, but by the free grace of the Almighty Father. Moreover faith doth engender in us the love of our neighbour, and such works as God is pleased withal. For it it be a lively and true faith, quickened by the Holy Ghost, she is the mother of all good saying and doing. By this short tale is it evident, whence, and by what means we attain to be made righteous. For not by the worthiness of our deservings were we heretofore chosen, or long pgo saved : but by the only mercy of God, and pure grace of Christ our Lord, whereby we were in him made to those good works that God hath appointed for us to walk in. And although good works cannot deserve to make us righteous before God : yet do they so cleave unto faith, that neither can faith be found without them, nor good works be anywhere without faith.

Master. Llike very well this short de-

ly teacheth the same. But canst thou yet further depaint me out that congregation, which thou callest a kingdom or commonweal of Christians; and to set it out before mine eyes, that it may severally and plainy be known asunder from each other fellowship of men?

Scholar, I will prove how well I can do t. Your pleasure is (master) as I take it, that I point ye out some certain congre-

gation, that may be seen.

Master. That it is indeed; and so it shall be good for ye to do.

Scholar. That congregation is nothing disc but a certain multitude of men; which, wheresoever they be, profess the pure and upright learning of Christ, and that in such sort, as it is feithfully set forth in the holy testament, by the evangelists and apostles; which in all points are governed and ruled by the laws and statutes of their king and high Bishop Christ, in the bond of charity: which use his holy mysteries, that are commonly called sacraments, with such pureness and simplicity (as touching their nature and and left behind in writing. The marks preaching of the gospel: then brotherly eve, out of which, as members of all one body, springeth good will of each to other: thirdly, upright and uncorrupted use of the Lord's sucraments, according to the ordinance of the gospel: last of all, brotherly correction, and excommunication, or banishing those out of the church, that will not amend their lives. This mark the holy fathers termed discipline. This is that same church, that is grounded upon the assured rock, Jesus Christ, and upon trust in him. This is that same church, which Paul calleth the pillar and upholding stay of truth. To this church belong the keys, wherewith heaven is locked and unlocked; for that is done by the ministration of the word; whereunto properly appertaineth the power to bind and loose; to hold for guilty, and forgive sins. So that whosoever believeth the gospel preached in this church, he shall be saved: but whosoever believ

eth not, he shall be damned. Master. Now would I fain hear thy

clief of the Holy Ghost. Scholar. I confess him to be the third person of the holy trinity. And sith he is equal with the Eather and the Son, and of the very same nature, that he ought equally to be worshipped with them both. Master. Why is he called holy?

Scholar. Not only for his own holi ness: but for that by him are made holy the chosen of God, and members of Christ. And therefore have the scriptures termed him the Spirit of sanctifica-

tion or making holy. Master. Wherein consisteth this sanc-

tification?

Scholar. First, we be new gotten by his inward motion. And therefore said Christ, we must be new born of water, and of the Spirit. Then by his inspira-(sleep we never so soundly, or stand we tion are we adopted, and as it were by never so reckless and slothful) so work all choice made the children of God. For things for us, as without any help of our own which cause he is not causeless called the Spirit of adoption. By his light are we enlightened, to understand God's mysteries. By his judgment are sins pardoned and retained. By his power is the flesh with her lusts kept down and tamed. By his pleasure are the manifold gifts dealt among the holy. Finally, by his means shall our mortal bodies be relieved. Therefore in the author of so great gifts we do not without a cause believe, honour,

and call upon him. Master. Well, then hast now said sufficiently of the Holy Ghost. But this would I hear of thee: why it immediately followeth, that we believe the holy univer-

sal church and the communion of saints. Scholar. These two things I have alway thought to be most filly coupled together. Because the fellowships and incorporations of other man proceed and be governed by other means and policies: but the church, which is an assembly of men called to everlasting salvation, is both gathered together and governed by the Holy Ghost, of whom we even now made mention. Which thing, sith it can not be perceived by bodily sense or light of uaure, is by right and for good reason here reckoned among things that are known by belief. And therefore this calling toge ther of the faithful is called universal because it is bound to no one special place. For God throughout all coasts of the world hath them that worship him: which though they be far scattered asunder by divers distance of countries and domini ons, yet are they members most nearly joined of that same body, whereof Christ is the head; and have one spirit, faith, sacraments, prayers, forgiveness of sins, and heavenly bliss, common among them all: and be so knit with the bond of love, that they endeavoure themselves in nothing more, than each to help other, and

to build together in Christ.

Master. Seeing thou hast already spoken of the knowledge of God, and his members I would also hear, what is the

true service of God.

Scholar. Pirst we must consider, that the right and true knowledge of God, is the principal and only foundation of God's service. The same knowledge fear doth foster and maintain, which in scriptures is called the beginning of wisdom. Faith

claration of faith and works: for Paul plain- | Furthermore charity, which we call love, thim our only Saviour, high Bishop, Media- | been awakened, I received, in answer to an | tion,-my three children dispersed, during knot whereof all other virtues be bound in one together, and their force increased. These be the inward parts of God's service, that is to say, which consist in the mind.

Master. What hast thou to say of the Sabbath, or the holy day, which even now thou madest mention of, among the laws of the first table?

Scholar. Sabbath is as much to say, as rest. It was appointed for only honour and service of God; and it is a figure of that rest and quietness, which they have that believe in Christ. For our trust in Christ doth set our minds at liberty from all riavish for of the law, sin, death and hell; a sour ing us in the mean season, that by him we please God, and that he had made us his children and heirs of his kingdom: whoceby, there groweth in our hearts peace and trait quietness of mind: which is a certain force od) and ultimately refusing to admit me to my taste of the most blessed quiet, which we living. I am the more anxious to do this, shall have in his kingdom. As for those because I find that the matter (not clearly things that are used to be done on the sabbath day, as ceremonies, and enercises in ject of some conversation in the House of substance) as the apostles of Christ used the service of God, they are tokens and witnesses of this assured trust. And meet it is, therefore of this church are: first, pure that faithful Christians, on such days as are of mine has aiready found its way into one appointed out for hely things, should lay aside unholy works, and give themselves carnestly to religion and serving of God.

Master. What be the parts of that outward serving God, which thou saidest even now did stand in certain bodily exercises; St. Just-in-Penwith, the most western parish which are also tokens of the inward serving (except one) in Cornwall, with a population him?

Scholar. First, to teach, and hear the learning of the gospel; then the pure and great satisfaction that the Chancellor had natural use of the ceremonies and sacra-listened to his request, that he would not prements: last of all, prayer made unto God by Christ, and in the name of Christ, which without fail obtaineth the Holy Ghost, the most assured author of all true serving God, and upright religion,

Master. Tell me what thou callest sa-

Scholar. They are certain customable everent doings and ceremonies ordained by Christ; that by them he might put us in remembrance of his benefits, and we might declare our profession, that we be of the number of them, which are partakers of the same benefits, and which fasten all their

Master. Tell me (my son) how these two sacraments be ministered; bantism; and that which Paul calleth the supper of

Scholar. Him that believeth in Christ: professeth the Articles of the Christian religion: and mindeth to be baptized (I speak now of them that be grown to ripe years of discretion, sith for the young babes their parents' or the church's profession sufficeth), the minister dippeth in, or washeth with pure and clean water only, in the name of the Father; and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: and then commendeth him by

Master. What is the use of the Lord' apport?

Scholar. Even the very same, that was ordained by the Lord himself, Jesus Christ: which (as St. Paul saith) the same night. that he was belraved, took bread; and when he had given thanks, brake it; and said, This is my body, which is broken for your Do this in remembrance of me, In like manner, when supper was ended, he gave them the cap, saying: This cup is the new testament in my blood. Do this, as oft as ye shall drink thereof, in the remembrance of me. This was the manner and order of the Lord's support which we ought to hold and keep; that the remembrance of so great a benefit, the passion and death of Christ, be alway kept in mind; that, after that the world is ended, he may come, and make us to sit with him at his own board.

Muster. What doth baptism represent and set before our eyes? Scholar. That we are by the Spirit of

Uhrist new born, and cleansed from sin: that we be members and parts of his church, received into the communion of saints. For water signifieth the Spirit. Baptism is also a figure of our burial in Christ, and that we shall be raised up again with him in a new life, as I have before declared in Christ's resurrection.

Master. What declareth and betokeneth the supper unto us, which we solemnly use in the remembrance of the Lord?

Scholar. The Supper (as I have showed a little before) is a certain thankful remem-brance of the death of Christ: forasmuch as the bread representeth his body, betrayed to be crucified for us; the wine standeth in stead and place of his blood, pleuteously shed for us. And even as by bread and wine our natural bodies are sustained and nourished: so by the body, that is the flesh and blood of Christ, the soul is fed through faith, and quickeness to the heavenly and godly life.

pass?

Scholar. These things come to pass by a certain secret mean, and lively working of and hope are the props and stays, where- pleasant offering to his heavenly Pather; given me the remotest hint of his real in- ture of imaginary or exaggerated troubles, of it, to defend,—by all such means as I may upon lean all the rest that I have rehearsed, and also when we confess and acknowledge tentions, My suspicions, however, having which I trace the mere outline, when I mon- be advised are open to me.—Such is my

is like an everlasting bond, by the strait tor, and Redeemer : to whom is due all honour and glory.

Master. All this thou dost well understand. For methinketh thy meaning is: we receive this heavenly ment, full both of salvation and immortality, dealt among us, by the means of the Holy Ghost,

To be concluded in our next.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER, AND THE VI-CAR OF ST. JUST, CORNWALL.

Vicarage, St. Just-in-Penwith, Cornwall, April 12th, 1848.

My Dear Friend, -According to your reusel. I will give you a simple account (with liberty to make it public) of the extraordinary proceedings of the Bishop of Exeter, in subjecting me to a protracted EXAMINATION on my applying for Institution to a Vicarage in is Diocese, (in which I am already benefic-[understood] has already been made the sub-Commons on the 3rd instant ; and, further, because the substance of a confidential letter of the western newspapers. I deem it, therefore, desirable that a plain statement of facts should appear with my sanction.

In January, 1846, the Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst presented me to the Vicarage of of nearly 8,000 miners. When the Bishop instituted me, he not only expressed his great satisfaction that the Chancellor had sent a young or an inexperienced man, but he suggested and assisted me in an application to the Crown, that Her Majesty would condescend to nominate a District Minister. of my own choice, in the north of my parish on the ground that similarity of views was of great importance for effectual ministerial cooperation. Sir Robert Peel at once acceded to my recommendation so strengthened by the

In six months, however, the Bishop suddenly altered his tone. In the summer of 1846 he rebuked me for having used the words, "The National Establishment" affiance in him; that we are not ashamed (instead of "THE Church,") in a Circular of the name of Christ, or to be termed for building a District Chapel. Soon after, Christ's Scholars.

Christ's Scholars. advertised for a Curate " free from TRAC. TARIAN ERROR ;" he hinted, in a manner not to be misunderstood, that I belonged to a most dangerous set of men;" and he plainly told me that he " no longer trusted me," and would narrowly watch any one who applied for my curacy. This determination occasioned me much disappointment and embarrassment. At length, however, I nominated a valuable Curate, who was conformable to all the Bishop's rules, and who had been long in Orders; nevertheless, the Bishop summoned him for an Examination," ESPECIALLY ON BAPTISM, the foundaprayer to God, into whose church he is now tion of all? Christian doctrine, and intimated to him, that his acceptance of a curacy openly as it were enrolled, that it may please God to grant him his grace, whereby he may onswer in belief and life agreeably to pressed his dislike to "Tractarian error," was unfavourable to him: he was, however

ultimately licensed. This matter gave rise to two letters from myself; in which (while I admitted the Bishen's title to enamine a Curate, even though in Priest's Orders,) I remonstrated with him on his anti-catholic attempt-( I have since found that it is his frequent practice-) to require a declaration of conformity to his private Test" of doctrine, in addition to abscription to the Thirty-nine Articles as the recognised "STANDARD" of the Church. also re-stated my determination to oppose TRACTARIAN ERROR.' To the last of these letters the Bishop gave no reply : but, seven months after, he made it the avowed founda-

tion for vexatious proceedings, In August, 1817, the present Lord Chancellor (having understood that I wished to exchange my living for one in a situation better suited to the education of my children.) signified his willingness to present me to the Vicarage of Bramford Speke, near Excter; a small agricultural parish, with a population of only 400, which was consequently, for the reason above mentioned, more desirable to me than St. Just, though the income is 300%. n year less. The Bishop took the opportunity of countersigning my Testimonials for the Chancellor, to inscribe on the paper the following injurious attack on my ministerial character, without giving any instance to justify his injurious imputation:

"As my own experience unfortunately at tests that the Rev. G. C. Gorham did, in the course of the last year, in correspondence with myself, hold, write, and maintain, what is contrary to the discipline of the makes me apprehend that he holds also what is contrary to its doctrine, -I cannot conscientiously countersign this testimo-

I remonstrated :- in vain. Very inconvenient delay was thus occasioned : but on my explaining the matter fully to my Patron, he was satisfied, and issued his Fiat for the Presentation. Thereupon, on the my "unsoundness in doctrine." Master. How come these things to 8th of last November, I requested Instituion from the Bishop; but, as an immehim, I postponed my Admission, with his the Spirit; when we believe that Christ concurrence, till 1 should have removed hath, once for all, given up his body and my family from Cornwell; Ladopted this

application on the subject, two days after ny arrival at my distant home, an official intimation that the Bishop would not institute me until he had "Examinen" me, to satisfy himself " whether I was sound in loctrine." I instantly returned into Devonchire, and I cornestly entreated that the ENAMINATION might take place without delay, as the winter was last approaching, when it would be inconvenient to remove my family to so great a distance; and as the Christmas vacation was not far off, when my elder children would require a some, which St. Just (already nearly disfurnished) could not afford them. The Bishop declined to examine, being about to procood to London for his Parliamentary duties. -I offered to follow his Lordship to town; the proposal was absolutely refused. then stated my determination to wait in the neighbourhood of Bishopstowe till he

should return, and appoint a day for that purpose: and I did wait, at Torquay, for a whole month longer, namely, till the 17th of December, on which day he summoned

me for examination. THE ENAMINATION was exclusively on THE UNCONDITIONAL EFFICACY OF THE SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM, and it was conducted in the following manner. The Bishop read each Question; which was recorded by the Rev. W. Maskell, his Chaplain, and by myself. Each Answer was given by me orally; it was then recorded by the Chaplain. The Examination was most searching, subtle, and severe; and it very soon assumed the character of a theological disputation, in which I was required (not merely to state my views, but) to maintain my propositions, while the Rishop was my perpetual opponent. It was continued during five days, for eight hours, eleven and a half hours, (-to within a quarter of an hour of Sunday morningseven and a half hours, five hours, and six hours; in all, thirty eight hours, during a period of considerable ill health, which had been certified to the Bishop at the com-mencement of the Examination by my physician, who stated in writing that I was in too weak a condition to resume my parochial duties. I repeatedly expostulated on its unreasonable protraction; and especially on the unjust motive assigned by the Bish op, at the conclusion of the third day, for

its continuance, viz., his suspicion that I intended to lay it before the world, and my silence when questioned on that assumed intention. On being summoned for the sixtle day, I suspended the Examination which had been extended to seventy eight Questions on this single subject), that I might seek advice or redress. It was virtually, however, continued for six days longer nt my lodging; the Bishop having sent me a volume, for comparison, with many additional Questions, and the promise of still more. Wearied with fruitless endeavours to induce the Bishop to desist from such an extraordinary course, I thought it necessary to leave Torquay, and to proceed to London for advice, on the 10th of Jan. of this year.

On the 10th of February, being then in London, I renewed my application for In-stitution. On the 14th, his Lordship re-the influential leader of a reckless party) will quired a resumed Examination. To this demand, acting under legal advice, I acceded, ex abundanti cautela, though under Protest. His Lordship postponed it, at first by reason of the demands on his time in London: and, on his return into Devenshire on the 25th, by an intimation that he had a charge to prefer against me (-it was one connected with Rubrical exactness-) which must be previously inquired into, as it would involve my suspension from the ministry, and that he had felt it his duty to direct that Commission should issue under 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 86. Without wishing to occasion the least delay in the prosecution of that inquiry, yet, this being the first intimation of such a complaint, I protested, "in the most solemn manner, against the Commission being interposed? between the two parts of my Examination. The Bishop then agreed to resume the Examination, which ook place on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of March, and lasted fourteen hours; it was brought to a conclusion only by my ultimately giving my Answers according to the Soth Canon, which simply enjoins "consent" and " subscription."

This extraordinary Examination occupied. therefore, in the whole, fifty-two hours, during eight days, besides six days of full employment at my lodgings in Torquay. In the course of it 148 Questions were proposed to me, on the single subject of BAPTISMAN EFFICACY; the Bishop making a constant effort to impose on me his interpretation of the Articles and Formularies, while I maintained my ground of a sincere "subscription" Church, and as what he further wrote to the Articles, in their plain sense, as the Standard of the doctrines of the Church and of an honest "assent" to the Formula ries, interpreted in conformity with that Standard. The result was, that, on the 11th of March, his Lordship signified his decision to refuse me Institution; and, on the 21st of March, sent the Patron and myself formal notices of that refusal, on the allegation of

Were this letter intended merely for your own eye, I might claim your sympathy, as diate appointment was not convenient to an old and tried friend, for what I have undergone throughout this extravagant and unprecedented proceeding, unprecedented, 1 mean, except in cases of manifest insufficienblood for us, to make a sacrifice and most plan without hesitation, since he had not cy, immorality, or heresy:-It is not a pic-

their vacation, for want of a furnished home: -my wife and younger children, left for many months in a distant part of England, without my protection in a Vicarage rendered almost unfit for habitation by my arrangements for removal last September; my parish without my superintendence (—I have no curate);—my National School, built by me amidst great discouragements, kept unopened all the winter; the derangement of my temporal affairs; the anxiety of my mind; the proads on my health; considerable personal loss; the indignity to which I am subjected as a clergyman, far advanced in life, who traduated in no obscure rank (as you, my tellow-collegian, well know), thirty nine years since; the contempt to which I am subjected in the parish which I am resigning, and the suspicion of me created in that to which the Crown has appointed me..... But I forbear; for as I know that you wish (and you have my canction) to circulate an authentic account of this important matter beyond the circle of your own and my friends. I am anxious that my narrative should be considered in its true character, NOT merely as an appeal for sympathy for an oppressed individual, but as A MATTER OF THE DEEPEST PUBLIC INTEREST, involving the rights of Patrons (especially of the Crown), the privileges of the Clergy, and the welfure of the Protestant Church. I wish, therefore, particularly to call the attention of any persons who may happen to peruse this letter, to the injury sustained by the Church at large, in this cruel exercise of Episcopal power, stretched beyond the coundaries of reason and decency, if not exended (as I cannot but think it has been) beyond legal limits.

The general right of examining a Clerk. previously to Institution to a Benefice, is maintained by the Bishop on a Statute, A. D., 1315. It is clearly limited, however, by the Thirty-ninth and Ninety-fifth Canons, which mildly define the character and extent of the Examination. It is to be an inquiry into the Clerk's "worthiness of his ministry" (if he has not been ordained by the instituting Bishop), and an examination into his "sufficiency and qualities." It is also restricted to twenty-eight days from tendering the Presentation: whereas the Bishop did not even begin till the thirty-ninth day from that on which I delivered that document to his Registrar.

This innovation on the discipline of our

Church (—as mildly and wisely exercised since the Reformation—) by the Examination of clergymen, however long they may have been in orders, or whatever may be their age or reputation, without any offence being specially charged or any particular heresy alleged, is an oppressive proceeding, dangerous to the liberties, and destructive of the comfort of the clergy. The assumed right to extract, if possible, by a long Inquisition, and a subde Disputation, some expressions on which a Bishop may plausibly fix, in order to seem to be justified in his refusal to admit to a benefice, will, unless opposed, become an Episcopal Veto on all the patronage in the kingdom. If, in my case, this precedent ho established, a Tractarian Bishop (or one who, the influential leader of a reckless party) will be able to exclude from his dincese, not only stipendiary and perpetual Curates whose views he dislikes (as the Bishop of Exeter does, and, it is said, can do, without appeal, in the existing state of the law), but to prevent any clergyman being appointed to Benefices therein, whatever be their age, station, or qualifications, whose religious sentiments are opposed to the Diocesan's neculiar standard and private views.

The most alarming consideration connected with this arbitrary proceeding is,-the rash attempt of the Bishop of Exeter to establish his private dogma of the Unconditional Efficacy of Baptism, by making THAT, (instead of the Thirty-ninth Articles,) THE STANDARD without conformity to which admission to offices and benefices in the Church shall be peremptorily denied. Should the Bishop succeed in this bold attempt, one of the worst errors of Popery will be established, and a blow will have been dealt at Protestantism from the effects of which it could not recover without the downfall of the Church of England. Grieved as I am in a conflict (-forced upon me-) with my Diocesan, I feel bound to lay the whole of my Examination Papers before the public, that Churchmen may have a clear view of the dangerous attack which has been made upon their liberties and their Conscience.

For the maintenance of the important principal constitution of the import

ciple involved in this contest, I have thought, it right to submit to long-continued and very considerable personal suffering, of which I do not yet see the termination; unless, indeed, I were to abandon my claim for Admission, and to fall back upon the larger a preferment which I at present hold, until Providence may point out to me an exchange under more favourable circumstances. But a sense of the interest of the Church, and of pure religion, which would thus be lamentably compromised, forbids the thought of a shrinking from a contest which, by the blessing of God, may lead to important results, if maintained with Ohristian firmness, and adequately supported by public influence: I have, therefore, determined to persist in my claim of Institution, whatever expense and anxiety may attend that course;; and not to relinquish the cause which it has been my privilege, as well as my very painful duunshaken resolution, formed, I trust, with ham could not satisfy him, are or are not humble reliance on Him whose "continual pity," will both "cleanse and defend" his Church. I am, &c.,

The Rev. Mr .-- G. C. GORHAM.

#### The Bereau.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1848.

A report has been among the public, for some time, of an extraordinary occurrence in English Ecclesiastical affairs - a refusal, by the Lord Bishop of Excter, to institute an old Clergyman, who had for years held a benefice in his Diocese, to a living of diminished value to which he had been presented, on the behalf of the Crown, by the Lord Chancellor; the Clergyman had been subjected to a protracted examination by the Bishop, and eventually refused on account of alleged unsoundness of doctrine.

We have abstained from mentioning the case, until we could do it with a degree of fulness, such as is given to it by the statement in the letter from the Rev. G. C. Gorham, inserted in our first page. The statement being, however, that of one party only, we shall wholly abstain from expressing any opinion upon the merits of the particular case. An opportunity will, no doubt, occur. for learning the grounds which the Bishop of Exeter conceives that he has for the proceeding; and we shall report whatever may come to light, with the minuteness that our space may allow. Having seen a letter addressed to the London Record by His Lordship's Chaplain, by way of remark upon that part of the letter in which the mode of examination is described by Mr. Gorham, we insert at once what the Chaplain conceived it necessary to offer by way of correction or explanation:

" Mr. Gorham states, that the examination was conducted in the following manner:-The Bishop read each question; which was recorded by the Rev. W. Maskell, his Chanlain, and myself. Each answer was given by me orally; it was then recorded by the Chap

for It is true, that the answers were given for ally; but it is scarcely the whole truth; because, each question having been put, the answer to it was not only considered by Mr. Gorham, for as long a time as he thought fit, but was written by himself, before it was read to the Withelm of the beautiful or the state. to the Bishop. After it had been read, Mr. Gorham had full liberty to correct, or alter it, if he wished to do so. When, at last, he had so determined on his answer, I then, to use his

own term. 'recorded' it. own term, recorded in the examination itself is published, it will sufficiently explain how it was both extended to so many days, and continued for so many hours without interrup-

From the conversation which has taken place in the House of Commons, as noticed in the introduction of Mr. Gorham's letter, it appears that the Lord Chancellor had spoken with Her Majesty's Attorney General on the subject, and "the matter was under serious consideration, with the view of the best course being adopted under the circumstances."

So far goes our present information on the particular case of the Vicar of St. Just-cum

Reflections unavoidably arise, upon the bearing which the nower here assumed by the Bishop of Exeter has upon the prospects apportioned to Great Britain for the Episcopaof the Church as of a body which is to be at unity in itself. We have recently (see our number of the 4th instant) mentioned the same Bishop's declared opposition to the contemplated proviso in the Clergy Offences Bill which would make the xxxix Articles the standard by which charges of heresy or unsound doctrine have to be judged of. In His Lordship's letter ro the Archdeacons of his Diocese, requesting them to bring the matter to the knowledge of the Clergy, he thus states the objection he entertains to the proviso:

"The effect of this proviso, if it be enacted. would seem to be to make the Articles the sol standard of dectrine, so that propositions directly contrary to the plain teaching of the Church in the Catechism, and to her direct, positive, and express declarations of Christian truth in our invaluable Liturgy, might be set forth with impunity, if it should happen that they be not with sufficient plainness and precision contradicted in any of the Articles."

The case of Mr. Gorham presents an application of the extensive range which would be given to the power of those who may have to pronounce upon accusations of unsound doctrine, if the Articles are not to be a sufficient standard by which they are to be judged. When that summary of Protes. tant divinity was sent forth with the King's authority for the settling of unhappy differences, His Majesty, by his declaration prefixed, made known his will "that all further curious search be laid aside, and disputes shut up in God's promises, as they be generally set forth to us in the holy Scriptures. and the general meaning of the Articles of the Church of England according to them." It does not seem to us, that it was intended by those under whose advice King James made his declaration, that a course such as ther Bishop of Exeter is anxious to keep open should be pursued; in their opinion it was to be deprecated, as tending to division in the Church, rather than to any security for the soundness of her doctrine.

Without in the least touching upon the question whether the Bishop of Exeter's opinions on the points upon which Mr. Gor.

THE STREET THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE Ante Calling Page 1 such as we could subscribe to, the fact stares us in the face that there are other Bishops of the Church of England whose opinions on the same subjects are wholly diverse from those of the Bishop of Exeter. A Clergyman who could not give satisfaction to him, might be very highly prized in another Diocese, for the very opinions which cause his rejection in that of Exeter. Who does not see that, if examination, not only for admission to orders, but subsequently also, on removal from one ministerial charge to another, is to range over the wide field embraced by the Liturgy as well as the Articles of religion, and if the popular devotional phraseology adopted in prayer and praise is to be turned to the use of settling curious points of theology -a use never intended in drawing up those formularies-a man would fare very differently in the Diocese of Winchester from what he does in that of Exeter; not to speak of the divergence which would be discovered in the examination-rooms of Hereford -Norwich - Durham -compared with Exeter, Bath and Wells, and Rochester! Great is the profession of zeal, in our days, for the unity of the Church; but some of the most loudly professing advocates of it go to work in the very way that would, if it could possibly succeed, cut up the Church into a variety of denominations, according to the views of individual Bishops. A Clergyman highly valued in one Diocese may, by the exercise of such a power of examination as will not bear to be confined within the limits drawn by the XXXIX Articles, be refused institution in another. The Church in the United States has already her " Bishop Hobart Churchmen" and her "Bishop White Churchmen' - and we should be very sorry to have a declared division under the names of Philpotts, Hampden, or any other who may succeed in imprinting their own views, divergent from one another, upon parties of Clergymen in the Church of

England. We trust that the occurrence in the Dioese of Exeter will result in some lasting good to the Church. The eagerness, of late manifested, for making that essential which the framers of our Articles treated as subordinate, or for requiring the adoption of views for which there is foundation neither in the Articles nor in the Scriptures, calls for some rebuke. The opportunity is fair. The Bishop of Exeter must be allowed credit for taking a course likely to test the tenableness of the position assumed by him: the individual, whom he refuses to institute, one of righ standing as a ripe Scholar and a tried Clergyman—the patron whose nomination he sets aside the Crown itself, acting by the Lord Chancellor. We shall rejoice if the result is some better security than has hitherto been practically enjoyed, for soundness in doctrine, consistency in life, and diligence in duty, on the part of the Clergy; and against the arbitrary imposition of articles of belief which the Church has not imposed, on the part of the Bishops.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE ARMY. - The sum of £16,800 has been charged in the Army Estimates for the year 1848-9 for Divine service for the army. Of this sum £3,767 is lian Church, £292 to the Presbyterian, and £709 to the Roman Catholic. To Ireland £3,397 is apportioned, viz., to the Episcopalian Church, £2,647; to the Roman Catholic £178; and to the Presbyterian £272. A sun of £8,082 is apportioned to the colonies, viz. -£7,380 to Episcopalians; £1,829 to the Roman Catholics; and £624 to the Presbyte-rians. To this sum there is to be added £553 for cost of religious books and contingencies The gross estimate for religious services is in addition to the sum of £2,836. 6s. 3d. borne on the estimate for staff officers at home and abroad, and which includes the pay and allow-ances of the commissioned Staff Chaplains at London, Chatham, Malta, Barbadoes, and the Mauritius .- English Paper.

Duenting .- The House of Commons had occasion, recently, to interpose its authority for the prevention of a hostile encounter to which Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the Chartist, seemed disposed to provoke Mr. Cripps, a member who had dealt very freely with the character of Chartist assertions, on the point of veracity. The members were equired to make such declarations to the House as precluded the possibility of a duel arising from what had taken place. A discussion took place about the same time, in the course of which another member-Mr. Cavendish-referred to a duel which had been fought a good while ago, in which Mr. Horsman, the member for Cockermouth, was a party. It does much credit to that gentleman, and speaks for the progress of sound principle on the subject of duelling. that the following declaration was by that means elicited from him:

"The Honourable Gentleman had spoken of him as though he had been the challenging party in the case to which the Hon. Gentleman had thought proper to refer, whereas, in point of fact, he had never sent a challenge. At a dinner at Canterbury, about ten years ago, Mr. Braishaw made a very violent attack upon the Queen. He (Mr. Horsman), having referred to this attack in terms of reprobation at a public dinner given to him by his constituents, received from Mr. Bradshaw a challenge, which at first he was disposed to decline, and with this intention consulted his friends on the subject. He found, however, that it required more courage to refuse than to accept a challenge, and he thereupon did that for which he had felt sorry and ashamed ever since. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that on any future occasion of the like kind he should be enabled to show more moral courage and more Christian principle." (Cheers.)?

A REDUKE TO SUNDAY TRAVELLING .- Dur-

this city and Buffalo. the particulars of the fatal accident on the tenance of the simple doctrines of the Gospel English Covernment—which after deliberately Utica and Schenectady road. The Syracuse against the mass of darkening superstition starving hundreds of thousands of you, I look and Utica road was flooded near Syracuse, by which prevailed around them I. They were upon as capable of anything—may tempt you break in the canal. The train ran off the rack from one of the switches on the Syracuse and Anburn Road. A similar accident occurred on the Auburn and Rochester road. tween Rochester and Batavia the locomotive was thrown off by a snake-head; and on the Attica and Buffalo road, two engines were thrown off the track by running over cattle .-

THE PROTESTANT ARMENIANS .- The followng correspondence has taken place between Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinonle and the Missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who have been instrumental in causing the secession of large body of Armenians from the corrupt Church towards which Bishop Southgate feels so tenderly:

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD Cowley, H. B. M. MINISTER PLENIFOTEN-TIARY AT THE SUBLIME PORTE, &c. &c. &c.

" Pera, Dec. 21, 1817. "My Lord, -We, the undersigned, mission-aries of the American Board of Foreign Missions, resident in Constantinople, beg leave to offer to your Lordship our sincere congratula-tions on the successful termination of your efforts in behalf of the Protestant subjects of the Porte. In view of the difficulties of the case, we are constrained to regard the happy results, obtained by means of your Lordship's persevering and benevolent endeavours, as having been secured only through the special interposition of an over ruling Providence; which of itself must afford ground to your Lordship for the most gratifying reflections. The good actually accomplished to the present generation is prohably far greater than even the most sanguire among us dares now to hope; while its wide and happy influence on generations to come of the different races in this land, is known only

to Him who sees the end from the beginning. Through the humane interposition of his Excellency Sir Stratford Canning, the Protestant subjects of Turkey found substantial relief from the persecutions under which they were then suffering; and since—by the untiring efforts of your Lordship—the very important point has been conceded to them, that, in regard to liberty of conscience and the enjoyment of civil rights, they shall be placed on the same footing with all other Christian subjects of the

"The record of this event will be a bright page in the history of this country, redounding to the honour of Her Britannic Majesty's pre-sent Government, whom God has disposed to adopt so benevolent a line of policy; as well as of your Lordship, its honourable representative, who has been the immediate instrument of so

great a blessing. " We take this opportunity of expressing to your Lordship our sincere regret that (as we have been informed) you are likely to be called to leave this capital at no very distant day; and we beg to assure you that it will be our fervent prayer to God that his protection and blessing may always accompany your Lordship, in whatever part of this world your lot may be

With the renewed assurance of our high respect and esteem, we subscribe ourselves, Your Lordship's humble and obedient servants, W. Goodell. "11. G. O. DWIGHT.
W. G. SCHAUFFLER. "H. A. HOMES.
C. HAMLIN. "G. W. WOOD.

"C. HAMLIN. "G. W. WOOD. "H. J. VAN LENNEP. "J. S. EVERETT."

LORD COWLEY'S REPLY : "To THE REV. W.

Goodell.

"Therapia, Dec. 28, 1847.

"Reverend Sir,—I have received the letter which you and your Reverend Diethren did me the honour to address to me on the 21st inst., and I beg to return you my most cordial thanks for the congratulations which it offers on the successful termination of my poor endeavonts in behalf of the Protestant subjects of the Sublime Porte. I shall not fail to bring to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government and of Her Majesty's Ambassador the sense which you entertain of the efforts they made in the

" Permit me also to take this opportunity of publicly stating, how much the Protestants owe to you and the Society which sent you prudence, and patience which have characterized all your proceedings in this country, and to which I attribute much of the success that has crowned our joint endeavours. We, however, are but mere instruments in the hands of a higher Power, though perhaps, Reverend Sir, it ill becomes me to make the observation. To that same Power, then, let us recommend the future interests of the emancipated communi-

"I thank you most sincerely for your good wishes in my behalf, and for your kind expressions of regret at my approaching departure from this country. Be assured that I shall always feel a lively interest in your further progress; and that in whatsoever part of the world I may be, I shall always endeavour to keep myself informed of your proceed-

ings.

14 I would fain say one word before parting, on the necessity of you and your Reverend brethren continuing to use all your influence to prevent further quarrels between the Protesthe taunts and jeers, nay, even the insults to which they may be exposed, with patience and forbearance. Urge them to abstain from disturbing the peace and tranquillity of families, by an undue desire of obtaining proselytes. Let them respect the religious creed of others, as they desire their, own to be respected; and thus they will prosper, and it may be hoped that the faith which they have adopted, will under God's blessing, spread wider and wider, until it shall find a home, wherever there is a Christian population in this empire.
I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, " COWLEY."

GOOD TIDINGS FROM THE WALDEN-

SES. The friends of the Waldensian Protestants will, no doubt, rejoice to receive the informa-" Sra- The spirit of religious persecution i rapidly dring away—certainly amongst the lay people of the different countries in Europe. 1 have to communicate to you an event in proof not the least of the extraordinary events now continually, occurring in Italy; an event far beyoud the most sanguine expectation of the most ordent' friends of the ancient Protestants in the valleys of the Alps. The llamn of persecution which has furiously raged in Pictment against the unoffending Protestants of the Waldensian valleys for centuries past, has just been happily the worst; he not taken by surprise, and extinguished, and the King of Sardinia himself has the honor of quenching that flame: The pages of history record, in letters of blood, the cruel suf-peace with God; ' put your houses,' as the fellings, tortures, and butcheries which those poor Beripture has it, 'in order'; dispose yourselves ing Sunday and Sunday night last, accident infuriated agents of evil ogainst them, And for such shall arrive. Having made these to

We have already given to the Bible-for their uncompromising mainalways, acknowledged in royal ordinances as loyal subjects, and their bitterest persecutors doubiful issue; but resist, by patience, the superstition.

limes, and their history in the valleys is clear rise to the contest as one man; and let every up to the eighth century; about which time man, as he is about taking his position to per-they protested loudly and forcibly against the form this most glorious act of his life, make a errors introduced into the diocese of Turin, of vow to the following effect;—'I vow, before which they then composed a part; they are God and my country, to lessen, if I can, by the remnant of the flock of the celebrated one man at least, the enemies of my native Claude, Bishop of Turin, which remained faith-land, and to die.' When being thus prepared, ful to the Gospel after his decease; since when they are a separate communion, in the bosom of the mountains south of the Alps, just under Monte Viso. At present they consist of about 21,000 members, distributed into 15 parishes, with 15 pastors, and 6 other ministers occupied in their interesting college, not long erected in the valley of La Tour. Hitherto these loyal and faithful subjects were held down by the iron hand of religious rancour in the condition nearly of slaves, without any civil or political rights, and hemmed into three small valleys, by an arbitrary line drawn around the entrance over which they dared not pass to procure any property in land or houses. A brief notice like this is not the place to give a full detail of their God, those sufferings and those privations are now at an end, and, we may hope, for ever! May the Spirit of the Gospel bring all nations to a right understanding in all things, and teach them the divine precept of our Lord- By this ham's Bishop, Dr. Kennedy, of Killatoe, has shall all men know that you are my disciples,

if you love one another.' is I will merely give a literal translation of the following brief extract of the letter just received from the Waldensian authorities, anreceived treat the Watterstan authorities, announcing the emancipation of those ancient Protestants. They are Protestants without any Reformation. They never had any Reformation. The authentic documents will soon oppear in the public papers, promulgated in the kingdom of Sardinia, proclaiming this most interesting and long deserved emancipation.

"The Waldensian authorities say in a letter dated 18th of February Inst-"" To God be all the glory, and to the King Charles Albert gratitude and love. Our eman-

cipation—complete, civil and political—was signed yesterday by his Majesty. The Wal-lensians are no longer helots; they are now free citizens. The letters patent are now in orogress of completion, and in a short time will be authentically promulgated. Every one ends to compliment us, and to rejoice with us.

May God be praised and blessed !?

"I hope, Sir, you will be pleased to give a place to the above few remarks in your valua-"I am, Sir, most respectfully and truly your

ANTHONY SILLERY. 6th March, 1848,

6th March, 1848, Steevens' Hospital; Dublin. Achill Herald.

NAPLES .- The official Gazette of the go ernment-in its present liberalized stateives the following royal decree, and editorial

"On the proposition of our Minister of State of the Interior : " Having heard our Council of Ministers, we

have resolved to decree, and we do decree as " Art. 1. The National Guard of our most faithful city of Naples is placed under the especial protection of the Most Holy Vingin Del

CARMINE. . Our Minister, the Secretary of State, President of the Council of Ministers, and our Minister the Secretary of State of the interior, are charged with the execution of the resent decree.

(Signed) "FERDINAND. (Signed) \*\* FERDINAND.

"Naples, March 15, 1848.

"The Minister Secretary of State of the Interior. (Signed) "BOZZELLI.
"The Minister Secretary of State, President

of the Council of Ministers. (Signed) "DUKE OF FERRA CAPRIOLA. "Hallowed be the provision of the Sovereign A Special Meeting of the Incorporated which places the National Guard of Naples Chunch Society was held on the 18th inst., here. I gladly give my testimony to the zeal, under the protection of our Lady del Carmine! pursuant to public advertisement, at the Na-Our city has always experienced her powerful tional School House, Montreal, at two o'clock, patronage. This devout people has always P. M. invoked her with faith. We announce with PRESENT:—THE LORD BISHOP OF MONT-formed, their first movement will be towards

> market place, in order to recognise her solemnly as their protectress, to implore her favour on their standards, which shall there be blessed. " A programme will announce beforehand the particulars of this great festival."

the church of our LADY DEL CARMINE, in the

LOYALTY OF THE TABLET, Roman Cathelic newspaper, published in London.-Lord Re-desdale, in the House of Lords, on the 13th ulto., read the following extract from the above paper which he described as "notoriously connected with the order of Jesuits:"-the tants, and the Church from which they are passage appreared in the paper of the 1st of the seceders. Let no signs of triumph on their part, irritate or offend. Persuade them to bear the taught and interest and its part of the taught and its part of taught an month, and refers to the aspect of affairs in Ire-land: "If armed resistance were prudent in our opinion, we should advocate it with all our might. Nay, if armed resistance he now re-sorted to—if insurrection he commenced—if the people and the government be thrown into col-lision—we pray God with every faculty of our souls that the people may triumph and the Eng-lish Government be defeated."-Lord Beaumont (Roman Catholic) in reply, admitted that "it would be for the benefit of the world if the Society of Jesuits did not exist?"—but he gave sundry qualified denials to the assertion that The Tablet was connected with that order as far as he understood ;"-he also stated that "he believed, though he did not state it from himself, but he believed it was condemned by Dr. Wiseman." In contradiction to these very cautious disclaimers, it has since been afresh asserted that the circulation of "The Tablet" is authoritatively promoted mong the students of Jesuit Colleges and of Dr. Wiseman's condemnation of the paper, no positive announcement is forth coming.

> DISCIPLINE IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC Current.-The Rev. Mr. Bermingham, parish priest of Borrisokane in Ireland, has published letters in The Nation newspaper. from one of which the following is taken as i specimen :—

> My good people, the times are eventful not found defenceless. By the word sprepare's I mean simply two things :- Eirst, make your

occurred on six of the seven railroads between | for what were they persecuted ? for their love | preparations, keep steady; let nothing tempt | Reports, and shall be paid accordingly, to the you to a premature or partial outbreak. upon as capable of anything-may tempt you to a precipitate committal of your cause to a were always constrained to admit the purity of temptation. Recollect that England's necessity their morality. For nothing, then, were they is Ireland's opportunity; wait for it, bide your persecuted but for their heroic and steady love time. When the day of your struggle shall of the Bible, and rejection of soul destroying come, when your liberties as well as your lives

shall be invaded, then let it not be a turning "They have descended from the Apostolic out of two or three counties, but let Ireland and having made the foregoing vow, you are yourselves to the enemy on the hill-side or on the plain; but take him from the dike, the fence, the hedgerow, from the broken bridge or the obstructed railway. Be sure you do all the mischief in your power-or all the good, 1 should say, for the mischief is the good in this case- by all the means within your reach, door die,' or, 'to do and die,' be this your

Of course, the late disavowals of denunciations will lead every body to anticipate prompt application of discipline to so gress and notorious an instance of denunciation, not from the place called the altar, indeed, but through a more widely exciting medium, which cuts off all attempts at denying what has occurred. Priest Berming. taken notice of the circumstance by addressing a letter of remonstrance to this seditions ecclesiastic, very properly exposing and condemning the offence, but dealing with the offender by the following inefficient method; he says, in the closing paragraph of his let-

" As for me, I will only say, that these letfers make you appear to be entirely out of your place, and that you should either speedily retrace your steps or at once muntully retire from the sanctuary."

If the gentle offer of this kind of alternative leaving the decision after all to the oftender's own good sense and feeling, is all that a seditions priest has to fear from his Bishop, it is not to be wondered at, if most people surmise that the R. C. hierarchy themselves are not very much in carnest in deprecating the inflammatory course pursued by the ceclesiastics under their jurisdiction.

A Coincidence. - Letter signed E. D. CTra more Rectory, April 17, 1818.) to the London Record.—"In the year 1795, Mr. Pitt founded the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, for the purpose of putting an end to the rebellious feelings of the Romish priests and people of his unhappy island. In three years he reaped the fruits of this worldly policy in the reellion of 1798.

" Exactly lifty years after (1845) Sir Robert Peel greatly enlarged the annual grant to Maynooth, for the purpose of putting an end to the rebellious feelings of the Romish priests and people, and now in three years time, the people are arming themselves for the rebellion of 1848, to teach the British Government, if they will learn by experience, the fully of sacrificing truth and consistency at the shrine of political expediency."

#### ECCLESIASTICAL. DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY The Course Rolling the Incorporate CHURCH Society met on Wednesday the 17th instant, at the National School Room, Mont real, at 2 o'clock, p. m., according to previous notice, the Lord Bisnor or Montheau, President, in the Chair : it continued in the trans action of business during several hours, and brought it to a close that evening.

Col. Wilghess, E. L. Montizambert Esq., Hon. A. W. Cochran, Capt. Mait

The Meeting having been opened with Prayer, the object of calling it was explained by the

It was then moved by the Hon. A. W. Cochnan, seconded by Rev. J. Flanagan: That the second paragraph in the Sth Arti-cle of the Constitution, and all that part of the 11th Article of the Constitution follows after the words " Then shall collect subscriptions," and the whole of the 12th Arti cle of the Constitution, be, and they are hereby, the next Sermon on behalf of the Church rescinded, and that the following Article be Society may be preached on Trinity Sun-

CONTRIBUTIONS. Sub-Committees to be Collectors of An-nual Subscrip-and donations from the members tions, &c.

live, and to use their hest endeavours to augment in every possible way the resources of the Society; and in all cases whatsoever of application to the Society for aid, the amoun of contributions raised upon the spot, towards the general or local objects of the Society, as proportioned to the resources of the people, shall be carefully considered by the Central Bourd, and strictly taken into account, before any grant in answer to such application is made. Subscriptions and donations to the Society, shall, after collection, he paid over entire, n the first instance to the District Treasurers, and by them paid over in like manner to the Treasurer, or one of the Treasurers, of the Sofiely, except in the Cities of Quebec and Mant-

real, where they shall be paid at once to the

Treasurer, or one of the Treasurers, of the So-

Appropriations 2nd. All other stated contri-for local ob-putions, mede, or to be made for jectar Church purposes, of whatever kind, in any cure within the Diocese, except maintenance of the Clorgy, in whatever manner, or under whatever name they may have been bereloters collected, shall, so far as the transfer of the payment to the hands of the Society may be found compatible with subsist-Protestants have many, many, times suffered, to die. Secondly—arm quietly, and without ing special ongugements, he received hence-ind appropriate sermon from Pashin' 122 and when the Jemon of fanalicism had let loose the tumult, for your defence, whenever the Jay letward as contributions to the Church Society. (4th verse. This Chapel, collice for his the farman and these to be acknowledged as such in the Annual increasing want of Church decommodation,

Treasurers of the District Associations, shall transmit the same to the Treasurers of the Society. The Treasurers of the Society shall issue to the Clergy, in half yearly "or quarterly? payments, the amount of the respec-tive contributions so made towards the maintenance of the Clergy and paid into the hands of the Treasurers at such periods as shall be

fixed by the Central Board.

Provided always, that it shall not be competent to any Sub-Committee or District Association to reserve more than three-fourths of the monies collected, in whatever mode, or for whatever object, in the name of the Church Society, in any cure within the Diocese, for the immediate and local purposes of such cure, without the consent first had and obtained of the Central Board, for a special exception in layor of such cure, founded upon reasons which to the said Board shall be made to appear suffi-

cient. The execution of the two Resolutions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, of the 3rd December, 1816, shall be carried out in the manner herein above provided; the said

Resolutions being as follows:
"That the District Associations of the Church Society he requested to enquire and determine, on a consideration of the population, wealth, and general resources of the Missions within their respective limits, what amount each Mission ought to contribute to the support of the Church.

"That the Report of each case be sent to the Church Society of the Diocese, which, in concert with, and under the sanction of, the Rishop, shall decide upon the amount to be raised in each Mission, and that the payment of the same to the Church Society (saving in certain cases of special difficulty in which the Bishop may think fit to recommend a modification of this clause,) be made a condition of the maintenance of the Mission by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Contributions Bid. In those wissions we are Diocese in which the peculiar circumstances of the people may tender it necessary to receive their contributions in kind, a special exception from the foregoing rules shall be allowed, the sub-Committee in such cases becoming the direct recipients of the contributions for the object in turtherance of which they are made, and cogularly accounting for the same to the District Association, in order to their being reported to the Society, at a just valuation to be put there-on, by the soid District Association.

Two Annual 4th. One Sermon shall be preached every year, in each Parish, Mission, Chapetry, or established Station for officiating, on Quinqua. gesina Sunday, for the general purposes of the Society, and one Sermon in like manner, in all such places aforesaid, for the Widows' and Ordeans' fund of the Society, or some other special object, upon such Sunday in Summer, or un-tumn, as the Bishop shall direct: Provided always, that, with respect to either of the aforesaid Sermons, it shall be within the discretion of the Bishop to permit, in special instances, the substitution of some other convenient Sunday for the purpose, or even to dispense, for the occasion, with the preaching of the Sermon, upon the representation of the urgent reasons for so doing, received from the Clergyman in charge upon the spot. The proceeds of such Sermons shall be immediately remitted to the Treasurer, or one of the Treasurers of the Soriety. Any Parish, Missica, Chapelry or Station in which such Sermons shall not have been preached, shall not be considered entitled to any grant or benefit from the Society, until the ion shall have been so preached

It having been determined that the several paragraphs be taken into consideration serialim, the first (introductory) paragraph was carried, repealing Art. VIII, Clause 2.—Art. XI from te words " They shall collect," and Art. X11. The remainder of the Resolutions were then ilso carried. Wherenpon it was Mored by Rev. J. FLANAGAN, Seconded by Rev. W.

That the Resolution of the Hon. A. W. Cocunan, be printed and distributed throughout the Diocese, in order to its due consideration at the Annual Meeting to be held in July.

Two propositions were read by the Secretary, from the Rev. G. SLACK, at the request of the REV. W. THOMPSON, but no motion was made

The meeting was then closed with the usual benediction.

ABMINE W. MOUNTAIN. Secretary I. C. S.

The Rev. W. THOMPSON, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Christieville, arrived in town on Peesday, and is waiting for the steamer to go down to Grosse Isle, where he purposes to spend some time in performing ministerial services among the Protestants in the Hospitals or otherwise found on the

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Island.

The LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO has announced a list of appointments for Confirmation, which we find in The Church, commencing at Binbrooke on Friday the 9th of June, and terminating at Errol Plympton, on the 3rd of July .- He also requests that substituted in the place of the 12th.

OF THE COLLECTION, LIMITATION, APPROPRIATION AND DISPOSAL OF ORDERS OF THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF ORDERS OF THE CORPORATION AND DISPOSAL OF ORDERS OF THE CORPOR. OnPHANS OF THE CLERGY.

> THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO WILL hold his next General Ordination at Christ's Church, Hamilton, on Sunday the 30th July next. Candidates for Orders, whother of the Church in such a suner of Priest or Deacon, having previously ob-as they shall deem most effect tained permission to offer themselves, are desired to be present at the Rectory, Toronto, with the usual testimonials and Si Quis. on the previous Wednesday, (July 26) at 9 o'clock, A. M .- The Church.

The Annual General Meeting of the Toronto Chuncu Society is to be beld no the Old City Hall, Toronto, on the 7th of June. Prayers in the Cathedral at 1. Chair to be taken by the Bishop of Toronto at 2 o'elock.

A General Meeting of the Stockholderaof the Drocesan Puess is to be held at the Church Society's House on the 8th of June, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Diocesn or Nova Scotta. - Parish of St. Paul's, Halifax .- The Chapel-ola Ease in Morris Street, Parish of St. Paulls, was onened for Divine Service on Sundays 14th linst. The Vonerable Archdenceing Witten and the Rev. Mr. Duttock Conductor and portenting; no man knows to day what in the Cities of Quebee and Montreal, and William and the Rev. Mr. Dullock conductor to morrow may bring forth. Prepare, then, for especially those which are given towards the ed the Morring Service, and the Afrilder. con prenched an excellent Sertion to a numerous and attentive congregation will how afternoon Service was conducted by those Ray, Mr. Bullock, who prenched any ablo' and appropriate sermon from Psalin 122 and in St. Pant's Parish, is capable of containing l a large congregation, and a portion of its space will be appropriated as free seats for the poor of the Parish, and all who choose to attend the services of the Church. It is pleasantly situated and very commodious cently acquired. The style of building is plain but effective, and of the Gothic order -the windows are arched and beautified in the upper portions with stained glass. The Pulpit and Reading Desk are within the Communion, and are chaste and elegant pieces of workmanship. The orchestra' is disconnected from the congregation, and we may add, notwithstanding the newness of the effort, that the Choir promises not to be surpassed by any other in the city. The Rev. Mr. Bullock will be the officiating Curate. The chapel is as yet destitute of a bell and organ, to supply both of which will well become the liberality of the Churchmen of Holifax .- Halifax Times.

- LANGERT HARRIST

The REY. HENRY CASWALL (we suppose, the Clergyman who once filled the office of Master of the Grammar School at Brockville) has been presented to the Vicarage of Figheldean, Wilts; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.

The Rev. R. DAVIES, Clerical Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, has been presented to the Vicarage of Brenchley, Kent; patron, G. G. Courthorpe, Esq.

THE PRAYER FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND TRANSCILLITY .- "O God, whose never failing providence ordereth all things both in heaven and in earth; we Thine on worthy servants most humbly beseech Thee to continue Thy favour to this land, and to premestic divisions. We acknowledge, O Lord, that if Thou wert to deal with us after our sins, or reward us according to our iniquities we might most justly have fallen under Thy wrath and indignation. For in our prosperty we have too much forgotten Thee; other lords besides Thee have had dominion over us; we have offended against Thy holy laws, and have not glorified Thee, in whose hand our breath is, and whose are all our ways. Thou hast said in Thy Holy Word, that when Thy judgments are upon the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn rightcourness; and now we beseech Thee so to incline the hearts of the people of this land that they may bear one another's burdens, and follow the things that make for peace, and have love one towards another. And do Thou, Loid, of thy great mercy, restore to us such prosperity that we may not sow much and bring in little, but that Thou mayest bless us in whatsoever we set our hand unto; and that our people may cat their own bread with quietness. Above all, teach us so to acknowledge Thee, the Author and Giver of all good, that we may live in Thy faith and fear, setting our affections on things above, and seeking first. Thy heavenly Lingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord; to whom, with Thre and the Holy Ghost, he honour and glory, world without end. Amen.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Rev. E. J. Senkler No. 209 to 260; Rev. Wm. Fox, Laicester, No. 130 to 233; Dr. J. Richardson, No. 163 to 231; Dr. Cartor, No. 53 to 208; Messrs. Geo. Dunn, No. 203 to 228; Wm. Douley, No. 209 to 209; J. Barr & Co.

No. 161 to 212; P. McNie, No. 131 to

To Connessondents.—Received S. G ;-W. A, too late on Thursday.

## Mocal and Political Antelligence

The newspapers by the Cambria arrived at the Quebec Post Office last Thursday morning. received by telegraph of the arrival of the closed and the control of the control The Telegraph supplied only the state of the direction of such mad and wicked proceedmarkets on that day; but further intelligence ings." was furnished on Tuesday morning. We now give the telegraph report, arranged as much as possible, with the omission only of feer of Repealers, and the Catholic clergy and a few unintelligible items.

All passed off satisfactorily. Large numbers of not give a straw for his adhesion, except so far the troops, to prevent any emcule. Mandry
Sincere, Deputy, took the chair. Fears of
trouble from defeated radicals. Thirty-four
delegates from the department of the Seine;
25 are moderates; 4 altra democrats. Thirty

Thirty-four
delegated. The election passed of against.

The second of the Seine;

Save them. This man, and men of his stamp, 25 are moderates; a attra democrais. The save them. This man, and men of descriping was defeated. The election passed off quietly, like Lord Milltown, who has been so scarified by Air. Mitchell that he has already made his ble at Ronen, Nantes, Rhodes and Marseilles, exit from Conciliation and the remaining the best transfer of the property to have the property to the proper almost certain. Lamartine is to be First Presi- eleventh hour endeavour to palm themselves dent of the French Republic.

The Independent de l'Ouest declared the Duke de Bordeaux King at Rouen. Barricades were erected; the troops came in collision with the people; killed and wounded not very

At Limoges, the insurgents hold possession. Provisional Government about to send troops to

Plot was discovered to blow up the Hatel de

French government about to dispatch Count Appony to Vienna, to promote the pacification

of Italy. No outbreak in Spain, except that of Valencia, which was suppressed. The cabinet of Madrid appear better disposed toward Great Britain.

Lisbon tranquil. Messis, O'Brien, Mitchell and Meagher, visited Limerick to promote agitation in the Young Ireland party. A riot occurred between the Old and Young Irelanders, and the military were called out, and one man killed. Mengher and O'Brien escaped, disguised. County of Limetick proclaimed by government in a state of insursection. Ireland is more tranquil. Government prohibited the elections. The formation of a National Guard is taking place

through England. Sir W. Somerville introduced a resolution in Parliament, extending Irish suffrage. Crops in England look well.

Money, market in London, improving.— Greater, confidence prevails. More activity in

Erench funds were improving. Trade slowly improving on the continent. Russia, Sweden and Denmark have formed

a tronty offensive and defensive. A conspiracy has been discovered and suppressed at Warsaw, among the Russian sol-

All is quiet at Vienna.

We do not recollect ever before having heard the property of the party of the property of the property of the control of a Christian, place of worship. He derivation should wholly torbid the use of it for that purpose. Etc. 11.

against the Jews.

Amicable settlement between Austria and Italy is said to be in prospect; one item gives the advantage to the Austrians, in several skir-

Frankfort on the 18th. on the lives and property of the Jews and Ger-

mans are the order of the day.
In Gallieja, Moldavia, and Wallachia, the people are in insurrection.

In Baden, the republicans have attempted to he should consider himself under the painful revenge their late defeats. Hecker passed the Rhine, at the head of 1000 French and German further remark." troops. Two engagements took place between Wirtemburg forces: the maranders left, have now fled into Alsace and Switzerland, having been dispersed and disarmed in virtue of the late decree of the French Government.

Belgium tranquil. Hanover and Prussia absorbed in military perations against Denmark, in which at preent they are completely successful.

Captures at sea by the Danes, must occasion great less to Prussian commerce in the Baltic.
Liverpool. Cons. Market.-Flour last week-Canal flour was 26s, 6d, a 27s, 6d,-New Orleans and Ohio 26s, 6d,-United States nd Canadian flour 24s. a 25s. Wheat-United States and Canadian white and mixed 7s. 2d. a 8s. 4d--Red, 6s. 5d. a 6s. 6d.-Indian Corn, 26s. a 28s .- Indian Meal, 11s. 6d. a 12s. The above are quoted duty paid. Under the influence of the present fine state of the weather, the Com market declined from

last week-rather dull trade.

A corresponding depression took place in ondon on Monday, which has not yet been

retrieved. The Liverpool Market yesterday closed sluggishly. The chief alteration was in most the demand for which proved extremely doll; there was a marked improvement in Intlon-the principal improvements being in low middling qualities. Alamfacturers and shippers have shown increased activity—an shippers have

advance of tola penny per pound was sustained. Liverpool provision market-Beef, duty free, prime mess new, 85s. to 92, 6d.; ordinary, 79s. to 83s.; old, 60s. to 68s.; mess for harrel new is, to 51s.; old and ordinary, 36s. to 46s.; oringe, 30s. to 36s. Extra Indiana family, cc. 97s. to 105s.

The letter-bags, by Extra from Halifax, arrived at the Quebec Post Office on Tuesday evening, but no newspapers came to hand. We subjoin a few gleanings from the papers previously received.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE REPEAL .- The Marquis of Lansdowne, in answer to the Earl of Ellenborough, in the House of Lords, on the 17th of April, expressed himself to the following effect: 6 The Noble Earl had alluded to another subject to which he must also advert, as it was most important, that upon it there should be no mistake. The Noble Farl had not said he supposed, but when he intimated that a belief existed on the part of others, that it was possible the Covernment might come to some compromise on the question of the Repeal of the Union-he gladly seized the opportunity of most distinctly stating, there could be none. (Cheers.) He wished it to be distinctly understeed that that was not only the opinion and the intention of Her Majesty's Government, but it was their aim to arrest all those attempts to subvert the whole Government of the country; the interests of England, the interests of good government, and the maintenance of the Union were inseparable. The rumour was utterly and wholly without foundation, although it had been sedulously propagated by the very parties who were fomenting rebellion repapers by the Cambria arrived in Ireland. It was part of their policy, just as a business portion of the city, and the loss of the Post Office last Thursday on Monday evening, news was Condense the preparations. He assured their colleges that the free making for rebellion. He assured their landships that the Government were in a positive landship and the landships that the formal landships that the

Tue East or Supewspeny joining the refew unintelligible items.

The French chambers met on the 4th instant, about to join, the ranks of Repeal. We would upon the Irish people as fine patriots for the very purpose of betraying the cause of a nation

in the moment of its triumph," It is evident that the French government is paving the way for introducing more regular troops to remain permanently in the Capital. General Changernier, it is expected, will asthis movement can be accomplished. Indeed, troops are beginning to arrive in Paris, and it will depend, of course, a good deal upon their fidelity and attachment to the new Republic whether tranquillity can be maintained. ultra-party, or communists, openly display the badge of their party, the red rosette of the Montagnates, in contradistinction to the tri-color, the sign of the Girondists, or moderate party; and, to read the French journals of 1818, we sometimes fancy ourselves transported hack sixty years, and imagino we are perusing the identical occurrences of 1789. The parallel

hitherto is almost complete.
THE ORLEANS FAMILY.—On Saturday, April the 1st, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours and family arrived at Coblentz, by the steamer-from Cologne. The Duke immediately set out in a hackney vehicle for Ems, but his family remained at Coblentz. The Duke returned late at night accompanied by the Duchess of Orleans. The latter returned to East during the night, but the Duke de Ne-mours and his family started in the morning by the steamer Duc de Nassau, belonging to the Dusseldorf Steam Company. It is said that the Duchess of Orleans intends to leave in a

few days. The Prince de Joinville is said to be also at Ems. Spain .- We have been exceedingly sorry to read the diplomatic correspondence which of the artist enclosed has taken place between the British and the The above prizes are Spanish ministers. Lord Palmetston, in a note to all natives of, or the state of dated 16th March, instructed Mr. Dulwer, our Ambassader at Madrid, "to advise the Spanish government to adopt a legal and constitutional system." He intimates that the system there followed of late " is not in harmony with the general system of the country" and suggests

ous riot; at Presburg, shocking cruelties that we do not much wonder at some repulse being the consequence of the communication tion of such a note to the Spanish Minister for Foreign affairs—Duke of Sotomayor—but that statesman writes with more sharpness than mishes; another describes King Charles Albert seems either needful or consistent with for the large population which that part of as going to attack the Austrian entrenched the maintenance of amicable relations between the city and the adjacent suburbs has re-Reports are current that the army of the Alps erston's offices as "interpreter of the feelings

has entered Savoy, to aid in defence of Italian and opinions? of Spain, rebukes the tone in independence against Austria.

The Constitutional denies any fruth in the incasures? is recommended, "as if such was eport that France is about to declare war not the conduct followed in Spain;" and, after against Austria. some bitter allusions to the state of parties in The German Constituent Assembly met at the British dominious, in the sweep at your own some bitter allusions to the state of parties in door sense, winds up a long letter by returning In Poland, excesses continue to occur, and the dispatches both of Lord Palmeiston and of bloody engagements take place between the Mr. Bulwer himself, with the threat that if the Landwehr (Militia) and the military. Attacks British Ambassador should at any future time, in his official communications, on points of international rights, go beyond the bounds of his mission, and interfere in the particular and private allairs of the Spanish Government,

> The Mercury of last evening gives, from the letter of his London Correspondent, a pretty full account of European news, induding that which most nearly concerns us, sho are interested in the tranquillity of the Inited Kingdom, how the first outbreak in Ireland has taken place-blood has been shed, though not with any fatal effect:the blood was that of the physical force advocate Mr. O'Brien; the assailants who frew it from him were the moral force advocates of Limerick; and the two parties of Repealers had to be separated by the Milita-

and Police. The accounts of the state of the Potatoep'ant lead to the expectation of a plentiful and early crop.

The affair at Rouen would seem to have been much more serious than the telegraphic report would lend one to conclude: lighting from Thursday to Saturday, and some fears then that it might be renewed. National Guard and regular troops were dispatched from Paris to put down the insurrection. The opening of the National Assembly is described as follows:

" Paris was filled with troops. At 12 o'clock the members arrived in groups, and were saluted with cries of Vive la Republique. In the pro-cession to the Chamber, the members of the Provisional Government walked two and two. At 14 the Government entered the Hall of Assembly amidst military salutes. The Provisional Government having taken their seats on the left of the hall, M. Andry de Puyseveau, the senior deputy, took the chair as Provisional President, whilst the six youngest members took their places as temporary secretaries. The president having declared the sitting to be opened, M. Dupont, (de l'Eure) as president f the Provisional Government, ascended the tribune, and addressed the assembly; having done so at considerable length, and amidst much applause, the Provisional Covernment, he said, now laid down its authority, and delivered it into the hands of the nation.—A president will probably be elected to day.—Paris is tranquil, and the whole proceedings were conduct-

ed with great decorum. Eaver.-Recent advices from Alexandria state that the Viceroy's return was looked for

early in April.
At Cairo, a Meeting of the leading natives was held, and a deputation sent to Abbas Pasha, to interest him in the redress of their grievances. They were attended by such a demonstration that fair promises were made but four of the principal speakers having been subsequently sent for, they were charged with treason and hanged next morning outside the walls. Since then there had been great excitement and dissatisfaction.

The Late Fire at Dernoit.-The "city by the straits" has had a severe visitation of fire. One hundred houses have been burned in ing as to the necessity of enforcing a rule now pretty generally adopted with respect to steamboat chinneys for preventing the emis-Chronicle.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILnoan.—Another section of this road, from Concord, N. 11. to Sanbornton, eight miles, was opened for travel on the 10th instant, with apcopriate rejoicings. The cost of this section f the road, exclusive of engineering and in-

idental expenses, was \$215,176. It is expected that the road will be opened to Lake Village, or to Meredith Bridge, eleven miles further north, so that the company can elebrate the 4th of July, at the outlet of the beautiful asd picturesque Lake Winnipiscogee. The road will then be built to Meredith Village, and from thence to Plymouth and Rummey, in the course of the present year. It is the purpose of the company to eventually continue the road at least as far as the volley of the Connec. ticut, at Haverbill .- Alb. Argus.

CANADIAN ARTISTS .- The sum of £20 has peen placed at the disposal of the President of King's College, Toronto, for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, and he offers the following Prizes.

1- £5 for the best Vocal Trio (secular), for soprano, tenor and bass, with a solo for each voice; chorus, and piano-forte accompaniment.

2 .- . c3 for the best Vocal Duet (secular), for soprano and tenor, with piano-forte acccompan-3 .- £2 for the best Billad, with piano-forte

accompaniment. The compositions are to be given in to the Registrar, on or before June 30th, with fictition signatures, and not in the handwriting of the nuthors.

4.-£5 for the best Design for an Historical Picture, in oil colours. The subject to be 5 .- C3 for the best view of " Hamilton" in

water colouis. 6 .- £2 for the best view of " Brockville." ir The last two prizes are offered by the pub

lisher of "The Maple Leaf," who intends to have the views lithographed. The Paintings and Drawings are to be given in to the Registrar, on or before June 30th and a sealed note is to accompany each having a motto on the outside, and the address

The above prizes are open for competition to all natives of, or permanent residents in

Canada. THOROTO COTTON FACTORY .- The Thorold Cotton Factory is the only one in Canada West, and is on the line of the Welland Canal, in the thriving village of Thorold, where there is a supply of water for any amount of machithat the Queen of Spain should call; to her, nery, and where facilities exist for bringing does not admit a councils. "some of the men in whom the the raw material from any of the U. S. mark- ber is 125,

At Posth, in Hungary, there has been a seri- | Liberal party places confidence." We confess [ets by water communication. No pains or expense has been spared by the company to procure the best kind of machinery, and the looms are the most improved. It commenced operation in October last, and the fabric produced sustained a good character, and met a ready sale.

To those who are acquainted with the un-rivalled advantages of the water power created y the Welland Canal, and to which Thorold chiefly owes its existence, it may be proper to say that the village is situated on the summit of the great chain of mountain which borders Lake Outario, and is upwards of three hun-dred feet above its level, and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. It is four miles south of St. Catherines, and even miles west of Niagara Falls. Its elevated position, pure air and good water, render it a desirable and healthy situation. The ponulation is about one thousand souls, and it has five excellent Flouring Mills-three of which were built last season. The best of building stone, with lime and cement, are in great abundance, and only capital and skill are required to make Thorold one of the first mainfacturing towns in America .- St. Catherinc's Journal.

Anoruen Annest. - Co Saturday last Smith Curtis, of Stanstead, was arrested by High Constable Clark, on a charge of dealing in counterfeit money, and ladged in jul in this Town. On his premises were found a set of half eagle dies, several counterfiet half eagles. metal for making hard money, and a quantity of spurious bank bills. He was examined before the Magistrates on Monday and on Tues-day, and fully committed for trial.—Sherbrooke

Burner Accident.-On Mondoy last while a four horse team, loaded with iron and nails, belonging to Mr. W. Brooks, was crossing the oridge south of Compton Centre, over the Contacooke, one of the stringers gave way, and precipitated the waggon and horses into the stream below. One of the horses was drowned, and another injured.

Mr. Brooks's loss has been appraised at \$ 151, which we understand it is his intention to claim from those whose duty it was to keep the bridge in repair .- Ibid.

Hen Majestr's Birth Day.-It was intended to celebrate yesterday, the 24th of the month, being the anniversary of our Sovereign's birth, by a parade and feu-deoie of the Garrison on the Esplanade, and the inhabitants generally looked forward to the occasion with great desire, calculated as it was to gratify the loyal feeling of their hearts, especially at the present time, when traitorous attempts at rending the Empire asunder are seeking for sympathy even in this part of the British possessions. The day, however, turned out so rainy that no parade could take place. A royal salute was fired at noon, by the Artillery.

The Fire Companies were to have assembled in a body, but from the same cause two of them only made their appearance. SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE .- A meeting of

ship-masters was held lately at which the following resolutions were passed: On motion of Capt. Brown, seconded by Capt. Young, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to

prepare an address to His Excellency the Cor-ernor in Chief, praying His Excellency to afford such assistance as he may deem ht, to and such assistance as he may been in, to remedy the evils of which the shipmasters complain, and enable them to protect the va-luable property entrusted to their charge. Moved by Capt. Wildes, seconded by Capt.

Resolved. That a deputation be appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Governor in Chief with the address to be prepared in accord-

ance with the preceding resolution. On motion of Capt. Neagle, seconded by Capt. Brown,

Resolved, That the desertion of seamen from their ships is mainly to be attributed to the number of houses open for their reception, and the means resorted to by many of the keepers of such houses to benefit themselves by false representations made to seamen, and by facilities afforded them to desert.

Moved by Capt. Short, seconded by Capt. Resolved. That in order to afford discharged

and ship-wrecked seamen all the benefit of a shipping-office in this port, steps be taken for the establishment of a General Shipping-Office to which the shipmasters, composing the present to which the shipmasters, composing the present the chonicle. endeavours to induce others to do the same. Moved by Capt. Graham, seconded by Capt

Fieming,-Resolved, That the Committee appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency the Gov-ernor in Chief, be directed to make application to the Magistrates of this city, requesting them to cause printed copies of the following abstract to cause printed copies of the following abstract of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, (5th & 6th Will. IV, cap. 19.) to be publickly exhibited in every tavern in Quebec, viz:—

X Any person, either on ship-board or on shore, knowingly harbouring or secreting a Seaman, who has signed the agreement and

described, or absented himself without leave, shall forfeit £10. No debt exceeding 5s., incurred by a Seaman

after signing the agreement, shall be recovered until the end of the voyage.

The Chest, Red or Bedding, Clothes, Tools or any other effects of a Seaman, detained by any Public House or Lodging House Keeper for any pretended debt, may, upon complaint or oath before a Justice of the Peace be by his warrant seized and delivered to the Scaman. (The answer given by His Excellency to

the address voted on the occasion assures the Shipmasters that their representations will receive his best attentions; but he fears that it is not in his power to turnish a remedy. His Excellency promises to bring their petition under the consideration of the Provincial Legislature. 1

The Transport " Bombay " No. 21, which dropped down below the Little River yester-day, sailed for her destination, Portsmouth England, this morning at 11 o'clock. As the wind is from the east it is not expected she will get below Patrick's Hole this tide.
The "Bombay " takes home the 77th Regi-

ment and Detachments of Invalids, &c. amounting to 493 men with their women and children.—Tuesday's Mercury.

The lesistance, Troop Ship, is expected here with the 79th Highlanders, about the first

week in July. The 93rd liighlanders, go home in the Resistance.—Mercury. The left wing of the 19th Regt, went up to Montreal by steamer on Friday last. PASSENGERS.—In the steamship Britannia, for Liverpool—Messes. H. Murray, of Toronto Canada; Lieut. Col. Ord, British Army, wife two Misses Ord, and Miss Hallewell, of Eng.

For Halifax-Wm. Stevenson of Quebec Total 38.

Supping News .- The arrivals since our last issue have been so many that our space does not admit of particularizing; the num-

Captain Warren, of the Energy, reports he saw the brig Triune go down on Mugdalen river-picked up the Captain and three men

from the long-boat.
The Astoria, from London, with a very valuable general cargo for Quebec, was wrecked on the 24th instant, at Little Fox River (near Caspé,) during a strong gale, accompanied with snow. Her Masts were cut away, and she was full of water, and it was feared would be a total wreck. She is a new shin and was on her first voyage. The Steamship St. George went down to the wreck on Monday.

The Captain of the Astoria, in a letter eceived by the Consignees (Messrs Gillespin Greenshields & Co.) yesterday, says, " I have good guards each night on the ship and sto es and will be able to save the greater part of the cargo."

LAUNGHES: On Saturday, by Mr. Pierre Valia, a bark, the Mary Aon, 425 tons. Same day, by Mr. John Jeffery, a new ship of about 900 tons.

BIRTH. On the 18th ult., at Hadlow Parsonage, nea l'unbridge, Kent, the wife of the Rev. HENRY

D. Sewell, of a son.

MARRIED. On the 20th inst., at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Edmand W. Sewell, Mr. ALEXANDER FRANER, eldest son of the late Cap!. John Fraser, H. M. 76th Regt. of foot, MARTHA SUSAN, second daughter of the late Francis J. Wyatt, Royal Engineer De-

partment. At Kingston, on the 15th inst, by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, L. M. Yanwoon, Esq., to HARRIET, youngest daughter of the late HENRY MURNEY, Esq., all of Kingston.

At Isle-aux-Noix, on the 10th instant, Staff Assistant Surgeon MATTHEW, in Medical

charge of that Post, aged 25 years. On Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, aged 25 years, Mr. Chanles John Ford, Jr., of the Commissariat Department.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifaxi) will be closed at the Queber ast-Office, on THURSDAY, the 1st of JUNE. UNPAID betters will be received to SEVEN clock. P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

Post-Office: Quebec

25th May, 1813.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

TYN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron,
Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron,
Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet

Copper, Iron Wire, Sad Irons, Serthes and Sickles, Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails. -AND-

Diamond Deck Spikes.
C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 24th May, 1818. RECEIVING FOR SALE: DATENT SHOT, assorted, Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorted colouis, Red Ochre, Rose Pink,

Putty, in bladders, Best Black Lend. Nos. 1 & 2. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 24th May, IS18.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: PIGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WURTELE.

Quebec, 21th May, 1818. ON SALE

INDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 64 x 74, to 30 x 40,

Best English Fire Bricks.

C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 21th May, 1818. SUPERIOR BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR, PRINCIPE CIGARS,

TOW landing ex Brigantine " Victoria," from Halifax, and for Sale by LEAYCRAFT & Co. Quebec, 25th May, 1818.

ENGLISH CHEESE. THEDDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES and PINES. C. & W. WURTELE,

Quebec Bank.

St. Paul Street.

NUAL GENERAL MESTING OF STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the BANK, on MONDAY the 5th of JUNE next, at ELEVEN o'Clock, when a statement of the affairs of the Corporation will be submitted, and when the Election of Directors for the ensuing twelve months will take place.

By Order of the Beard, NOAH FREER, Cashier. Quebec, 10th May, 1818.

## RENOVAL.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the A. public, that he has removed to Gose large and specious premises No. 2, ST. JOHN STREET, opposite to the Grocery Store of Mr. George Hall, and being about to make extensive atterations in the from building, the business will be certied on in the workshops in rear, where all orders will be carefully and punctually attended to. THOS, ANDREWS,

Tin and Copper Smith. Quebec, 11th May, 1848.

ICE. THE Subscriber is prepared to supply Familios and Inn-keepers with ICE delivered at their residences. For particulars apply to J. MUSSON.

Quebec, 10th May, 1818.

> REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

> > For Sale,

LONDON MADE, SQUARE PIANO, A second hand, but a good Instrument. Apply at Dr. Macotanuto's residence, first House, St. John's suburbs. Quebec, 3rd May, 1818.

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

St. Peter Street. Quebec, 4th May, 1849.

FRENCH GOVERNESS is required for a Finishing School in Canada West, to whom a salary will be given according to qualifications. Letters of application, stating terms, &c. addressed to Mrs. Pore, Privess TREET, KINGSTON, will be attended to. 20th April, 1848.

WANTED,
TWO PROTESTANT LADS, about 15 A years of age, for a RETAIL STORE.— Aiust speck French and English, and write a good hand. Apply at the Office of this paper. Quebec, 11th April, 1848.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHEM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Watabliebed 21st August, 1817.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

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

THYSICIANS : G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON. THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives and transact any usiness dependent upon the value or dura-

tion of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.
In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the l'remiums in the l'rovince at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assur-ances, Survivoiships of Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annuiries whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy , as well as the prompt settlement of

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

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

Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.		
15	1 13 1	1 6 5	1 17 6		
20	1 17 4	1 9 11			
25	2 2 9	1 14 7			
30	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 0 2	2 2 6		
35		2 6 4	2 9 2		
40		2 14 8	2 17 6		
4.5	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4		
50	4 13 1	3 17 11	4 1 4		
55 60	5 17 8	6 9 11	6 13 9		

The above rates, For Life without Partici pation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be Lower than the similar tables in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Ap-plication, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Agents and Medical Officers already ap-pointed:

Brantford . . . . . . . . William Muirhead . . . . Cohourg..... James Cameron..... Colhorne..... Robert M. Boucher ... Dundas ..... Dr. James Hamilton George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson. Frederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell ... Paris ..... David Buchan Port Sarnia ..... Malcolm Cameron .... Lachlan Bell ..... 6 Edmund Bradburne... Toronto..... Dr. Geo. Herrick . . . Woodstock..... William Lapenotiere Dr. Samuel J. Strat-

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

Forms of Application, together with any additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of

WELCIL & DAVIES. AGENTS FOR QUEBEC.

No. 3, St. James Street.
Medical Refered, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

FALL AND WINTER OLOTHING.

THE 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 a constant attention to his business, to meet with

a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England of his stock of Double Miller, West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, & & & & ..., having just received per "Doubles," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual

style, at moderate charge.

H. KNIGHT,

12, Palace Street.

though never contented, he is very quiescent. For many years he was taught

by law that the interest of money was 5

per cent; and even after the law was

changed he felt rather ashamed of himself

when he took more; though we dare say

MAKING COLLECTIONS. Little Martin one day saw a very beautiful collection of seals at an engraver's who had a good deal of custom in the scal-line, and who kept a specimen of every seal he engraved, in a neat case, hung up in his work-shop Martin inunediately conceived that he might form a collection like it, by asking his Papa and other friends to give him pretty scals which they could spare from the letters they received. He set to work, and very soon he had a square frame of paste-board filled with a variety of seals, neatly arranged; some showed only single letters, others had several letters entwined together; some had mottos, and others had shields, crests, helmets and other devices. He placed the largest in the centre of his frame, and those of smaller size on each side, and above and below, so as to show well. Sometimes he altered the arrangement, and he found that there was no saying why one way of placing them pleased him better than another; and why the way which pleased him very much one week did not satisfy him the next. Sometimes also one of his school-fellows advised a thing, while another told him, the very opposite would be much prettier. Then Martin would laugh, and say there is no disputing about taste. For he was a very goodtempered boy.

When he had completed one frame full of seals, Martin commenced another. He had four or five of them, when his fancy was greatly struck with a collection of beautiful butterflies which he saw in a museum-such colours, blue, green, red, yellow, gold and silver: and so tastefully arranged-his collection of seals could not compare with this, for variety and interest. He determined to collect butterflies; and he set about with so much zeal that his tender feelings were completely put to silence. Day after day, if the weather was fair, he was out in the fields and meadows, with his net and box and pins, and he caught, pinned and fixed the finest butterflies he met with, never troubling his head about the pain he caused the poor things, though he saw their violent efforts to get away, and he was not really a cruel boy; but he was selfish: the desire of having a fine collection of butterflies which he might show and which would be admired, made him utterly thoughtless about the sufferings to which he subjected the poor tortured insects.

But little Martin grew older and bigger; and when he had filled some cases with his collection of butterflies, he laid that aside as he had done the collection of seals, and turned his attention to other things which he thought worthy of being collected. He became a great reader of books; and in them he found many passages which he thought so striking at the time that he fancied he would never let them slip from his memory. Yet, he discovered that after a time he could not recollect one half of them: they had crowded each other out, and he had to bethink himself of some way of holding fast those passages in his reading which struck him as being most worthy of remembrance. But a pasteboard frame would not do this time. He had to get a book. This he divided into portions for all the letters of the alphabet, just like an index : a great many leaves for s, and nearly as many for p, b, c, h; a few pages were enough for x, because English words do not begin with that letter. Now when he met with a passage fit for his collection, he would consider what it was chiefly about: that word he would then set down in its letter in the marrin of his book, and either copy the whole passage, or mark the page of the work in which it occurred. For instance thus: He reads about Vallentine's plan of travelling, in "Humphry's Strolle." This he thinks he may wish to refer to, some day rns to the let book-which he calls his "Common Place

Book"-and sets down: VALLENTINE, travelling by air.

It is an axiom that common air rushes into perfect vacuum at a speed equal to that of a thousand miles an hour, and Mr. Valentine considered that between that velocity and the thighest hitherto attained in travelling, there was abundant room for improvement He erected a wooden cylinder or tunnel, which might be likened to a huge telescop in appearance. It was, I think, six feet in diameter. In this was placed a kind of apartment open at one end, having a table and a comfortable seat, with a round screen hetween it and the cylinder. The apartment, lighted up with lamps, moved on roll ers, placed at the top, bottom, and sides, so that as fast as the air in the cylinder could be exhausted by air-pumps, the outward at pushed the apartment forward, by forcing against the screen.

At another time he meets with a very striking passage upon the improper use of very solemn words, for the purpose of mere entertainment or exhibition. It is too long for him to copy into his Common-Place Book; but in order that he may be sure to know where to find it, he sets down, in letter | 36 trespassers and other persons, neither

ORATORIOS, Handel's Messiah, sacred words, irreverently sung and listened to: Rev. John Newton's works, Sermon IV, "The Lord coming to his temple."

By the time that Martin marked such a passage as this, he was no longer little Martin at all but he was a tall young man, very well behaved, diligent in his office, and much given to reading. He read books upon science and learning, daily in the morning, and story-books in the evening, except Saturday evening and Sunday: on those days he read religious books, and that is the way he came to read the works of John Newton, and met the passage which struck him so much. He himself was a good singer, and had many a time sung pieces of Handel's Messiah, and had been greatly applauded; and he thought he must be quite a religious young following is extracted: man, because he sang solemn words with so much expression; but John Newton's plain great question presented in the Resolution. dealing with the Oratorios-performers startled him not a little? 1999

He thought, and thought, and it struck him He thought and thought, and it struck him. They have overthrown an old and powerful that there was a most important. Collection monarchy, and decreed the establishment of a that he must set about making: he inust try. Republic. All this they have accomplished in to fix the thoughts within him which were as light and giddy as butterflies—their good dinary bloodshed or confusion. All this is colouring, which had so much pleased him; calculated to excite our wonder, and, so far rubbed off, like the down upon the butterfly; as the sim of the French people extends, our property of the toric has not yet

felt uneasy to think that, of all the things which invite attention, his own heart was that to which he had given least. This he now determined upon doing. To be continued.

NEW ZEALAND. Ngchuruhuru Station of the Church Mission ary Society.

Advance in civilization. Mr. Morgan gives, in his Journal, the following striking proof of the advance of the Natives around him in civilization, the progress of which has in every way, us we have often had occasion to notice, an important bearing upon the establishment of Christianity among them-

March 3, 1816-The millwright having arrived, I hold a "Committee" with the Natives in reference to the erection of a wheat-mill. The millwright contracted to creet a double-power mill to grind and dress forty bushels of wheat per day. The cost of the mill, with the dressing machine complete, will be 2007. The erection of this mill, and the general desire of the Natives-at least in this quarter of the Island-for mills, to be built for them at an average cost of from 50% to 2001., according to the number of resident Natives, is one of the most substantial and decisive proofs we can have of the progress of civilization among them. When I first visited this neighbourhood eleven years ago, there was not the slight. est trace of civilization, and each one was anxious to shed his brother's blood. For the last five years, by the blessing of God, we have been kept in peace. Numerous Congregations have been gathered, numbers have been baptized, and many are regular Communicants. The Natives also possess, within a few miles around the Station, at least twenty horses; and several acres of wheat have been cut. We have reason to hope that next season the wheatfields will be very extensive.

The erection of a water-mill, to cost 2001., is a great undertaking for a tribe of New Zealanders only numbering, including men, women, and children, between 700 and 800 souls. The amount is to be raised by the sale of pigs and flax at Auckland. It will require their utmost exertions; but I feel sure that they can raise the money within the time mentioned. I drew up the rough copy of the agreement, which was submitted to and approved by both parties. On the completion of the Ngahuruhuru mill, it is proposed to erect one of smaller dimensions at Otaweo. One for Pokuru has been commenced by another party, and the Maungatauri Na tives have written to the millwright to

build one for them. In a Letter dated March 11th, Mr. Morgan gives some further particulars.

He says-The crection of these mills will not involve the Society in any annual expense, my proposition being that all Natives not subscribing to the mill shall pay 25 per cent, of whatever wheat they may bring to it. The flour obtained from this wheat will be sold, and the money appropriated to the repair of the mill. At a Meeting held vesterday some expressed their fears at the difficulty they would have in raising the required sum; to which others replied that if they had to sell their last pig, and clothe themselves in tartaras (the common mat) for the winter, they would subscribe to the mill.

The horses have been purchased by the various Tribes, perhaps twenty persons or more paying a pig each; which pigs they had been feeding for three, four, or five years .- Ch. Miss. Record.

RAILWAY Accidents .- Appended to the "Return of the number and nature of allway accidents and injuries to life and limb which have occurred on the railways of Great Britain and Ireland from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1847," presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, is an analysis which places the esults in a clear and correct point of view. For the information of our readers we subjoin it, merely remarking that to the credit of the general management of the comnanies there is a very considerable decrease in the accidents to passengers from causes beyond their own control : - " By an analysis of the returns recorded in this department, it appears that of the 110 persons killed and 74 injured, on all the railways of Great Britain and Ireland, during the six months ending the 31st December 1847, there were -5 passengers killed, and 39 injured from causes beyond their own control; 3 passengers killed, and 3 injured, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; 9 servants of companies or of contractors killed, and 8 injured from causes beyond their own control; 56 servants of companies or of contractors killed, and 19 injured owing to their own recklessness, or want of caution; passengers nor servants, killed, and 5 injured by improperly crossing or standing on the railway; I suicide. Total: 110 killed; 74 injured. And for the same period the number of passengers amounted to 31,734. 607.-Duncan MacGregor, Registrar.-Office of Commissioners of Railways, Whitehall, March 31, 1848."

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. - The American Congress have passed a Resolution to the effect that "in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the efforts to establish and consolidate liberty, by embodying its principles in a Republican form of government." Among those who opposed the passage of this Resolution was Senator Callioun, from whose speech the

"I do not intend to enter at present into the To act upon it now would, in my judgment, he premature. The people of France have done much. They have made a mighty revolution. a very short period, and without any

be done. The real work to be performed is | John good interest, pay half-yearly, and, yet before them. They have decreed a Repub-lic, but it remains for them to establish a Republic. If the French people succeed in that if they shall prove themselves to be as wise in constructing a proper constitution as they have proved themselves skilful in demolishing the old form of government-if they shall really form a constitution which shall on the one hand guard against violence and anarchy, and on the other against oppression of the people, they will have achieved, indeed, a great work. They will then be entitled to the congratulations, not only of this country, but of the whole civilized world. But if they fail, what then? What then? Can there be a more important inquiry? If France fail, unself? I suppose it will be out of the question to go back to a constitutional monarchy Boutbon family in all its branches is, I take it, now chous to the French people. They will hardly think of reinstating the old Imperial dynasty of Napolean. An aristocracy they cannot think of, and what then must be the result if they fail to establish a Republic? i it come to contests within or wars withoutif it shall be necessary to resort to force, to repress internal discord, or overcome foreign ossailants-quite a possible case-France may find herself in the embrace of a military despotism. Such a result would furnish no ground for congratulation either on our part or that of the civilized world. This is, indeed, a mighty movement. It is pregnant with mighty consequences. Whether the result shall prove to be a blessing or a curse to France and the world depends upon what is coming rather than upon what has been already done. A revo-lution in itself is no great thing. The Revolution accomplished by the French people is indeed a wonderful event—the most striking in my opinion, in history; but even that is perhaps, pregnant with many and great evils It is, therefore, premature to offer our congratulations merely upon a revolution. We mus look to the consequences and the end. We must await the termination of the movement.

THE PARIS MOR, who have nothing, and the condition of those who have some thing .- From the London Times .- . To feed this hungry and many-headed monster everything else is sacrificed. Bankers, house-landlords, fundholders, depositors of savings, the owners of bank-notes, employers, creditors, cab proprietors, "intermediaries" of every kind, are denounced and plundered. Capital, as a whole, is pronounced to be a conspiracy against labour, and mulcted for its crimes. Industry is proscribed under the title of a cowardly and base competition. Wherever money is, or is suspected to be, it is demanded. The taxes of the current quarter being paid in anticipation, it is intimated with unmistakeable import that another quarter in advance would not be taken amiss. Bank. ers, merchants, and traders in the very jaws of bankruptcy are compelled to contribute to a national discount bank, that is, to national loans, to be granted, doubtless, on the only popular principle of non-repayment. While capital is thus marked out for confiscation, while trade is anihilated and credit departed, a sum of eight millions of our money is raised by making all direct taxes half as much again as their present sufficiently burdensome amount. The unfortunate bourgeoisie are not even suffered to escape. The clubs watch them as a cat watches the mouse that has once felt its claws. It is loudly demanded that they should not be allowed to quit Paris. lest they carry off the remnant of their resources, and form an hostile emigration. After having been put in the front of the fight on the 24th of February, they now discover that they were the chief enemy on that day, The aristocracy was vanquished in the first revolution, legitimacy in the second, and the bourgoisie in the third. The Provisional Government, at its formal appearance before the delegates of trade at the Luxembourg the other day, announced that, having been elect. ed on the 24th ult., it had been re-elected on the 17th inst., when the people, by a bloodless demonstration, drove all of the National Guard out of the streets. The Provisional Government, therefore, is little else than the blind organ of universal operative combination against its employers.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Passages selected from the Quarterly Review.

CREATING AND INVESTING CAPITAL Every one who has considered the subiect will be aware, that when the world, or nation, or an individual, engaged during any period in production, has replaced what has been consumed, and restored what has been dilapidated during the production, and has beyond this produced more, the world, the nation or the individual, has created what may (in a phrase universally understood) be called fresh capital. We will take the simplest illustration which occurs to us. A man lives by the cultivation of land; he cultivates it by the hands of himself and his own family. At the end of the year he has met his engagements, fed himself and his family, -nothing remains, he starts again. But the next year he is more successful. At the end of that year, after having performed all that is above enumerated, he finds himself still in possession of beef, pork, and bread, and beer and cheese. He has created fresh capital, and is, of course, anxious to invest it productively. Having determined in what way he will improve his land or premises, he will probably send for labourers, and he will feed them on these accumulated stores while they are making the improvement. When the stores are consumed, then his capital will be invested. Let us suppose the third year to be like the first, -no surplus; then he has no capital to invest. He must wait for a successful year and a fresh creation of capital before he invests again. The rule for the nation or the world is the same as, for the individual. On this simple principle hangs what we call popularly the value of money If any one of the three parties attempts to west more than the fresh capital created. he involves himself in struggles and diffienlies: if less, then he gets for his fresh capital no returns.

EXCESSIVE SPECULATION.

with much grumbling he may tolerate 3 per coat; but at 2 per cent, his inmost soul revolts. In fact, every wild speculation in England has begun by John's rebellion against 2 per cent. Then his native spirit of enterprise, which has only been in abeyance, revives. Some one brings forward a new scheme, or resuscitates an old one; mes of iron-by no means a novel propo-Railway originated in the hot fit of 1823-4, and was completed by 1830. The success was indisputable; but the nation, smarting from 1825-6, was cautious. Storms o opposition rose on every side-canalowners, reasonably alarmed for the value of their property; county-towns, which imagined that their prosperity depended on the travelling charjots that rolled through their streets; posting and coach masters whose existence seemed to be at stake; every carrier, from Pickford and Co. to Jacques the higgler, who travelled twice a-week from Hitchen to London with butter and eggs. Every publican was alarmed; country gentlemen declared that their lands, and fox hunters that their sport, would be ruined : every prophet from the first to the last predicted evil. If we repeated their prophecies we should seem to those who do not remember the period to be romaneing. They extended from the ruin of the way-side inn to the effected: that every nobleman and gentleman would desert the country, which would be left to radicals, navvies, engineers, and manufacturers. No wonder the Legislature was cautious. But the accumulation of money and the continued fall of the rate of interest allayed the fears, answered the arguments, and set at nought the prophecies. Before interest had fallen to its lowest point in 1835, the London and Birmingham, the Grand Junction, all the Midlands, the Derby and Birmingham, and several short lines in the manufacturing districts, had obtained the sauction of the Legislature, and were in various stages of construction. During the same period our capitalists, curtailed in their interests at home, had entered into a vast speculation in North America securities. The usual results followed: the money was spent. Interest rose: the principal American merchants could not realize their securities, and stopped payment. Then came the struggle between money for temporary and recurring purposes, and money for fixed investments; railways attempted to carry on their works by the issue of preference shares and other irregular securitics. Crisis, panie, and everything that everybody ought to have expected ensued.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

In this country an always large, but very variable, amount of credit is used as capital; and its fluctuations are probably more operative in stimulating the very high and very low values of money than the more regular movements of realized capital. This credit is, in fact, an anticipation of capital, a using of capital before it is created. It is probably capital in course of creation, and with respect to which there is at the time good faith that it will be created. By certain mercantile and money-broking manauvres this anticipated capital is enabled to liquidate engagements for which realized capital must otherwise have been employed, and for which the requisite amount must have been constantly kept floating. Perhaps instances, similar in principle to those with which we have unhappily become too familiar, may explain this more clearly than any mere attempt at abstract description.

The great house of Bamboo and Co. trade with the East Indies, and the great house of Cockleshell and Co. with the Mauritius, being much engaged in indigo and sugar respectively. Each house keeps a loose £50,000., in order to ensure regularity and ease in the conduct of its business. This money it employs in short investments, having it always within reach in case of emergency. Of course, when money is abundant, short investments give a low rate of interest, perhaps 11 or 2 per cent. For several years previous to each of the years, 1825, 1835, and 1845, bills of lading, or some certificate of produce en route from distant parts of the world, or the six months' acceptances of great houses in London, were cash in Lombard Street on some moderate terms: the rate of discount might vary 1 per cent, from month to month, or at shorter intervals; but somewhere within 5 per cent. they were always cash. In the course of business such documents came regularly into the hands of B. and Co. and C. and Co. While matters stand thus, some great ndigo-planters come to B. and Co., and We are prepared to offer to you our agency, but we expect that our agents should advance us £50,000. You will always; be amply covered by goods. The interest on the £50,000 will be 5, or 6, or John Bull, when he has money, is a 8 per cent, according to the rate which careful and rather timid animal, and, to a money may bear in India at the time; and certain point, long-suffering. It is said, the profits of the agency are very large

possess no money except the £50,000. hitherto employed for the ease, convenience, and regularity of their business. that feeling is now wearing off. Under indigo-planters; and carry on their previous the oaths are administered to another Pope. the influence of prudence, generated by trade by raising money on their documents alarm, he submits to 4 per cent. quietly; and long-dated bills. Things go on fund; but almost inevitably, before pressure begins to be felt or even suspected by are thrown out. There is not money to Eight miles an hour was talked of, but compelled to stop payment. In this intwenty was intended and immediately at stance we see, first, how credit is admitted mitted with the external world, tained. This Liverpool and Manchester in times of case to act the part of realized Every morning after mass, i in times of case to act the part of realized Every morning after mass, performed each capital; and, secondly, how in times of time by a different minister, the Conclave propressure it is expelled.

THE NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE FALLS OF THE ST. JOHN. OF THE SP. JOHN.

A few days since we visited what is called
"Split Rock," where an American has
commenced throwing a suspension bridge
across the Falls of the Saint John. As the design of this Bridge is novel, as public opinion is much divided upon its fensibility, and as some misrepresentation has taken place (as well as for the benefit of our readers at a listance) we purpose describing the work and the design, according to our impressions. The river St. John, at the site of this projected bridge, is about 500 feet across, and the cliff on the eastern shore, on which operations are commenced, is said to be about 50 feet above high water. The projector commenced by laying down three rows of deals, at some distance from each other, so as to form what is generally termed "Stringers." These deals are laid on their flat, one projecting over from the ruin of the way-side inn to the another, so as to bind. This forms the advanc-setting of the sun of Britannia, never to ed work, for as each deal projects a little, so rise again; which last was to be thus does the bridge gradually extend from the rock over the water. At first, near the edge of the precipice, the projection of each deal is but little, but as the work extends the projection is increased. Of course there is a tendency in the deals to bend and droop; to make up for this, and to keep up a proper elevation, wedge pieces are occasionally put in. - When several deals have been spiked together, so as to form a considerable thickness, they are further secured by bolts and screws. As this primitive part of the work extends, each row of deals is strengthened by other deals being spiked, or bolted, on either side; these deals (being edgewise) are elevated at the outer end to an angle of perhaps twenty degrees, thus acting as braes. Thwarts are also let in, to bind the three stringers together. The stringers being thus formed and fastened, the bridge extends upor the lever principle; thus as it projects over the river, so must it be extended shoreward, and be loaded with stone, to preserve the balance. The reader, from this description, will at once perceive that the three stringers, formed of deals both flat and edgewise, and bracing, act as so many levers, and that the principle is per-fectly simple and practicable, for nothing is required but to load down sufficiently on the shore, to prevent the projection from topling and to facton the deals, or timber, sufficiently together, and apply sufficient strength to lear the weight. Of course a projection of 250 feet from each shore will be no small weight, and great strength will be required at the extremigrant strength will be required at the extremity of the bank, which will be the fulcrani; but we see nothing impracticable about it; the It is pravided by the Rules, that the whole the weight.

and the necessary strength to support it.
When we visited the spot, the work pro from the bank about 50 feet; the death of the work at the following was about five heel; from thence out, it impered at first rather abruptly, and then more gradually, to the thickness of a single deal. The work extended back some distance on the shore, and was well loaded with stone. We have been told that the height of the fulcrum when finished will be fifteen or sixteen feet. It appears to be the intention to round the upper part of the Bridge slightly, which will give the lower part a considerable arch. Of course the two projections will be united by a crown-piece, which will relieve the respective levers from a portion of the weight.

Before we saw this work we heard much ridicule thrown upon it. This is decidedly un-fair and ungenerous. There can be no doubt about the principle, and if the work should fail it will be for want of due attention to all its parts, or owing to improper materials. One thing, however, is certain; if this project should not fail, it will have taught this Province a principle of constructing bridges, which, across treams of moderate width, would not only be cheap, but durable. With every high spring freshet many bridges are carried away by the ice, and have to be re-constructed at great cos to the Province. If suspension bridges of this nature were constructed, they would offer no obstruction to the ice, or to navigation, and would stand till they rot down. We do not know the person who has brought us this principle in bridge building, but as it will undoubtedly save this Province many thousands of pounds, he is entitled to courtesy and consideration. St. John, N. B. Loyalist.

ELECTION OF A POPE. From the Quarterly Review, speaking of the election of the last Pope.

The Pope expired at the Quirinal. The body was transported at nightfall, in a state-carriage to the Vatican. The noble guard, wearing scarfs of white and black crape (the mingle mourning for the pontiff and for the prince) attended on horseback, each bearing a waxer torch; the gendarmerie followed, provided also with a torch; the horse artiller brought up the rear, thundering along the un-even, ill-payed streets at a hand-gallop, the pace at which eliquette commands the sad procession to advance. No religious emblem accompanies it. The body is embalmed on the bed of death. The chapter of St. Peter's ro ceives it at the door of the oathedral, which is also the chapel of the Vatican pulace; and hern commence a those tedious ceremonios which precede interment, "The military oscort returns at a 'yet more resounding pace, leaving a long echo in the darkening night. The Carcertain point, long-suffering. It is said, the profits of the agency are very large dimit Camerlonge assumes the regency of the that when a lion is gorged with food; a The offer is tempting. On one side is state if the annulus Piccoloris is formally brochild may play with him. But no one £1500, which the £20,000 may make by the in his presence said in that of the Congredults the fate of the child if the lions short investments; on the other is £4000 in the visits the Apostolic palace; and, afwing rat the touch of serious inquiry; and he is seed for congratulation. Much, remains to i next meal be omitted or curtailed. Give of interest, many thousands of commission, the customary salute, he issues but time as may be agreed upon.

and a new connexion. But B. and Co. his orders to the captain of the Swiss guard. Chi ci paga ? [who pays—?] demands the cautious mercenary, with shouldered arms—the mutinous altercation of former days being now converted into state eliquette. Ci pen-With many resolutions to establish forth-with a reserved fund to replace the prelate: the weapons are lowered, the guard £50,000, they hand over that sum to the Prince Chigi, the hereditary governor of Rome, and protector of the Conclave, assumes

smoothly, and they do establish a reserved his office, which is declared to the people by the double sentinel at his palace gates. A day is appointed for the assembling of the cardinals, and the foreign members of the Colthem in London, they find how much more lege arrive with the speed that age, dignity, and should follow the £50,000, than that Conclave in the Quirinal is an imposing spectral to the control of the Conclave in the Quirinal is an imposing spectral of the control of the Conclave in the Quirinal is an imposing spectral of the Conclave in the Quirinal is an imposing spectral of the Conclave in the Quirinal is an imposing spectral of the Conclave in the Quirinal is an imposing spectral of the Conclave in the Quirinal is an imposing spectral of the Conclave in the Quirinal is an imposing spectral of the Conclave in the Quirinal is an imposing spectral of the Conclave in the Conclave it should follow the £50,000, than that it should remain in England. We need not pursue the similar course of C. and Co. in the Manustine. Their capital is fixed, and two domestic servants, takes possession of the apartment which has been assigned him canals, waterworks, docks, gas, each in its the Mauritius. Their capital is fixed, and turn: but we will take our illustration the squeeze comes: the lenders are fewer from the great absorbing investment of and daintier, the borrowers as numerous, the princes of the present day—Railways. An inventive and more urgent than before. First the genius proposes to lay a road with parallel doubtful names, and then the long bills, and the servants of the palace could not be trusted; no Cardinal would venture on eating sition; but his road surpassed, both in its plan and in its execution, anything which lad before been attempted. As the work approached completion, slowly and cau-nor the indigo and sugar plantations will by a servant in his livery, and guarded by a servant in his livery. approached completion, slowly and cau-nor the indigo and sugar plantations will by a servant in his livery, and guarded by a tiously he announced that he intended to liquidate mature engagements; and our Swiss soldier. The seals are broken in the convey passengers by locomotive steam. friends B. and Co. and Co. are presence of two fraternal Eminences. No unexamined communication whatever is per-

ceeds to a ballot and scrutiny : but these for some time are well understood to be merely preliminary skirmishes. Day after day, at noon, the idle and curious of the city flock to Monte Cavallo to witness the smoke issuing from the funnel of the stove on which are burnt the papers after the ballot : and there is much fun and ribaldry when the outward sign announces the fresh abortive effort. The memory of Leo XII. was still odious-and Pas-

quin thus addressed the electors:—

Bestie siete—una bestia farete. Abbiate attenzione di non fare un Leone.18 The recent revolution in France and Helgium the disturbances in Germany, and the unsettled state of Italy should have hastened a decision. There should have been a truce to idle jealoushould have fallen on a man bold at once and cautious; a man of piety, and a man of the world; one who could grapple with the difficulties that were arising on every side round the papal throne. The Conclave judged otherwise. They had sat for fifty-six days before the window over the great gate was broken through, and the hand of the Cardinal Dean, beating his cross, protruded. No tempest like that which drove the people from the palace when Pius VIII. was elected, cast its gloomy prognostic over the opening scene. The morning was bright and clear, and the words of the antique formula were heard by the remotest of the multitude :- Magnum vobis annuncio gaudium. Itabemus Papam, Do-minum Cardinalem Capellari qui sibi nomen assumpsit Gregorium XVI.

 Beasts you are—a beast you are going to make: Take care lest you make a Leo [a lion.]
 Great joy I autorince to you. We have a specific Lord Cardinal Capellari, who has chosen on for himself the name of Gregory the sixteenth. CALL STREET, S

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Quebec, August, 1845.

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R. PENISTON, India Wharf. October, 1846.

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