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Continuous pagina Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires	ation.	•

Hast thou seen, in winter's stormiest day,
The trunk of a blighted oak.
Not dead, but sinking in slow decay,
Boneath time's resistless stocke,
Round which a hauriant by had grown, And wreathed it with verdine no longer its own

Preci, once thou hast seen this sight, and then, As fe at they years, might do,
As fe at they years, might do,
As fe at they years, might do,
That scalled wreck to view.
But now I can draw, from that moublining tree, Thoughts which are sort ing and dear to me.

O scribe not ! nor think it a worthless thing, If it be with instruction fought; That which will closest and longest cling Leading worth a serious thought.
Should aught by unborely which thus can she Grace on the dying, and marks on the dead i Now, in thy youth, beserved of Him

Now, in the youth, their not, "Who giving, uplie their not,"
That IIIs high in thy heart become not dim,
And His two be unforget;
And tay God, in the darkest of clays, will be
Creames, and beauty, and as each to these!

Bernard Harloy.

James 1, 5.

WANT OF MINESPORIAL SUCCESS. Promin Sermon on Set, via 22. "Te there as below in Calcul' 22. Set, provided by the Rose William Count Wilson, M. 11, Recipe of

And we must take care, my br. Circu. 1914 ionicity ever produce such reind we bear this standard of charicter or of yielding to a spirit of condented site-We daughter of my people slightly, ery me, Trope, peace, when there was no peace, "

was the guilt of the traphets of old.
We must came and preventally lock as and which ou all she brogers to donker thorough the median, of Seripuord truth. We amust not the part of the physician i uself. and fact down and a convenie we room. the minlady; nor expectance without doing

And in estimating the condition of our Tesperate dicher it would be know allow vidion of our farra, if we could only disspiritual health; if we could into see men anding upon their breasts, and saying, God by mersial to me a sinner;" or like the leper of aid, arving out in the chief, appairsh of their misers, "Unclean, in- We

If our parishes were but filled wher those who are conscious of their maledy, and who, like the israelites of old, were direct. for us av reconcile our minds to the state ing their longing eyes to the appointed of our paradioners, on the ground of their remedy, looking to Jesus exited in the hopes to all thoughtless deprecity. tross for the expection of hunter guilt, Rather let us look to unrielves, and seek and trambly nature in faith for the theoryte. efficier of the water and the blind, it mould be some ground of hope; doingh en might preva I, and men were constrained take a few of the most prominent and meto exemin, in the bitterness of their soul, "My learness, my learness-was is no! But the sickness of the soul is aggravated their condition, and, consequently, they and acquainted with grief; and we had

In proof of this, we need only reflect on the awtul hypocrisy of the multimiles who go up to the house of the Lord, and vered his sentiments. Letters approving of edopt the language of the confession the edjects contemplated by the Association There is no health to us"-and yet have not only no right feeling of so grievous a field, and Oxford. The Chairman mentioned condition, but are habitually fancying that the principles of this institution had been themselves whole, and in need of noth-

But how is it that so many around us are still strangers to recovered health, and wrapt up in a fatal ignorance of their true condition?

Now, they amongst us, who are the most alive to the real state of things, will be the most anxious, calmly and unpartially to consider what reasons may be assigned for

its continuance. And here the infidel would take his stand, and seek to bring men to the conclusion, that seeing the health of the daughter of God's people fails to be recovered, there cannot be Balm in Gilead, or a Phy-

But he has no right to deduce this inference. It is plausible, indeed, and too well sion to say that answers the purpose of those who wish to when first the shelter their viciousness of practice under a contemptuous and desperate scepticism of principle; but before the infidel has a right to maintain his ground, he must prove that no healing cirtue has ever come out of Gilead, no skill of its Physician been ever manifested.

And shall we not rise in a body, my brethren, and silence for ever the idle taunts of the unhappy infidel? Can we not tell of those who have fived and died to prove the power of the Redcemer to save to the all the fearful spectacle of the dry bones. all that sickens and withers our spirits, and fills us with dismay, we can tell of drunkards reformed, and Sabbath-breakers reclaimed, and the ungodly turned into the exercise of a holy love and fear. We can tell of the care-worn and weary, who know, in their happy experience, the relief of prayer-the reality of that rest which the burdened and heavy-laden never fuil to find when they come to Christ.

And go to the chamber of sickness. In that charge he found All do not die "like a lamb," with the for admittance, and yet only the one medical no less than 22,000 souls committed to his

senselessness and ignorance of the beasts tofficer remained, how could be possibly over- pastoral care. There were one or two that perish-all do not sink into eternity tearless and impenitent, and unblest by a Saviour's pardoning grace and mercy We have seen, not merely the worn-out and feeble, the aged with whom life had lost its charms, but the young, on whose path the sun shone brightly, and whose way seemed filled with flowers of fragrance we have seen the young allured by a still small voice, and led by some silken cord, the drawings of a Saviour's love-far, far away from the attractions of earth, amidst such sweet and blessed manifestations of ! grace to the soal, and such bright and assur- done at the present time. How was it ing prospects of an inheritance in the regiotis of bliss, as have neutralized all the fearlulness of dying, and converted the bed of languishing into the gate of heaven.

And all this, under no remantic spell or visionary self-deception, but carried forword in the sure and safe track of Scripture guldance and authority : heaven not caught at under the sudden impulse of its beauty, the interests of the community, -it reminded or wished for morely as the best of two alternatives: Nat heaven lawfully gainedthe first step taken in tears, under the discovery of sins, neglig, need, and ignorances; the next hastening with their heavy burden Bulleted Level Materials, Active to the next nameling with each many builtingly, it at the paris's church of Live to Calvary, and then the feet thus when content the Visitation of the Local Bission with the preparation of the Cospel of peace. enties; of the Futhition of Carline and Discoperation of the Gospel of peace, of the Carling and the Carly.

His Leadship and the Carly.

Continued.

With the integration of the Gospel of peace, discovering an way and triumphant way and the following are glory. und the intermence of glory.
Did fordelity over produce such re-

an ally manuel. There is nothing so than leave its bretened voluries to set the third it to the box efferests of our people, part of the verbest cowards in the prospect that is the true to be succeed for granten, of dying? But, blessed to trou, we speak that the inhit of them; too much for granten, that we do know, and testify that we have is They have healed the hurt of seen. The death-back we have witnessed tell us, that there is indeed bulm in Gilead, and indeed a Physician there.

Nor can we possibly yield to the temptation to conclude, that because the offices of the temody are not more extensive, there is the refuse no readity in the remidy

Then how shall we answer such an apof Got reproble is not recovered?

some defect in himself, inducing the mis- had been done by others, and avail them-

We shall do well, my brethern, to act upon the same rule. The secret decrees and sovereignly of God are not to be the guide of our conduct; neither is it safe m suggesting grounds for our self-examiuntion, time torbids me to do more than portant.

Scararone Respons' Association .- The The Eishop of Norwich was present at the as it were our faces from him; he was operang of the proceedings, on purpose to testify despised and we esteemed him not." ciation, but was obliged, by official engagements, to leave as soon as he had shortly deliwere read, from the Bishops of London, Lichsanctioned, and its regulations approved of by a large inspirity-indeed he might say by the whole beach of Bishops, with only one or two exceptions.

The Report adduced instances of the very grant honefit which had accound from the employment of Lay-agency within the Church Since the formation of this institution, eightyeight Scripture-readers had been employed, S6 of whom were now in full activity, at an exurnse of £5,806, annually. The Expenditure had exceeded the receipts by £800., and many applications had been necessarily refused for want of funds.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in

moving the adoption of the Report, took occawhen first the Church Establishment took its present form, the population of the country was between three and four millions, -there were then about 8,000 clergymen, or about 500 of population to each. Now, if those numbers were to be laid down as the model of an Establishment, -- of a Christian Church,-what would be the number of clergymen now required? The four millions were now sixteen millions; but vhereas the population had increased fourfold, the clergy had only increased one-third. But that was not the whole case; of the uttermost? Yes, blessed be God, amidst sixteen millions of population, at least onehalf were collected in large towns and ma-

take the duty cast upon him! First of all, proprietary chapels. And he found men they would be inclined to build another hospital; but suppose that out of their trusted to him, from the coroneted Duke power. That was just the case with very large parishes,-they could not huld more Loudon poor. Now, after providing to churches because of the want of funds. Well, then, in the case of the hospital, if they could not build another, the very first tinug they would do would be to provide the medical officer with an assistant. That was exactly what that Association did when they provided Scripture Readers. In his opinion it was the very best thing which could be possible to calculate the result of the endeavours they had made! They might rest assured that, the further they proceeded in their experiment, which had already been successful, the more abundantly would they be blossed of God. Again, he admired the Soriety because he thought it centered upon the principle of engaging the community in all in one district, whether in town or country, that they had a deep concern in the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of those around them. We should never be a Carlstian ration, worth the name assumed, until that principle was not only universally received, but universally noted upon; it was not enough for individuals to say, "Am my brother's keeper l' -they must say, "Can I be my brothers helper ?"

The Marquis of Westminster, seconded the resolution, and, in the course of his temarks, said that

we were now placed in a different position from that to which we stood many years ago. Some of the defects which had then existed had in a measure been met by various religious Societies since established. He might be allowed to allude to one that had exerted itself worthily in this cause, viz., the London City Mission, which, though not procisely like this-in exact accordance with the Church of Engpost as that in our text! If we are land, had been productive of the most assured that there is balm in Glead, and a beneficial effects, and had been the mouns of Physician fliere, how is it that the health converting many who would give have remained at darkness, ignorance, and error-And here I am reminded of the obser- I hat society had lone much towards filling ation much made to me by an unimport which would which had been found so giverviction to our remains of heir want of instructor of you be that it things went cons. Why should not the meinters of the wrong in his school, the first step he tank | Church, not in opposition, but in kindness was to consider whether there was not and good feeling, take example from what solves of the apportunities which offered of going hand-in-hand in that great work which it had been shown was so easy to accomplem? He had the opportunity of attending the other day a Meeting of another Society—one of the grand works of the gaily and charitable of the present day -the Ragged Schools, an establishment which he looked upon as a great work, to discover what is wanting there. And from which many future advantages would soring. But those advantages must be fostered and brought out by other aid. They must not, having given the child some knowledge of God's grave in the Hagged School, leave him in a state of helpless destitution afterwards, not again; perhaps, to enter a church until he is brought there in by a sparitual magnification. Mon know not 4th Anniversary of the establishment of this lenter a church until no is brought there in his coffin, but rother let them, by means of

> The other speakers on the occasion were the Rev. Messrs, Harding, Montgomery, Gurney, and Jackson, Lord Feversham, and Mr. Childers, M. P .- We subjoin an extract from the Rev. J. H. Gurney (Honorary Secretary's)

sarech. Supposing it were the wish of any body Churchmen to appoint a thousand clergy to-morrow, as assistants to incumbents of parishes, and that by some effort of Christian benevolence, hitherto imprecedented, an amount of money sufficient to maintain them in respectability was laid at the feet of the Archbishop of Canterbury; he (Mr. Gurney) would appeal to the Right Rev. Chairman and his brother prelates, to the incumbents of populous parishes, and to all who knew from observation and experience lians frequenting this country, and some the working of the Church of England. whether those thousand men were forth-Search the country through from end to to the necessity of providing the Irish peoend, could they find a thousand men who | ple with a version of the holy Scriptures in were ready to be ordained, and willing to their own language, and they were happy be employed in parishes as assistants of the to add that they had received subscriptions clergy? He himself had been looking for to the amount of £74. 4s. 6d. for this a curate for the last four months, but had purpose. Several thousand copies of the not yet been able to find him. When they were met with an objection of this nature, and told to employ clergy rather than Scripture Readers, one would suppose that the Scriptures in the Irish language was but they had shown, by the success of this clergy might be ordered like a bale of greatly increasing and the opinion of the experiment, that profit might be combined goods from Manchester or Birmingham, to clergy of that country generally was, that with humanity—that the expenditure of be forwarded by the next luggage-train; the circulation of the Bible would do more as if Christian teachers were manufactured to civilize the people and to bring prosperby steam or other quick process, so that if ity to the country than anything else. The a thousand curates were required to work in the large towns of England, they had had been, to the general fund, £916, 16s. only to send the order, and as the demand 2d., the foreign translation fund, £59. 2s. arose, so would it be supplied. But the 7d., the Irish fund £74. 4s, 6d., making very people who made this objection, if total of £1,080, 13s. 3d., which was £68. they were asked, and an honest miswer was insisted upon, would be compelled to adnufacturing districts, so that there was no mit the fact that clergy were not to be proportion whatever between the labours obtained in sufficient numbers. It had of the elergyman in the rural district and his pleased the Almighty, in his providence, to brother in the towns. Suppose the case of advance him to an important spiritual an hospital originally built for lifty patients, charge in the metropolis. By an unexpect-to which one medical officer was appointed, ed, and certainly unsolicited act of favour. and probably at that time he would be per- on the part of the First Minister of the feetly able to perform all the duties of the Crown, he had been appointed to a sphere situation; but suppose the demands upon of labour in which probably God helping the hospital grew so that there were 200 him, he should be engaged for the remain-

of all ranks, characters, and conditions into the lowest and most miserable of the the extent of his means for this charge, he looked about him, and arrived at the conclusion that three persons-himself and two assistants-were altogether incompetent to engage in work like that with any hope of success. What then must be do He had to acquaint himself with the great bulk of the people if he could, and to penetrate the mass, street by street, alley by alley, and lane by lane. He had to bring the consciences of living immortal men into contact with God's holy word. In his Church there were about 300 free sittings, when at least 12,000 people should be provided for, if they chose to come. He then turned to the proprietary chapels, and as might be conjectured, the necessity imposed upon them to provide for the maintenance of their ministers, naturally led to a preponderance of paid sittings there. So that he was driven to the inevitable conclusion, that accommodation for one out of every twenty of the poor of his district was the outside of what the churches offered. Consequently, if Christian instruction was to be imparted to this population, it must be at their own homes. Circumstances like these, it was, that made a large portion of his parishioners strangers to the house of God. They had to be sought out, remonstrated with, and tenderly dealt by, to receive " line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little." and had to learn the first principles, the very ruliments, of the doctrines of the cross. The pastor had to encounter and overcome the opposition of prejudice, to enlighten ignorance, relarke sin, and stimulate lukewarmness. In fact he must have a hundred voices—he must be a hundred men. He must have a strength which is far beyond human strength, if in any reasonable time he reached all in succession, and carried into every room some message from the Saylour that would do good to the immortal souls committhe curates, and say, " Have ten curates inhead of two ?" but even if he had ten instead if two, he did not know that he should be altogether without some necessity for the employment of Scripture Readers. By the kindness and liberality of one Christian friend he had been able to obtain the services of two Scripture Readers. These were wholly maintained by one who was very dear to him, who felt for him and his neces sities, and rejoiced that he had it in his power to lighten his burden; and such was

The Thistranias Binks Society held its 17th Anniversary on the 18th of May, the Exal or MOUNTCASHEL, Vice President, in the chair. The following particulars of the Society's prodeedings are gathered from the Report rend to the Meeting.

sively followed in this metropolis.

e. The Gospels of St. Matthew and Mark had gone through a second edition, and a very large number of copies had been circulated during the last two years in Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Malta, and various other places. In Portugal, howevarious other places. In Portugal, however, the circulation of the Scriptures was at present limited in consequence of the state of the country. In Spain, the Committee contemplated a reprint of the old and faithful version of Cipriano de Valera; a large portion of the manuscript was already preo Madrid, but they had not been able to make the progress they wished, in consequence of the state of their funds. With egard to Italy, the Gospel of St. John in the Italian language had been circulated to a considerable extent amongst the Itacopies had also been circulated in Italy. With respect to Ireland, the attention of Were they to be found? the Committee had been especially directed Epistle to the Romans, the Epistles of St. Peter and St. John, and of the Acts had already been distributed. The demand for I don for the accommodation of its novulation: receipts of the Society during the past year more than the subscriptions of the previous. There had also been £512, received on account of books. The balance in hand was £52. 1s. 10d. The number of copies of during the past year in Bibles, Testaments. or portions of the Testament, was 35,795. these being in the English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Irish lan-

THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING

Anniversary Meeting on the 18th of May I of the family lived-the father, mother, sons, last. His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT took the chair, and was most enthusiastically cheered by the crowded assemblage. Prayer having been offered by the Bishop of London, the illustrious Chairman opened the

business of the Meeting by an address expressive of his "sympathy and interest for that class of the community who have most of the toil and fewest of the enjoyments of this world." We select a large portion of His Royal Highness's remarks, which were frequently interrupted by cheers from all parts of the absence of all comfort at home, the lathe spacious hall.

I have just come from the model lodging-house, the opening of which we cele-brated this day; and I feel convinced that to prove to him, that the work in which they its establishment and prosperity will by degrees, and at no remote period, occasion a most beneficial improvement in the domestic comforts of the labouring classes. It will of the benefits conferred upon them. It exhibit to them that, with real economy, can be combined advantages which few of he addressed would go some evening to this them have hithorto been acquainted with, while it will show to those who possess capital that they may invest it, with great advantage and profit to themselves, in consulting the convenience and dispensing comforts to their poorer brethren. Depend mon it that the interests of often contrasted fasses are identical, and it is only ignorance which prevents their uniting to the advantage of each other. To dispet that ignor-faxhibition of sympathy for their sufferingsance, and to show how man can belp man, It was not to the giving of money or signal civilized society, ought to be the aim of they required was, that there should be some every philanthropic person. This is more peculiarly the duty of those who, under the blessing of Divine Providence, enjoy station, venith, and education. Let them be careful, however, to avoid any dictatorial interference with labour and employment, which liberty of thought and independence of action which must be left to every man if be which, by God's blessing, they might be is to work out his own happiness, while it placed, he did believe that sympathy so impairs that confidence under which alone engagements for mutual benefit are possible. ed to his charge. It was easy to talk about God has created man with many imperfections, and left him with many wants, as it were, to stimulate each to individual exertion, and to make all feel that it is, only by united exertions and combined action that those imperfections can be supplied and those wants satisfied. This presupposes self-reliance and confidence in each other. To show how these individual exertions can be directed with the greatest benefit, and to foster that confidence upon which the readiiess to assist each other mainly depends, this Society considers its most sacred obthe example which he desired to see extenject. In its arrangements there has been no ostentations display of charity, munificence, or any pretension to become the arbiter of the fate of thousands. It has exhibited the quiet working out of the particular schemes of social improvement to which I have adverted, and in which the Society, as I said before, has only establishof examples for the community at large to The printing of the Portuguese version of the libble was completed last June, and of proceedings during the last year will be the Committee had now the satisfaction of laid before you. I may say that the Society being able to present to a nation of 6,000, has proceeded satisfactorily towards the follow. Ladies and gentlemen, the Report hastitution was held on the 19th of May, the such an Institution as this, hold out to him 1979 of people, a true and carefully trans-accomplishment of its objects, owing partheir contamination was beid on the 19th of May, be such as Institution as this, hold out to him 199 of people, a true and carefully trans-value not the Saviour. He is despised being based on the 19th of May, be such as Institution as this, hold out to him 199 of people, a true and carefully trans-accomplishment of its objects, owing par-labourer, both by teaching and enabling to the kind feelings, great expectation of the kind feelings The next step which we contemplate is the erection of a model lodging-house for famities. I hope that this Meeting will enable

> public to the ends we have in view. LORD ASHLEY, with reference to the lodginghouse which had been visited by Prince Albert that morning, stated that it held 101 persons, and was constructed at the cost of £5,500. pared, and a few copies had been forwarded. Three other establishments had been formed previously, but this is the first erected for the purpose from the foundation. The following is

us to carry out that object, and that it will

engage more generally the attention of the

from Lord Ashley's speech : The Institution, in accordance with the principles which had been laid down, was self-supporting; and although they gave nightly lodging with every accommodation for cleanliness and decency, at the rate of 4d, a-night, so entire was the success, and so remunerative the profit obtained, that, upon a sum of about £13,000, or £14,000, expenditure on these lodging-houses, they were now receiving an income of very nearly £1.500, a year. He had stated that these houses were to be considered only as models. They did not pretend from their own resources to set up a sufficient number in Loncapital in these matters was not injurious to him who devoted it to such objects; and that he might, over and above, have the satisfaction of knowing that while he had consulted his own interests he had done something for the honour of God and the wolfare of his fellow-creatures. His Royal Highness had stated that the next step they were about to take was the construction of a model lodging house for families. It was proposed that a large house should be raised, having a common staircase, from which the Scriptures which had been distributed suites of apartments, of three or four rooms should branch off, in which families might reside and enjoy, at a moderate rent, all the comforts which were so essential to domestic decency and the proper training of their children. It was found that families now paid for a single room 4s. or 5s. a-week without any accommodation whatever be-CLASSES. without any accommodation whatever be listing very greatly the means of dimin-Condition of the Labouring Classes held its 4th I ment. In that single room all the members' other class. For himself, carneally acceptant

and daughters. Everything had there to be transacted-cooking and washing and drying of clother. He had himself frequently visited such apartments; and on "the great washing day," as it was called, when the clothes were hung up to dry, an exhalation arose which made it impossible for any one long to remain. Indeed, he was told by medical men who accompanied him, that this was the source of many of those diseases which beset the condition of working men; nor was it to be wondered at that, in borious artisan betook himself at night to the pot-house or gin-shop. In conclusion, he were engaged was not an useless labour. Those on whom they bestowed this care were not an ungrateful people, unmindful would do their hearts good, if any of those model lodging-house, and hear its inmates. contrast their present with their past situation, and the degree of thankfulness they expressed to God for having put it into the hearts of their brethren to do something to raise them from their disgusting position. His Royal Highness might depend upon it that there was nothing which the people of England required but that there should be an notwithstanding the complicated state of acts of generosity that they looked. What interchange of kindness, some little personal intercourse between the different classes of society, and he did believe that the sympathy which his Royal Highness had that day exhibited for the working classes, by going among them, by seeing with his own eyes frightens away capital, which destroys that and hearing with his own cars the condition in which they were, and the condition in exhibited had struck a chord in their loval hearts which would find a response throughout the country. He believed he was speaking the sentiments of all in that roomhe knew he was speaking the sentiments of hundreds of thousands of the subjects of the Queen, when he said that they were not a people given to change; they loved the institutions under which they had been reared; it was their ardent prayer, and, should occasion require it, would be their united effort, that their beloved Queen and her illustrious posterity should sway the sceptre of these realms in piety, prosperity, and peace, until that great and final consummsion, when "the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his son Jesus Christ."

The Bisnor of Sr. David's introduced the

following remarks: After all that a Government or Legislature either had done or could do, it was quite clear there was ample room and urgent need for the exertions of such a Society as this. What this Society was effecting, Government neither could effect nor ought directly to aim at. Its main object was to raise the condition of the most of his own resources. They had often heard that knowledge was power; and one part of the objects of this Society was to collect and diffuse knowledge, but that was not enough. It was a fallacy to say that knowledge of itself was power, because, before it became so, that knowledge must be accompanied by the necessary means to apply and make use of it. The Sociey had two aspects and two different classes of objects. On the one side it held out a helping hand to the labouring man, and on the other it held out the hand of invitation to its wealthier brethren. It embodied and declared the important truth that property of every kind had its duties us well as its rights, and it took this opportunity of earnestly imploring those on whom those rights had fallen, to exercise the duties connected with them. They had heard of a classin society called the "dangerous class." There was such a class in every large community, and especially, therefore, in such a community as ours. When he said "dangerous," he spoke only of the tendency, not of the actual reality. He did not believe that there was any class among us, dangerous in the sense of being actually formidable to the public peace. If any doubt had existed on that subject, thank God it had recently been entirely removed. But there was another class, which he considered to be also dangerous, though it did not so often go under that name. The dangerous class ho had just been speaking of, and which was better known under that description, consisted of those who, having nothing, desired all enjoyments of property, without any share of the labour by which it was produced. The other dangerous class consisted of those who had the property, but were insensible of the duties belonging to it; who made an irritating, ostentations parado of all the luxurious enjoyments which that property placed within their reach, but who were negligent of the opportunity and means which it afforded them to improve the condition of those below them. That he held to be an equally dangerous class, and one infinitely more culpable. The one class is in general merely an object of Christian pity, and, to cause it to disappear, that

Society had been instituted; while hos hoped it would also be the means of dimin-

ing and acting upon the sacred pledge which had been so feelingly taken up by his Right Rev. Friend [the Bishop of Oxford] and speaking in the name of hun-dreds and thousands of their brethren who would all joyfully take it up and fulfil it, if not with an ability, at least with a zeal equal to his own, he in their name, and in the name of that Society, earnestly implored the noble, the wealthy, the enlightened classes of the community, not to neglect the opportunity now presented to them. He besought them, not to forego the highest honour of the most exalted station, not to neglect the greatest privilege attached to the happiest condition, not to deny themthe highest gratification which wealth could afford.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1848.

A Correspondent of the Philadelphia Ranner of the Cross, in giving an account of the Consecration of St. Thomas' Church Glassborough, and rejoicing in the prospect that some one will furnish a more minute description of the building than he feels himself qualified to give, breaks forth in the following strain to express his satisfaction:

"I will simply say that it is, in point of style, pure old English Gothic, having almost no other ornament than extreme simplicity. Its fine Porch, Nave, and Chancel, are so exactly proportioned, and suited to each other in every respect, as to make the whole ensemble perfectly symmetrical and Church-like, within and without. It is disfigured by neither basement nor gallery. and everything about it may be truly said to be in most perfect keeping with the due celebration of the services for which it was built. Though quite small, the whole structure, without seeming at all heavy, is exceedingly massive and strong, and has, altogether, an air of quiet dignity and chaste beauty about it, which goes to the heart. If religious expression can entitle it to such high praise, it has a far better claim to be styled 'a petrifaction of Christianity, than certain far more costly and pretending monuments of Christian liberality and zeal, which have been put up not quite a thousand years ago, within a thousand miles of Philadelphia.'

We should have imagined that a building so remarkable for its simplicity could not require, or could hardly admit of that more minute description which the writer feels to it be beyond his qualifications to give. But from incidental allusions to an ALTAR, and a SCREEN, as forming part of the interior arrangements, we conclude that there are peculiarities in the building and its furniture of which old-fashioned Churchmen would never conceive the idea, if they were not introduced to their notice, and stealthily recommended for their approbation, by those minute descriptions which have occupied a good deal of space in some periodicals, professedly devoted to the cause of our reformed Church. of late years.

But we admire the candour of the conclusion at which the writer has involuntarily arrived, as to the real character of the kind of architecture which excites his admiration, and as to its tendencies. Those who think it a matter of rejoicing and applause when Christianity becomes a PETRIFACTION, are right in pursuing the tainment of their object.

It is an awful delusion, however, which has come over the minds of those who, when the Gospel has been given as the glorious dispensation under which the divine law is to be written in the hearts of men, do all they can, to contrive how it may be transferred back again into stone A Church-building is to them a place where people may sit, stand, kneel, and gaze; whether they hear, and what they hear-unless it were the sounds of musicthat is quite a subordinate matter to them. A screen must be fixed to separate the PRIEST and the sacrifice which he offers, from the people; and there must be an ALTAR to suit; and so the New Testament ministry is perverted back again into a sacrificership, the honest table for the commemoration of the Saviour's sacrifice once offered, full, perfect, and sufficient, has changed its character, we go to church to see tableaux, instead of going to worship God in the privilege of prayer and hearing his blessed word. Instead of looking to the Holy Spirit for an influence upon our hearts, we are taught to look to "the air of quiet dignity and chaste beauty" which the architect has contrived to give to the building in which we assemble for worship. And this falls in with the natural bent of the mind. It suits men well, to keep off the sharp edge of the sword which cuts to the dividing asunder of the soul and spirit, and to substitute for it a form which makes no demand upon the inward man, but satisfies him with the interest he has secured in the PETRIFACTION OF CHRIS-TIAKITY, to which he professes adherence. and in which ho performs a sufficiency of duties to make his standing creditable.

Last Thursday was the day for the Roman ferred to the Lord's day, and accordingly. Ecclesiastics. at ten o'clock on that day, just about the time when some of our Protestant congrega- | Waltz, played by a Brass Band placed in the the names. En. Branan.

tions are assembling, the procession, accompanying with divine honours the Host upon which the whole significancy of the celebration depends, passed through some of our most frequented streets. Different from former years, so far as we have observed, it passed this time along Ann Street and down Stanislaus Street, so as to cross that great thoroughfare, John Street, in a closely marshalled stream which it took about three quarters of an hour to pass: the usual time of commencing divine service, in one of our places of worship close by, had arrived when the most gorgeous part of the procession was just about passing its door; and the small congregation who had been early enough to make their way in before the crowd wholly prevented entrance, were just led, in the course of the prescribed service, to bewail the perverseness with which men do those things which ought " not to be done," while the chanting of ecclesiastics outside seemed to appropriate the burden of the lamentation.

We have on former occasions expressed ourselves so fully upon this annual grievance that we are gladly excused from entering upon it more extensively again, especially because on this occasion we have to record the absence of one very objectionable feature in the proceeding : no band accompanied the procession. We do not know to what this improvement is to be attributed. but we desire to express our deep sense of its value. It would excite us to gratitude towards those who have thus modified their arrangements, if we could at all assume that the modification was owing to a considerate regard for the views and convenience of Protestants; it would call forth sentiments scarcely less gratifiying if it indicated a conviction, on the part of those who have authority in ordering these matters, how utterly inconsistent with even the professed intent of the proceedings was the noisy and exhilarating music which used to form part of this colebration. As regards military bands, we trust that the time is quite gone by when they were granted for such a purpose on the Lord's day; but as our fellow-citizens have now more than one band composed of civilians, they might have secured one of these, and we count it an occasion of joy and gratitude that they did not do so.

FESTIVAL OF CORPUS CHRISTI AT MONT BEAL .- The Wilness, in the course of remarks upon an article in the Melanges Religieux, gives the following particulars:-" In accordance with this piece of bravado, and in direct contrast with the quiet manner in which were allowing the procession of the Fete Dien to dwindle away for two or three years past great preparations were made for the show o vesterday. Green boughs and flags lined the treets, triumphal arches and huge crosses of the same were here and there consucuous and altogether appearances indicated great acti vily through the previous night. But lo ! wher all things were now ready, and the hour for forming the procession had come, the rain began to pour down from heaven in torrents, as it for the express purpose of hindering the daring impiety which pretends to place the Creator and Ruler of the universe under the charge and knier of the universe under the charge of a priest, and this rain lasted all the time that the procession usually occupies. In former years, in case of rain, the procession was helwithin the church, from which, by the by, i ought never to emerge; and we fondly thought that in this case also the city would be spared from the gigantic Sabbath desecration, but the priests were not to be banked in this way The afternoon proving fine, they fulfilled their original intention, and such a multitude has seldom been witnessed in our usually quiet course they have adopted towards the aton, and the cross streets were crowded with the latter running from one point to another in order to obtain a more favourable view, whilst all the time the bells jangled and pealed with more than ordinary energy."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL MORNING

COURIER.

"A Scene in the Noneteenth Century."
Sin, -Such was the heading of a paragraph which appeared about a year ago in the columns of the Montreal Herald, which described a ceremony which was, on Sunday last, repeated in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of this city, in broad daylight, and in the presence of assembled thousands. Never, in m opinion, was a satire upon the age in which we live more justly, more forcibly, and em-phatically expressed, than that contained in the few simple words, "A Scene in the Nine-teenth Century."

That scene it was, on Sunday last, ordained that I should witness, and I shall now endeav-our to give the public an exact, though a feeble description of it, for it is one of those extraordinary occurrences in life which prove that ruth is stranger than fiction.

On Sunday last, at half-past three, P. M. the time appointed for the Christening of the Mouster Bell in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, I proceeded to the Church, and having a position which would command complete view of the intended ceremony, I awaited with impatience the conclusion of the devout chaunting of the Latin Vespers and the delivery of an oration, which was introductory to, or apologetic, I can't say which, of the proposed Baptism of the Brass Bell.

The whole pomp of that very pompous body was displayed, and the Church presented to the eyes of the faithful its most fascinating appearance. The Monster Bell had, at great cost and labour, been brought into the Church and placed at the foot of the Altar in the centre of the nave, a scalfolding had been raised to support it, and it was thereby elevated about three or four feet from the floor, suspended by a tope fixed at the top of the frame. Ayithin the Altar rails, and at about ten feet from the Bell, stood a small table containing all the paraphernalia to be used on such occasions, and consisting of a large silver vase filled with holy water, a silver sprinkler, two silver dishes, a huge bouquet, a number of towels, and a variety of other articles. The Bishop was seated within the Altar, on the Catholic Festival of Confus Christi, but right hand, invested with a robe of purple and the public celebration of it was, as usual, de-nacle were filled with Priests and other

At four o'clock precisely the very sacred

A door at the left of the Tabernacle shortly opened, and about eight or ten Priests issued forth, clothed in all the colours of the rainhow, and bearing, one, the mitre, another, a bundle of robes, and a third, a book; two or three others with lighted wax tapers, &c., &c.; having crossed the space within the Altar, and howed down and worshipped (vide the 2nd Commandment) the contents of the Tabetnacle, they approached the Bishop, before whom they simultaneously bent their knees. The centre Priest then approached his Lordship and devoutly kissed his ring The ceremony of undressing and dressing the Bishop, which is practised on all extraordinary occasions, then commenced. His Lordship divested himself of a species of scarf, called I believe, a chare, which he first kissed, and then delivered it to the Priest in question, who also kissed it, and handed it over to an attendant; the same process of unrobing and kissing having taken place with regard to several other vestments, the officiating Priests then produced those they intended to substitute, and which consisted of an embroidered muslin skirt, made like that of a lady's dress or petticost, and was put on him in a similar manner , by throwing it ever his head, and then tying it found his waist by a scarlet tiband. A short niuslin surplice was then thrown over his shoulders, and over that a species of cloak of cloth of gold, lined with crimson satinaltogether a most gorgeous dress, and well calculated to make an impression upon the minds of those who are taught to consider such things as conducive, if not essential, to

salvation.

The mitre having been placed upon his Lordship's head, he advanced in all pomp between two Priests, who held out to the fullest extent the corners of his cloak, and surrounded by several who acted as his supporters, into the centre of the dais, and, having prostrated themselves before the Tabernacle urned towards the table containing the Holy Water, &c. Here a few Latin verses were chanted, and the bouquet having been placed in the Bishop's hand, he descended the steps of the Altar, dipped it into the vase of Hoty Water, held by an attendant, and proceeded an attendant, and proceeded to wash the Bell by passing the honquet up and down its outward sides in a perpendicular line, repeating, all the while, some unintellibouquet to one of his supporters, who com-pleted the ablution by washing every part of the Bell. The piocess of drying it was pre-cisely the same—the Bishop first using the towel and then giving it over to his attendant to wipe every part of it. The same ceremony of washing and drying was performed for the inside of the Bell, the Bishop and Priests

getting under it for that purpose.

The object of all this attention was then anointed with what is called the Holy Cream. contained in a small silver box, and apparently very precious; this was done by rubbing it or particular parts of the Bell, which were printed out to his Lordship by his principal attendant. Holy Salt, invariably used in the baptism of infants, was also applied, and I heard a member of that Church state that it was also anointed with Holy Oil, but I cannot positively say that it was, or how the oil was applied.

I should have stated before that the hell was honoured by having twelve god-fathers and twelve god-mothers, 'selected (with a view which will presently become apparent) from among the wealthiest of that creed in this city. and of whom the Attorney-General for Lowe Canada and his lady were the principal. They had taken their scats in the centre of the nave and immediately fronting the bell.

After the washing, wiping, and anointing were concluded, and the bell, by the addition of the oil, cream, and salt, had been treated like a salad, the Bishop advanced a few paces and enquired of the Sponsors the name they inlended bestowing on their brazen god-child. "Saint Jean Baptiste" was, of course, the reply, and forthwith some further crossing, or sprinkling, of the Bell took place, which I could not well comprehend.

The ceremony of dressing the bell then com menced by the production of an enormous white satin petticoat, which was thrown completely over its fair proportions, this was then covered by a most gorgeous robe of crimson silk-velvet, trimmed with rich lace and gold, which, with the peculiar form of the hell, gave to it the ap pearance of a gigantic lady, without a head, suspended in the centre of the Church.

The Bishop and Priests then ranged themselves on each side of the Saint Jean Baptiste, and a crimson rope having been made fast to the tongue of the bell, the Sponsors were individually invited to ring it. A lady and gentleman then advanced and held the rope while a sturdy beadle gave the necessary impetus to the tongue, and produced (in a double sense) the first toll; for a large silver plate having been placed in a very conspicuous position near the bell, the privilege of ringing it was compensated by a deposit of money, by way of toli, by each successive candidate for the distinc-

The sponsors retired after having enjoyed, and liberally paid for, this privilege, which was then thrown open to promiscuous competition on the same terms, and I am informed the ringing continued to a late hour, and the toilfund was swelled of course in proportion. After the Sponsors had concluded their part of the performances, the Bishop retired to his seat. where a similar process of unrobing, robing and kissing the vestments terminated this very and kissing the vestilities ceremony.
apostolic and Christian ceremony.
1 am, &c. &c.,

In the debate on the Jewish Disabilities BILL which, as has been previously reported was rejected in the House of Lords on the 25th of May, by 163 votes against 128 (majority against it 35) the speakers were the Marqui of Lansdowne on the behalf of Ministers, Viscount Canning, the Duke of Argyle, the Bishop of St. David's, the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Lyttelton, the Earl of Yarborough, the Earl of Ellesinere, and Lord Brougham in its favour ;-the Earl of Eilenborough, the Duke of Cambridge, the Archhishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Winchelsen, the Bishop of Oxford, the Earls of Eglintoon, Harrowby, and Desart, and Lord Stanley, against it. We subjoin a report of the speech by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

They were asked to remove disabilities which excluded certain persons from scats in either House of Parliament. It appeared to him that those persons laboured under a disability which that House could not remove-that of being by their opinions unfit to take part in the councils of a Christian nation. (Hear, hear.) They were unfit, because on many questions that might be argued they could not, if true to their own principles, avoid raising their voices against propositions important to the interests of the country, and the welfare, of the Church. The Jew, if sincere, must have interests and

Eight was the real number of each; as we learn from a French Montreal paper, which gives

opinions hostile to those of the Christian; | The only proper subject for inquiry, therefore he must be opposed to the spread of Christian truth as much as their Lordships would be to the dissemination of Mahometan tenets. Even if the Jew were indifferent to his own doctrines, he must be still looked upon as hostile to the doctrines of Christianity. This was forcibly shown in one of the strongest protests which had appeared against the measure, and which was signed by one calling himself a converted Jew. The Noble Marquis had told them it was but a small voice in the Legislature that was asked for. True; but a very small voice might be sufficient on occasions to turn the balance against the interests of the Church, (Hear, hear.) With regard to the Roman Catholies who had been alluded o, one of the first votes he had given was for the remission of these disabilities, and he would so vote again if the question were to be discussed; but his reason was, that he could not fairly refuse a body who formed the third part of the population of this empire a share in the national deliberations. They could not still call themselves a Protestant Legislature, but they were still a Christian Legislature, and he thought it was necessary to the welfare of the country that they should remain so. These would be sufficient reasons why he could not conscientiously support this Ball. But there was another reason which greatly weighed with him, and he hoped would weigh seriously with their Lordships. The proposed measure was contemplated with dread, with conscientious dislike, even with abhorrence, by a large class of the most valuable members of the community, who considered it as an insult to the religion which they reto the hearty assistance of both the Clergy verence and honour. Their Lordshins and Laity. And may the Holy Ghost bless, knew that no such insult was intended: with his most gracious favour, this and every the character of the Noble. Lord who introduced the measure, the character of those Noble Lords who now support it, the chaacter of those excellent persons mentioned by the Noble Marquis, who supported a similar Bill on previous occasions, was a guarantee that they proposed nothing which they believed to be injurious to religion, But the persons of whom he was speaking could not make nice distinctions between questions viewed politically and questions viewed religiously; and they believed that measure of this sort went to prove that, in the opinion of the majority of the Legisature of the land, it was of fittle consequence what a man believes or disbelieves. It was most undesirable to give any grounds for such an opinion. It was most undesirable to discust the last and faithfullest of Her Majesty's subjects with the institutions of their country. It was most undesirable to encourage a very different class of men in their disregard of all religion, especially when the idea was not without foundation. For the argument which claimed admission for the Jew, did not stop there. It was equally valid, if valid at all, in favour of the Maliometan, or the Hindoo, or any idolater whatever, whose residence in the country might give him a claim to naturalization, or whose wealth and influence might bring him forward to distinction.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS .- On the 30th of May, Mr. Bouverie, in the House of Commons moved "That the Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Wales have been the subject of everal public inquiries, which have shown them to be totally incapable of fulfilling the mportant, functions they affect to exercise that these courts have not only to decide ques-tions concerning some of the most important civil rights of the subject, but they exercise a criminal jurisdiction, pretended to be pro-solute anima which touches his property and personal liberty; that the Law they administer argently requires amendment; that their system of procedure is incompatible with the effectual attain ment of the ends of justice; that they are not only inefficient but costly; that their continued existence is injurious to the subject, and as can-

dal to the judicial system of the country."

This motion was met by Her Majesty's Seretary of State, Sir George Grey, by saying that " he did not rise to controvert the arguments of his Hon. Friend, but the subject was one of considerable difficulty, owing to the formidable opposition to be encountered from the efforts of interested parties out of doors The subject, however, had not been overlooked by the Government, and he had had several communications with the Attorney-General with respect to it. Indeed, his flow, and Learned Friend would have been ready to bring in a Bill this session if there had been the slightest hope that Parliament could have paid the requisite attention to its details. There was however, no such hope, and he could not say therefore, that any Bill on the subject would be brought forward during the present session Although coinciding with the spirit of the Resolution of his Hon. Friend, he could not agree in his Motion, thinking, as he did, that it would not be right to have it recorded on the journals of the House, that the continued existence o these courts was a scandal to the country, un-less they were immediately prepared with a Bil in accordance with such a Resolution. Early in the next session of Parliament, however, Government would bring in a measure respecting these courts."

EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY .-From the Annual Address of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Massachusetts, to the Convention of the Diocese: --

A few weeks since, an Association was organized in this city, (Boston) by the name of the Massachusetts Auxiliary to the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge. Having been one of those who, during the session of the last General Convention, met together for the formation of the Parent Institution, I esteemed it at once a duty and a privilege to give my presence and aid to the meeting held in Boston, for the purpose of establishing this tributary; and to accept the office of its ex-officio President. The object contemplated by the General Society, as you are all aware, is that of disseminating through the land, by the books, those scriptural truths which are enforced in the Liturgy, the Homilies, and the thirty-nine Articles of our Church. It is a voluntary Institution; standing, in this respect, upon precisely the same footing with that other Association, called the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union. The right, by any members of our Church lay or elerical, to form such Associations, has never, as far as I know, been questioned, and I from R. W. Monsoll, Esq., to the Editors

is whether there existed any necessity for such an organization. In regard to this, every man must honestly and freely judge for himself, under a sense of responsibility to God. I can only, as an individual, humbly express the convictions of my own mind. been flooded with publications, issued originally from certain quarters in England, and made as attractive in appearance as possible, which convey to the mind of childhood that same exaggerated and opus operation view of the sacraments, and attempt to awaken with. in it that same fondness for the cast-off superstitions of an age of darkness, which books of a higher character have inculcated upon the maturer intellects of our day. Under these circumstances, I have long felt the need of some active agency, to counteract, more effectually than has hitherto been done hese pernicious pages .-- Most especially desirous am I for books of the right character for our Sunday School Libraries ; -- books, which, while they inform the young lambs of our flock in regard to the ministry, polity, and usages of our Church, shall also feed them with those sound doctrines of the blessed Reformation which are embodied in our authorized standards. To do this work is the object of the above-named Society, and of its Auxiliary in this Diocese. The aim intended is, not to fill the minds of young or old with the spirit of controversy, but to preserve them from error by preoccupying them with truth. Let every man decide, then; ac-

The following is from the Boston Christian Witness, a Church-paper, the Editor of which is not a member of the Society referred to:

cording to the dictates of his own consci-

other attempt to promote, in a Christian

spirit, the gospel of our Lord and Saviour,

Jesus Christ!

I, for one, commend the Institution

When a man renounces his sins, and professes his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thus becomes a Christian, he does no thereby lose his free will, nor dehar himself the right to do what he pleases, and to say what he pleases, provided what he says and does, be not contrary to the law of God, and the law of man. He has a right to associate with whomsoever he will, for any purpose which he may choose, provided that this association, and this purpose, be not contrary to either the divine or the civil law. To say that a man may join this voluntary association, and may not join that, simply because it is a voluntary association, is almost as ridiculous, as it would be to say, that a Christian man shall not join any vountary society. We suppose that no man in his senses, has yet allowed himself to be carried to that point of fanaticism, where he will condemn all voluntary association, since such a doctrine would strike at the root of all our social organization. The Church, in one sense, is a voluntary institution; whoever becomes a disciple of Jesus, must l become such of his own free will and acduty, against his will, had as well not be done at all, so far as that act may be regorded as an autocedent to a blessing; its voluntariness makes an essential element in its religious character. The Church, then is, in the highest sense of the term, a voluntary association; since a man may elect. whether or not be will uni e himself with it. and after he has joined it, he is to choose whether or not he will perform the duties which devolve upon him as a member. If obedience have any virtue in it, it must, at least, be voluntary.

The proper course for Christians to pursue, in respect to the many religious and henevolent societies which now abound, is to act stands which, I am sorry to say, are permitted just as their own views of duty and propriety to remain on the Lord's Day. I stopped the may dictate, and to leave all others to do the same, without let or hindrance from them.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE, - We are at ength to have quiet Subbaths-so far as the passage of the cars is concerned—the chief annovance to the devout people on the line of the railroads. Where the credit of this consummation is due we know not. We presume that the Postmaster General has had as much agency in the discharged when they have sent their children matter as any individual, as we have observed a progressive discontinuance of Sunday mail routes, by his order, as we suppose. The main reason we have heard given for the continuance of Sunday trains from Albany to Buffalo, has been the necessity of them to carry the mail. This is now dispensed with, and the several companies have promptly discontinued their trains. In the name of the religious community we thank them, though there is no reason to suppose they have made the least sacrifice to do it. It has long been settled that Sunday trains did not pay expenses, and even if they were profitable, a single thought is sufficient to convince any one that it would be more so to do the week's work in six days than in seven; since the railroads, from the nature of the case, monopolize the travel. We therefore congratulate the stockholders on the advantage they are likely to experience in pursuing a course so grateful to the religious people. - Syracuse Recorder.

LORD'S DAY PROFANATION RELIGIED .- The Brooklyn Irish Republican A sociation intended to hold a meeting for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Mr. Mitchell, on Sunday of last week ;-but, to the honour of the Mayor of that city be it recorded, that functionary forbialls taking place on that sacred day, as being contrary to law. This excited the anmedium of Tracts, Sunday School and other | ger of these sympathizers not a little, but they had to submit, and their meeting was appointed to be held on a week-day:—the value of their sympathy may be estimated by the sense of decornm and religious obligation evinced in the selection of the Lord's Day for their attempted demonstration.

NEUCHATEL, IN SWITZERLAND,-Tho question of roligious liberty, consequent upon will not, in the present instance, be disputed. of " Ev. Christendam."

Neucliatel, May 17, 1848, 200 pil I suppose it is already known to many readers of Evangelical Christendom that our little Canton, hitherto distinguished for its quiet noiseless conservatism, and the only monarchi- bei cal state of the Swiss Confederation, that had its revolution, and that the King of Prussia had its revolution of Neuchatel. The Concal state of the Swiss Confederation, has also I have perceived, with deep sorrow, that during the last few years, the country has been flooded with publications, issued originits sittings, and, like all similar assemblies at the present day, has found itself in contact with religious interests. The question of toleration was discussed at an early stage of the proceedings; one or two speakers were for imitating the Canton of Vand, and trying to crush " Methodism ;" their opinion was, however, overruled, and religious liberty is guaranteed by

the constitution. A proposition was made to force the clerey of the national church to celebrate a thanksgiving service for the " glorious revolution." clergy, at least the evangelical part of them, were without exception opposed to the new order of things; so that this measure, if carried, would either have forced them to a demission, in which case they would have been hunted lown as Aristocrate and Jesuits, or else tempted them to a sacrifice of principle which would have delighted the out-and-out Radicals; for, like all despots, they love to lower the moral standard. Happily this proposition was also

Notwithstanding the letter of the law, religioux liberty cannot be considered as completely secured-legal guarantees are not in Sxitzer. land what they would be in England; for in-stance, liberty of the press existed here already, and has just been made an article in the New Constitution, yet the Conservative Journal has had to undergo a most unretenting consure since the revolution, and was for a time suppressed altogether. The will of the people, or rather of the more mob, decides every thing; as the chief magistrate of Vand expressed bimself triumplantly, some time since, "it is the street that teigns." Our only security against religious intolerance is, therefore, the continued forbearance of the sorcreign street.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

The following are, we understand, the positions occupied by the recently ordained Clergymen of the order of Deacon;
Rev. Jacon Elleanop, to be an Assistant Min-

- ister at Christ Church, Montreal;

 James Fulion, to be Missionary at Russelltown ;
- " DAN'EL GAVES, to be Missionary at Sa-
- RICHARD LEWIS, do. do. Portneuf, &c.; Jours McKnows, do. do. Frampton, &c.; " SAMUEL HOARE SIMPSON, do. do. New Ireland, &c. :
- "Thomas Arssin Young, to be officiating Missionary at St. Martin's, Islo

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA .- ORDINATE. N AT St. PAUL'S, Halifax .- THE LORD Risnor of the Diocese held an Ordination at St Paul's on the morning of Sunday last, shen the Rey. R. F. Barne, M. A., of King's College, Worksort was admitted to the holy order of Priesthood. The Nenerable the ABCHDBACOS preached the Ordination Sermon, and took occasion fervent. ly to impress the ardness and responsible nature of the duties of the Ministry. The Rev. R. F. Brine is stationed at Petito Rivière, in the centre of an interesting hough rather widely scattered portion of cord. Whatever man does, as a Christian, the flock committed to his charge and where in consequence the ministrations of the Church, to be properly attended to, absorb he whole time and attention of the pastor. It is, we believe, within the scope of truth to assert, that the Minister of this partie? if the Diocese travels within the year, in his various ministrations, a distance of between two and three thousand miles,-Halifax Times, June 20th.

To the Editor of the Berean.

Sin,-Yesterday, white returning from Sun-lay School, I met one of my scholars in the street, with some apples in his hand which ho had evidently just purchased from one of the little fellow and said to him, "Don't you know you ought not to buy things on Sunday !" To which he answered, " On they are not for me. Sir: they are for my mother, -she told me to get them." This reply, so unexpected, quite staggered me; and, not wishing to do any thing that might weaken the authority of the parent, I could say no more; but I felt of how ittle avail, humanly speaking, the lessons of the Sunday School were likely to prove when opposed by such influence at home.

Too many parents imagine that their duty is to school; that the responsibility is transferred from their shoulders to those of the teacher. But what a fatal mistake ! Unless the parental influence at home is made to bear upon the scholar during the week in conformity with the precepts and teaching of the Lord's Day, can it be expected that any lasting impression will be made? Is it reasonable to suppose that the effect of a brief hour on the Sunday will not be effaced by the opposing tendencies of the whole week, all in league with the child's natural evil propensities? Then if parents really desire the good of their children, let them work with and not against the

SUNDAY SCHOOL. Quebec, June 26, 1818.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Received W. C. E. 1 -Mrs. N ;-C. Y ;-card from R. V. R.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Capt. Shuttleworth, No. 209 to 260 ; Airs. Buxton, 4th volume, ex-tra copy; Rev. David Fitzgerald, No. 209 to 269; Messis, it. Bray, No. 209 to 260; John Easton, No. 219 to 270.

THE INDEX AND TITLE PAGE OF OUR fourth volume will be ready to be deliver-ed, to those of our Subscribers who have taken in the Brakan from the commencement of the volume, to-morrow; bur Town-Subscribers who are entitled to it, are requested to apply for it at our. Publisher's, and to those at a distance it will be forwarded by to-morrow's nail, many

Noral and Political Entelligence,

The Tolographic news of the arrival of the Britannia at Halifax, which was rejion tod at Boston by an Express boat, before she herself made her appearance in that the recent revolution in the Canton. Letter harbour, was in town on Monday, after-from R. W. Monsell, Esq., to the Editors noon; the morning papers of Lagsday contained the following report, giving in-

CHANGE TO THE WAY

Livernool:

lumpand is him very excited state, the Re peal Association and Repeal Confederation have united in one body, to be called the Irish League, they will try peaceful measures for Mitchell's furniture sold enormously high as

No further efforts have been made to indict

Meagher and Smith O'Brien. Meagher and Smith O'Brien.
The Confederation have issued a manifesto quite as dating as Mitchell's treasonable writings, there is little prospect of any important outbreak against the Government of Great

ENGLAND .- The Charlists are making frequent disturbances. Three have been arrested and examined.
France.—There is much confusion in

France, though atlairs are getting more qui-Prince de Joinville has been arrested in

Prince Louis, Napoleon and M. Thiers have been elected for the Assembly. the second resign and Thiers would pro-

ed of countying at the affair of the 15th A Decree has been passed to prevent turbu-

lent assemblies in Paris.

The soldiers were obliged to charge a large assembly at Port St. Donis, with fixed bayonets. None killed but many arrest-The Constitutional Committee declared for

Den ocratic Republic; the people were to have free education and right of labour and assist-A great hanquet, of 100,000 was to come

off, at Vincennes, and created some uneasi-SPAIN-Requests all Englishmen at Cadiz

to give security for their conduct.
Arrests are numerous in Madrid. Russia.-The Cholera is raging in Russia; \$50 cases occurred in Moscow in one week.

Austria.—The Emperor has gone to Innspruck, and refuses to return to Vienna. Some disturbances between the people and

the Nobles, the latter leaving Vicana. The banker Rothschild and other tich men fiel. The foreign Ambassadors had also gone to

Deibling. Irany,-Charles Athert has captured Peschiera, and defeated 30,000 Austrians at Gui-

to.

The Pope is reviving his popularity.

Livencool, Fidlay, June 9.

We have a moderate fresh supply of Wheat from European ports, and a small parcel of In-dian Corn; but of all other produce, whether British or French, the imports for the past few days are exceedingly low. The supply of Wheat, Indian Corn and Beam recently imported into Cork and Falmouth, have been mostly ordered to their several destinations, and there are scarcely any subsequent arrivals et those parts for orders. Duties in foreign Wheat have advanced to 9s. and on Flour to os. 51, per harrel being the only change in them for this week. The trade for mest lead-ing articles has ruled very flot between Tuesday and to-day at almost nominal rates, except in Indian Corn and Man!, which assumes a firmer aspect, and upon a renewal of demand has acquired some improvement to value. Irish and American Flour being in hir jequest, the former realised equal rates of Tuesday, and prime old brands of the latter, in one or two cases, commanifed somewhat higher terms. Indian Com was taken tather freely at an advance of its, to 2s, over the reserved rates of Tuesday, and Corn Meal was held frinty at an advance of 61 per barrel.

On Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, the letter-bags, by Express from Hilitax, arrived at the Quebec Post. Office, and the and a large number slain on hoth soles. Capt. timed intelligence received by letter, of which we avail curselves for the purpose of extracting or condensing.

The government expressed its expectation: The government expressed its expectation sway over all parts of the Island, excepting of the sentiments of the Corporation, and as a that it would be able to put an end to the Port Royal; the troops, by order of the authority cordial welcome to Montreal for those Officers. Chartist disturbances. They had no inten- titles, offered no resistance, and remained tion of interfering in the contest going on be. quiet, while the insurgents disarmed them. out at Sorel, on Saturday morning last, during tween the Italian powers and Instrict;—
the mediation of Great Britain the contest
between Prussia and Denmark was going on
single and not in conjunction with any other
tribion, with a chicken-cock attached. They
lest.

Figure AT MANAGEAL.—On Wednesday mornsingly, and not in power ;-the expulsion of a British Officer (Col. Bristowe) from Spain was a subject of have committed no further excesses. inquiry, to which no satisfactory answer had as yet been received from the Spanish Gov-

Consols had ranged between \$37 and \$45. Expectation of harvest highly encouraging.

IRELAND .- DUBLIN, JUNE 5 .- CLOSING OF Conditiation Hall .- The usual weekly meeting of the National Repeal Association was held yesterday in Conciliation Hall. The at-tendance was large, the hall and callery being crowded in all parts. Mr. John O'Connell an-nounced the closing of Conciliation Hall, owing to the want of funds. He also gave notice that the Association and the Irish Confederation had coalesced, and would both adjourn sine die on Monday next, preparatory to reorganizing a National Association; and lest it ight be supposed that the new body was to lead to anything illegal, or that was calculated to inveigle them into a violation of the law, it would be well for the country to know that this body would be formed by the union of adfrishmen, and the concentration of public opinion was perfectly legal.

Union or Parties .- The Irish League is expected soon to hold its first meeting. The meeting of the confederation on Tuesday evening was expected to differ warmly as to the Union, but the opposite was the result. The confederates spoke in favour of union, and with some small dissent the meeting responded ; and some members of the Repeal Association, who were present as speciators, were callred upon to speak, and were well received.

FRANCE. - Notwithstanding apparent tranquillity, much anxiety was felt at Paris, It was reported that the Government had resolved upon bringing the prisoners concerned in the late attempt at insurrection to trial before the ordinary Court of Assizes .-M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice, had resigned. Other resignations were expect-

Notwithstanding the proclamation of the Mayor of Paris ngainst attroupements, un immense number assembled last night around the Port St. Denis. The boulevard became impassable, and carriages were compelled to turn off and find a passage by the back streets. The subjects of discussion at these open-air noctur-nal clubs were the presentation of a sword to General Courtain, the sending addresses to Barhes and Blanque, &c. At about 11 o'clock hody of the national guard marched from the Boulevard du Temple, and, after the usual sumination (a process similar to reading the riot act) enocycled in clearing the thoroughfare.

telligence to the Oth of this month from Naples of as late a date as the 31st ult. At that | dark with a dense fog and rain, the vessel struck

time the capital was tranquil.

The official journal of the government of Sicily, of the 26th ult., states that Cozenza, Calanzaro, and Monteleone have risen, massacred the gendarmes and the police, and were preparing to murch upon Naples to dethrone the

steam-frigate Hercules left on that day for Reggio, where there had been a violent insurrection, in which the troops had been the vic-tors. The citizens have occupied the mounlains, and the facts of Pizzo, Scilla, and Montelcone are in the hands of the liberals, with Marquis Gagliardi at their head. A provisional

of the movement at Calabria.

Advices from Turin to the 1st have brought the important intelligence that Peschiera had gers, arrived here on Tuesday morning in the surrendered, and was in the hands of the troops steamer Herald from Liverpool, where the rest of Charles Albert; and that an engagement had of the survivers have remained.—St. John N taken place at the same moment at Goito bewere personally engaged in this combat. The detiction. former received a slight contusion of the ear from a cannon ball that passed near him, and

A private letter from Turin states that a Naples had been assassinated.

off Tynemouth. She had been in pursuit of a Processon vessel which however, was successful in reaching our harbour a few hours previous. The frigate temained on the coast until Monday or Tuesday last, evidently on the look-out for any German vessel which might come in sight.—Newcastle Chroniele.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH OF EUROPE - HULL June 6th. The Queen of Scotland, which left Hamburg at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, arrived here to day, at 11 o'clock, a.m and brings the following intelligence, taken from the Barsenhalle of June 3 :- "Flensburg. June 1 .- A distant canonading had been heard at intervals throughout the day. The advance of the troops on the north again is not thought o', and it is reported that the retreat of the Prossians from Flensburg was, to take place on the 2nd inst. Apenrade and Hadersleben have been abandoned to the Danes, the German inhabitants having left those places to avoid being made prisoners. Three Danish Steamboats and a schooner had anchored off Apentade, and landed about 1,500 men."

STRAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA. -The Colonial Secretary of South Australia (with a population of 30,000 souls) has successfully proposed an annual grant of 3,000% for three years in aid of steam communication with the mother-country. Since this vote passed the Logislative Council of the province, it has been calculated "out of doors" that if all the Princi colonies in the Southern hemi-sphere would contribute as liberally in propertion to their numbers, the aggregate contribu-tion would be equal to 52,000l. per annum, or 1,000, a-week, -more than enough to guaran-tee the success of an attempt which, after all, parhaps will not want any extraneous aid .-Addande Observer.

LATER FROM PORT AU PRINCE. - Capt. Sear les, of the brig Allen King, arrived last right in 11 days from Port on Prince, informs us that the Haytians were still fighting. A toport was received at Port an Prince previous to his leav-

THE FRENCH WEST INDIES -- The brig Fox arrived at St. Thomas from Martinique on the Montreal Corporation have passed a highly 28th of May. The captain reported that on complimentary resolution to be presented to the the 21st ait, the negroes revolted, and at the Officers of the two U. S. vessels now on their date of his sailing, the 23rd, held undispirted way down the St. Lawrence—as an expression cal to them, tesides burning 15 or 20 houses, the first day of the revolt, since when they

They offered no molestation to the American vessels in port, but allowed their boots to land or leave at all times, while the French and others were not allowed ashore after sundown. Capt. W. also reports that the merning he left, the alarm conches were blowing in all directions, and the mountain roads and approaches to St. Pierre were literally covered with

negroes, matching from the plantations upon the city.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce. An arrival from the French Island of Martinique brings dates to the 2nd instant, at which time the blacks were massacreing the whites constantly. Thirty-six persons, including women and children were, on one occasion, driven into a house, and were burnt to death. The white inhabitants were flering to every place that afforded the possibility of an asylum. [It is to be hoped that these accounts are considerably evaggerated, as news respecting the had working of negro emancipation generally comes to be in passing through the United States.

The following is in conflict with the above :1 Capt. Clark, of the bark Clarissa, from Porto Rico, states that a French Government schooner arrived at l'once, with fifty passengers from Martinique, from whom it was ascertained that the white inhabitants had assembled in force

and drove the blacks out of the city.

The governor of the island of Pour Rico, on the receipt of this intelligence, issued a proclamation to the slaves on the island, exhorting them to avoid all mutinous movements, and threatening those detected in any measure calculated to cause an insurrection, with instant death.

NEWS VIA UNITED STATES .- An arrival at Yew Orleans brings letters from Mexico. Papers by this arrival contain the proceedings at Querciaid falifying the treat; Mr. Sevier was sick, but Mr. Clifford was actively engaged in finishing the arrangement for the with drawal of the troops. Affairs in Yucatan improving. Later dates from the Sandwich Islands have been received at New Orleans via Isthmus of Panama. The Government l'ahiti had entirely prohibited the importation of ardent spirits.

WRECK, AND LOSS OF Lare .- The barque Commerce, 267 tons, Alexander Halliday, master, of and from Galway, with 68 passengers, for this port, was totally lost on Port Monton Island, a little to the westward of Livernool, Nova Scotla, on the morning of the 31st of May, and we regret to state that eight of the passengers, and an apprentice belonging as the Pilot would infer, constitute an entrance to the ship, were drowned. At 2 o'clock on upon the duties of an office, and still less my the marning of the 31st, the night being very fear of undertaking them, but porhaps an investoring.

on rocks, and passed over them, and again striking on a hold, rocky shore, remained sta-tionary, and immediately filled with water. The gale increasing, and the sea running high, the fore and main must were cut away to ease the fore and main mass were can away the ship. At day-light the long boat was got out, and made two trips to the shore with pas-The journals of Naples publish decrees for-bidding the posting-up of printed papers without the permission of the authorities.

The Alba, of Florence, has the following information from Naples, of the 22nd ult. The master, the crew, and the passengers lost every strangerizate Harcales left on that day for thing save what they had on; some of the pasthing save what they had on; some of the pas-sengers were left nearly naked. The ship soon broke up entirely, and the materials drifted to sea; nothing was saved but one small boat.

The names of those drowned are as follows: -Mrs. Mary Burke and infant, Mrs. Coyne and infant, Patrick Corcoran, aged 21 years, government is established at Cabanzaro. It is an infant named Cummungs, nearly one year old aid that Ayala will place himself at the head a boy named Fogarty, about 8 years old, and a

lad named John Leyden. Capt. Halliday, and about 40 of the passen.

tween 30,000 Austrians, who last marched from Verona, and 15,000 Piedmontese, the result for Merination -- St. John, New Brunswick, of which was that the former were completely having performed her voyage in six days runtouted, and being pursued by the cavalry, when ning time, under easy steam, having encounter-flying in confusion, a great portion were cut to ed a gale, but suffered no injury whatever, pieces. The King and the Duke of Savoy She is to run between Indian Town and Fre-

We have heard that Captain Sampson, lately in command of the Mail boat " Lady Ogle," the latter was slightly wounded by a musket has proceeded to England to bring out the first hall; not sufficiently, however, to induce him of the Steamers which Mr. Cunard has contracted dismount or to retire from the field. ed to run between Halifax and Bertnuda for con-veying the Mails. These vessels are to be fur-His Excellency Lord Elgin arrived here yeseport had reached that city, that the King of nished with a schrew propelle:-to have en-A Danish frigate has been seen a few miles less than 350 tons. They are to commence steamer St. Pierre, for the Quarantine Station, running on the 1st August, or sooner if practi-cable. Newfoundland participates in the same ontract .- Rermudian.

> STEAMER NIAGARA .- This steamer was raised on Thursday last, after having been stranded for seven weeks and two days, during the greater part of which time a large number of men were employed under the direction of taken out at Oswego, and it is said will be prepared, in about a month, to resume her place upon the line .- Kingston Chronicle.

> The Sprain steamer, built last year by Messre. Macpherson, Crane & Co., for the route betwoen Gronville and Bytown, was discovered to be on fire on Friday last, a few miles below Dunning's wharf, and was burnt to the water's edge; all the passengers, with their baggage, were taken off and landed in safety. The cost of this splendid boat was £9,000.

THE MISSING MAN. - After an investigation which lasted eight days, and during which time upwards of forty witnesses were examand, whose testimony, when reduced to writ ng, covered two hundred and fifty pages of foolscap, the magistrates came to the decision of committing Dr. Dill, charged by Mrs. Elizab-th Thompson with having mundered her husband. Nothing has yet been heard of Thompson. Dr. Dill's friends have taken innecliste steps towards procuring an order from the Indges for his liberation on bail.-Dundas Warder. RAILWAYS,-The royal consent has been

given to the reserved act of the Canadian Pariament, for the incorporation of the following Railways: Woodstock and Lake Eric Railway and

Harbout Company;
Bytown and Britannia-Carillon and Grenville-Laka Str. Louis and Province Line-Montreal and Province Line Junction-Canada, New Bronswick, and Nova Scotia-Toronte and Goderich Railway Companies.

THE AMERICAN REVENUE VESSELS .- Th

Distarctive Fire at South. - A fire broke

Figurat Montabal.-On Wednesday morn ing, last week, the premises occupied by Mr. J. B. Asselin, tinsmith, in St. Paul Street, were wholly consumed, nothing but the walls temaining. The conflagration proceeded with great rapidity; both stock and lumiture were nearly all consumed. Insurance £1000, on the

Yesterday the Monster Bell of the Parish Church was hoisted up to its place in the tower. Previous to its elevation, the bell was weighed. and found to weigh II tons I cwt. I qr., or 21.789 lbs., being nearly two tons less than the weight given by the maker, viz., 13 tons, or 29,120lbs,—Montreal Palet, 22nd.

OFFICE OF DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA .- Dr. La Termere, so recently gazetted as having received this appointment has no sooner entered upon its duties than resigned it. In endeavouring to account for this unexpected occurrence, the Montreal Pilot offered the following piece of information :

"He came up to Montreal, and enterred upon the duties of his office; but finding, after a brief trial, that they were quite unsuited to him, he has resigned; and by that resignation no discredit attaches either to himself or to any one else; nor has there been any misunderstanding between the hon, gentleman and the Administration."

But the Dr. himself has preferred giving his own account of the matter as follows: To the Editor of the Canadian.

Mr. Editor, -1 have just read, in the Pilot of the 24th inst., a version somewhat differing from that given by other journals, of the reason on which my resignation of the office of Deputy Adjutant General of Militia was based. The art of well governing, as Napoleon has said, to make a good selection of your servants therefore, in accordance with that maxim, I am | St. Paul and St. Peter Streets up to Mounjustified in presuming that the offer to appoint ne Deputy Adjutant General was based upon

this maxim, generally understood, but more particularly as regards politics.

I therefore accepted this office under the impression that I was not disqualified by law from retaining my seat in parliament, if my consti-tuents were disposed to re-elect me .- On my arrival in Montreal, the Ministry having inter preted, not the letter, but the spirit of the law, adverse to my impression, in justice to my elec-tors from whom I did not wish to separate my self politically, I preferred resigning this office and this, in plain language, is the prominent

and this, in plain language, at the cause of my resignation.

The fact of my having gone to the sembled in the Parliament Hall, to partake of office which was allotted to me, and that a cold collation, in the evening.

I there found about twenty letters to The steamer Montagat has been refitted, I there found about twenty letters to my address which I opened, does not,

discreet curiouty :- that my astonishment at \ finding myself, on my elevation, placed in a garret admitting the light through two dormor windows, may have caused me to hesitate, will be easily understood by those who can appreciate the charms of independence and liberty, and who know the difference between my present position and an elevation of such a nature—in order therefore to put an end to the false position in which I was advised to place myself, I have preferred exposing myself to reproach for a resignation of which the leading motive will be understood and no doubt

appreciated, more particularly by my electors.
In the interim, if I have not gained the unqualified approval of the Elitor of the Pilot, I elieve I may console myself with having dopted a proceeding which will remove all doubt as respects my independence of feeling in the minds of those whose approbation is at east as valuable as his own, and who desire

the prosperity of the country.

By inserting the above in your next number, you will confer a favour on

Sir, Your very obedient servant, (Signer) M. P. DE SALES LA TERRIERE. Albion Hotel, 25th June, 1848.

The vacancy occasioned by Dr. La Terriere's resignation has been filled up by the appointment of Col. Melchior Alphonse de Salaberry to the office of Deputy Adjutant General o Militia.

This opens a vacancy in the office lately held by Col. de Salaberry, that of Joint Coroner for Montreal, to which C. J. Coursel, Esq., has been appointed.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO OUEterday morning, from Montreal, in the steamer gines not less than 5 thorse power, and to be not John Munn, and embarked on board the

at about 5, a. m.
His Excellency dropped among the officials at the island, most unexpectedly. He went through the hospitals and the sheds, and the other buildings at the station, examined the books, &c., &c., being, apparently, resolved to satisfy himself of the present state of affairs there. On leaving we are pleased to learn that he expressed himself highly pleased with Mr. Weeks, of Oswego, in the attempt to move the order, regularity, and cleanliness of the her, but without success. The proprietors then establishment, saying that nothing could be employed Mr. Lewis Ives, of this city, with the desired result. The Ningara has been more flattering to the officers of the station, that being totally unexpected, he saw every thing in its every-day state and contine. are most pleased to place these facts before the public, tending, as their publication will, to the

best of results.

His Excellency was received on landing by a Guard of Honour, formed from the 71st 1 egi ment and 18fl: Brigade.

The St. Pierre returned to Quebec about 4 n'clock in the afternoon, when his lordship visited the Upper Town. He returned to Montreal in the John Munn. The only Aidde-Camp in attendance upon the Governor General, was Lord Mark Kerr .- Friday's Mcrcury.

Yesterday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, the remains of the late George Pozer, Esquite, were temoved from his late residence in St. John Street to the English Cathedral where the usual service was performed. The body was thence conveyed in a hearse, followed by a long line of mourning cit zens, some in carriages, but the most part on foot to the new Cemetery at Cap-Rouge, about three miles from town. The concourse, we believe, was composed in majority of French Canadians and Catholics, tenants of Mr. Pozer's seigniory in St. Roch, whose conduct on this occasion is equally creditable to themselves and to the de ceased. By following his remains to such a distance, they testified their sense of gratitude for his uniform kindness and indulgence, as a

landlord towards them. Mr. Pezer is the second person buried in that omantic piece of ground, which, when the proected improvements are effected, will become one of the most fashionable promenades around Quebec .- Quebec Gazette.

Accident .- On Sunday evening last, during a thunder storm, the lightning struck a barn belonging to N. Larue, Esq., at St. Jean, Island of Orleans, which was totally consumed with all its contents .- M. Chronicle.

Crry Couscin .- We learn, from a report in the Morning Chronicle, that besides matters of minor importance, the following business was transacted at the meeting of last Friday:

Mr. Belleau moved, seconded by Mr. Robitaille.-That his benout the Mayor be authorized to request, in the name of the Corporation from the chief officer of the Ordnance Depart. ment, on what conditions the glacis and vacant lots to the south of St. John street could be had for the purpose of continuing the said street is a straight line to St. John's Gate.

The 163rd Report of the Road Committee having been brought up, the first item, recommending that the sum of £18 be allowed for the crection of steps from L'Anse des Meres to the Plains, was adopted. The third item, re commending payment to Mr. Richard, blocks furnished, was also adopted. And the last item, which contains the amended approprintions for the current year, was adopted.-

St. Louis Ward, 350. Palace Ward, £ 400. St. Peter's Ward, £ 350. 8t. John's Ward, £ 560. Champlain Ward, £ 650. St. Roch's Ward, £ 700.

Presented the 161th Report of the Marke ommittee, having reference to the erection of what in St. Paul's Market .- The report recommends that alterations be made in the plan. and other ameliorations, which renders necessary the calling for new tenders, and which was upon motion, taken into consideration and adopted.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY OF Quebec celebrated their Anniversary last Monday. They went in procession to the Roman Catholic Cathedral to attend divine service, after which they proceeded through St. John Street, out at the gate, down into St. Valier and Crown Streets, then through tain Street and through Prescott gate to the St. George Hotel, where the St. George and St. Andrew Societies were in readmess to exchange salutations with them-similar courtesies were observed in St. Lewis Street at the residences of the Presidents of the two Irish Societies, and after conducting their President (the Hon. R. E. Caron) to his residence they dispersed. The splendid hand of the 93rd Highlanders, with the permission of Col. Spark, attended them, besides the band of No. 5 Fire Company.

The English Mail will be closed to-day nd the next one, in due course, on Wednesday of next week.

MARRIED.

At Montreal, on the 22nd instant, at the residence of the bride's brother, E. Lane, Feq., of Quebec, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Robert Campbella, Esq., Rosebect, Doublettending, Section 1. heath, Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THIS DAY, the 23th of

UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M. Post-Office, Quebec, 21st June, 1848.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, NE or two intelligent lads as APPREN-TICES to the Printing Business, to whom very attention will be paid both as to morals and instruction.

Berean Office, 29th June, 1818.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the CHURCH SOCIETY of the Dio-A. of the CHURCH SOCHET of the Dro-cese of Quebec, will, D. V., be held at the National School House, Montred, on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, JULY 5. The chair will be taken at SEVEN o'clock pre-

DIVINE SERVICE will be performed at the Parish Church, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, on which occasion the Lord Bishop of Montreal will hold the TRIENNIAL VISITATION of the Clergy of

TRIENNIAL VISITATION, the Diocese.
The Stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD of the Society, will, D. V., he held at the National School House, QUEBEC, on FRIDAY, JULY 7, at Two o'clock, r. m. ARMINE W. MOUNTAIN, SECRETARY, I. C. S.

SECRETARY, I. C. S. Quebec, June 19, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMtorums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

R. PENISTON. India Wharf, October, 1816.

PRIVATE SALE. TIME subscriber offers for Private Sale, a spiendid assortment of BERLIN WOOL and PATTERNS, and a variety of other fancy

The Patterns, on inspection, will be found to surpass any ever offered in this city. Al.SO,
Just received, a quantity of ROOM PAPER.

articles

B. COLE, A. & B. June 21st, 1348.



NOTICE.

THE Effects of Emigrants of the year 1817. I who died intestate, at Grosse Isle, have been brought up from that Island, and are now in store at Quebec, as well as the Effects of Emigrants who died in the Marine Hospital in this city.

Notice is hereby given to all parties having any tight of claim to any of the said Effects to prefer their claims, by applying personally or by letter (post paid) at this office, daily, from this date to the 1st August next, after which latter day, all Effects remaining unclaimed will be d by Public Auction.

By Order, A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent. Emigration Office,

Quebec, June 19, 1819.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received per " Erromanga," and for sale By Gilbert Stanley,

No. 4, ST. ANNE STREET, LARGE supply of BOOKS, carefully selected from the best English authors; the whole of which will be sold at very reduced prices, in consequence of some slight damage sustained in lamling from one of the Quebec Steamers from Montreal. Quebec, 8th June, 1848.

MORE NEW BOOKS

TIHE undersigned has this day received an additional supply to his already large stock of BOOKS, among which will be found, THE WORKS OF

Charlotte Elizabeth. complete in 3 octavo volumes, with several of her works in single volumes.

D'Aubigné's Reformation, (revised edition,) 4 vols, in I. D'Aubigné's Germany, England, and Scotland. James's Auxious Enquirer, and, Trua Christian. Sabbath Musings, by Caroline Fry. Harp on the Willows, by Rev. James Hamilton.

Pike's Early Piety. Janeway's Token for Children. Several works by Jacob Albott. The Family Christian Almanac, by the Amer-Tract Society.

Peep of Day, Line upon Line, Precept upon Precept, &c. &c.

Atisn-A few Copies of Zirwanys Lutters,

(1st and 2nd series.) Addressed to the Right Rev. John Hughes Roman Catholic Hishop of New York. GILBERT STANLEY,

14th June, 1848. St. Anne Street. BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE

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

WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1818.

A YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who has a few leisure-hours, would be glad to devote them to the instruction of pupils. luquire at the Publisher's. Quebec, 8th June, 1848.

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES. The steamer Montreal has been refitted, and resumed her station between this city and Montreal. She left on her upward trip

M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, 7th June, 1818.

V tability, a situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to make herself useful in any way. Respectable teletence can be given.

THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

Application to be made at the office of this

Quebec, 1st June, 1818.

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

St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1818. Norres.

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

BROKER.

St. Peter Stree Quebec, 4th May, 1818.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

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Quebec, May, 24th 1848,

THE WAY TO FIND MEANS. Little Lucy was very much pleased with all that she heard, in sermons and at missionary meetings, about sending the Bible into all parts of the world, and preaching. the good news of salvation to men of every tribe and language. She also loved her Sunday Senool much, and took a book out of the library, for certain, every Lord's about 1,100 paces distance. With all speed just and right-founded; and therefore solid day, bringing back the one she read through during the work. And when the recall such of the congregation as were alplate was taken round by the Collectors, she was always glad to hear how the peopla put in their money; but it prined her a good deal that she had nothing to give. She had no father, and her mother was remained during the battle; and where they very poor. It was all the good woman could do, to find clothes and the very plainest food for herself and Lucy and her two younger children, besides paying rent and fuel. She took in washing, which required her to burn much wood for heating the water; soap and starch had to be purchased, and when her expenses were paid out of the pay which came in, there was not more than was much needed for her own and her children's support. Lucy word to Schleswig, by the Eckernford had no money of her own, and she was afraid of asking her mother to give her. Odderly dragoons rushed like lightning hither even a penny, to put into the collecting and thither. The dragoons were in their plate. But she wished very much to be

She came home from Church, one Sunday, a little later than her mother, and found in the room a neighbour who had missions that morning. Lucy happened to no money from me on them." Lucy, because you have never commenced the one or the other, you might put somethe question you were asked, Lucy!"

able to do so.

The little girl was already in a better mood of getting money to put into the plates : so for she wanted very much indeed to help towards sending the Gospel to the beathen. Her mother told her, that the way of doing it, by saving, was, to had out something which east money and which she could do without. than you imagine, to keep your resolution.' Lucy was not willing to admit that at all. She began that very evening; and, true enough, she took her tea with as much relish as ever, and assured her mother that there was no reason at all to doubt her constancy.

Lucy was so well contented for the present to the inquiry how she might obtain some money by EARNING. But it so known and that was sold, heard of the little zirl's self-denial, pleased with her care for the heathen; "but," she said, " if every body were saving like this, there would be no demand for me to sell should lose my business altogether. Now if you could find out a way to EARN money, you might have as much to give as you have if you were clever and industrious."

This set little Lucy upon a new way of thinking, and she asked Mrs. Turton, did she know how a little girl like her could care to save, and she now desired carnestly to set about that mode of providing means for helping those who were without the light of the Gospel.

To be continued.

A PICTURE OF WAR. From a letter written by Postor Haack, of Bustorf in Schleswig, duted 28th April, 1818. "The quiet week" (Still Wocke) had

been passed in great disquiet. On Maundy Thursday and Good Friday, only one divine service could be held; the majority of the male parishioners being detained from worship by sentinel duty. But now Easter Sunday dawned, bringing the promise of a day of repose and spiritual refreshment. All was quiet in our village. The regiment of Danish diagons, billeted upon us, saun tered carelessly from house to house, or stood in little groups, chatting and laughing with each other. Even the officers quartered in the Parsonnge seemed so far to have forgotten the war, as not to dream of any immediate collision. At nine u'clock in the morning, many villagers might be seen issuing from their houses in Sunday attire, and wending their way, towards the somewhat distant-lying church, in the hope of indennifying themselves for many a detention from the house of the Lord, by the most holy solemnities of the Easter festival. At half-past nine I too set out for the church. Scarcely had I advanced a few steps when I noticed some bustle among the soldiery; yet gayo little heed to it, as we were ac-

they had ever returned without seeing their nomy. But ere I had passed the last house in the village, my steps were arrested I despatched a messenger to the church to and lasting peace! roady assembled, and the clerk, to their They had but just time to reach a farm-house behind the Haddebye wood, where they were, after all, much safer than in the vilabout me, on the hill, an Easter Hymn from our Collection, and having addressed to each good ending of that stormy Easter-day. the Easter greeting, ("The Lord is ricen indeed,") I dismissed them to their dwellings.

It was indeed high time; for the Prus-

sians were already deploying in the meadow,

so as to surround the village, and press for-

Chaussee. The whole village was astir. and thither. The dragoous were in their saddles, and made an attempt at full speed sentiment in Schleswig.] to get in advance of the Prussians on the road to Schleswig. Cannon were being forced along, by the utmost efforts of men and horses, towards the Dannework (a fornot been able to go, but who asked her, tification which bounds the south side of was there plenty of money on the plates for the village), from which the bailled artillery that in the first year, the schools numbered returned as quickly, finding the Prussians be rather out of temper, just then, and she already in possession of that work. Meansaid, in a discontented way: "There was while I had regained the Parsonage, and Her after commending myself and family (commother was sorry to hear her give such an prising a wife and four children, one of them answer, and yet she was desirous that a an infant at the breast) to the projection of liberal spirit should spring up in her. So that faithful God, without whose permission she said : "There was no money from you, not a hair of our heads can perish, I closed the outside window-shutters, and then either saving or carning: if you did either betook myself to an upper room, which commanded a view of the meadows and all thing into the plate, too, though it might the southern part of the village. On reachnot be much. But you have not answered ling this post of observation, I found the Danes and Prussians already engaged in close combat. I could see the Danish sharpbecause she heard that there were two ways sheeters, lying behind bushes, earthen dykes, and walls, and sending many a she told her neighbour, that the collection death-bringing bullet into the Prussian ranks, seemed to be a very good one; but then she which pressed forward with desperate begged of her mother to tell her immediately courage, and at every charge drove the Danes how she might save money, or earn money, farther back. A brick-work in the close vicinity of the village afforded a strong po. sition to the Danes, whence they fired with sure aim on their foes; nor could the Prussians dislodge them, until they succeeded in setting thre to the house by means of bombs. British settlement where their labour might Sue, the mother, did not know what there Though thus forced to yield this Danish was that Lucy might give up a but if her detaclament continued the conflict with obdaughter could name any thing of the kind, st nate bravery, but were at length driven she might do so. Lucy sunk into deep back to the banks of the Schei, into which thought for a while; she then asked her many precipitated themselves with the inmother, what might the sugar he worth tantion of swimming through, but are which she took in her cup of tea daily. The believed to have been drowned. Meanmother said, it might amount to a penny a while the village itself was the scene of week. "Then," said Lucy, quite full of joy. Inghiful conflict; both Prussian and Danish proof that the term " ragged" contained no- I shall have a penny a week to put into the artillery playing on its houses and gardens, plate, by savivo, if you let me; for I can each contending for its possession. Trees in do very well without sugar, as you always front of my house were shivered by caunongive me plenty of milk in my rea." Her balls; others struck the walls; while mus-mother smiled, and said; "You are very ket-shot rattled incessarily against the confident, Lusy; and Indo not mean to op. shutters. It was a fearfully-exciting music; pose you! if you do without sugar, you shall All round the Parsonage and its adjoining have your penny a week; but I am alraid, baldings, I could observe the Prussians step when you try, you will find it a harder thing forward, take deliberate aim, fire off their muskets, and then retire to reload and reappear. A Prussian battalion was posted parade and show institutions. The very inin front of the clerk's house, with which stant such a feeling should creep into the was a number of officers of rank, who schools in connexion with the Ragged Union appeared to direct the assault. I felt an its spirit would have departed, and the whole provist ble desire to offer refreshments to the thing would be a dead and useless carcase. het and dusty combatants. But no somer The eagerness with which the children rushed that she did not give a great deal of thought did I appear on my threshold with this de. to these schools was truly gratifying. If a sign, than the officers beckened me to retire new school was pretty well conducted, in the m imminent danger, with leager, depreca-Mrs. Turton, who kept the shop where sugar tory gestures. The danger of the village half the children applying for admission rose to the atmost when a thatched roof took. They did not press there for clothing or food, and one day told her she was very much fire. It was quite near our dwelling, and but that they might receive something adapt we looked for nothing else but seeing ourselves speedily enveloped in flames. Whither, then, should we flee? It would be but sugar; and some people would go without out of one fire into another! And yet I other things, besides sugar, and may be I beheld a woman, in wild horror, rush across the street amid careering balls, and not one toucked her! We are immortal till the word be given! The inhabitants of the lumning now, and I think you might have even more house had retreated to the cellar, before the accident occurred, and must all have perished, before they learned their danger, had not the Prussians shouted to them, "Fly, good people! fly at once!" and reserved their money :- not that she wished to leave off fire till they were passed out. But when saving the money for sugar; but she thought our extremity was at the greatest, God in-it might be much more effectual to earn than terposed for our rescue. The wind drove the flames from the village, and we escaped that scourge, notwithstanding the many thatched roofs, and that grenades were freely sent in among them. At length, after three or four hours' fighting, I perceived by the manœuvres of the Prussians that they were

victors, but the village was, as I have since learned, at last carried by assault. And now the inhabitants hurried from their houses, to give aid to the wounded. I myself went to Schwarzkull, where the coned were being carried in, and it rejo ced my heart to observe with what care and tenderness the wounded Danes were treated by the Prussians. But many a corp o lay strewed around! A dreadful sight! Here lay handsome youth, shot through the heart Oh ! liow many tears will be shed over his early doom! There lay a body from which the head had been severed by a cannon-ball! A little way on lay an old man, who, I after family; his grey hairs spread about his pale lifeless countenance ! Alas! what bitter wailing will be poured forth when his fate comes to be known ! And not far from him found a youth, in whose packet was a scrap of paper on which were written in pencil the following lines: " Prom wide Germania's utmost bounds,

For Halstein's freedom we are here, Black, red, and gold, our hanner hears :

Bis check pales not with coward fear !?? Poor fellow! his forebodings were but too

and gallop out, to reconnoitre, from which that he had not " paled with coward fear" was shown by the wounds which marred his breast! But I forbear to harrow up your feelings with further description of war's vicby the cry, "The Prussians are coming! tims. Its details are always horrible, and they are close upon us!" Along with a hateful as it is in its own nature, it is only number of peasants, I ran hastily up a rendered endurable by contemplating the aim neighbouring bill, whence I could plainly and objects to which it is a necessary precurperceive the bright helmets of the advancing sor. Oh that the bloody offering now laid on Prussians, glistening in the sunbeams, at its alter may conduce to the attainment of a

The evening of that memorable Easter-day continued still disturbed. The conflict lasthomes. But the warning came too late, ed here and there till seven o'clock. But the victory was gained, though, alns, at the cost of so much precious blood! Late that night 40 Schleswig Holsteiners took up their abode in my house, in the stead of the Danes, who lage. - I then read to the little congregation had for some time, and up to that morning, been my unbidden guests. Such was the

> The above article is taken from the June number of "Evangelical Christendom ;" besides its graphic description of war seen near, it possesses some interest by showing the writer's dis like of the Danish occupation, and his sympathy with the Prussian invasion, which shine through, especially, in the closing paragraph, Whether well founded or not, is another question; but such, probably, is the prevailing

THE RAGGED-SCHOOL UNION held its Anmual Meeting on the 16th of May, the Right Hon, Long Asmer, President, in the chair. The report mentioned, among other details, about twenty, the teachers about 200, and the children about 2,000. In the second year, the schools numbered twenty-six, the teachers 250, the children 2,600. In the third year, the schools numbered forty-six, the teachers 450: the children 4,700. The amount collected in the first year was £ 61., in the second, £ 329. in the third £ 637., in addition to £ 857. raised for the special object in Pye-street, Westminster. In the year just closed, the schools numbered 62, the voluntary teachers 782, the paid teachers seventy-eight, and the children 7,000. The amount constitution was £ 696., which has enabled the Committee to assist 27 schools with grants, and to promise grants to several others. One lady has given £ 1000. within the last two years. The Committee had directed their attention to the mode of getting employment for boys after they become steady and anxious to earn their own living ; they were thinking of applying to Government for assistance towards removing such boys, and also girls similarly situated, to some procure them support and employment.

The Noble Chairman's opening speech contained the following remarks :

The use of the term recalled to his recollection the manner in which it had been derived; but the eagerness of the children to enter these schools was a sure thing repulsive to their ideas. It was absolutely and essentially necessary for the good working of the system to achieve to that distinctive epithet, and for this reason, -it marks the class, it marks the character of the operation, and binds those who are ambitions to rise above their level, to the dirty, but holy work in which they are engaged. There was a great tendency in the present day to raise all schools and institutions into mere course of a month it would not contain one ed to their moral and intellectual being, and that they might feast upon the word of life. No doubt difficulties would occur, but let no one be disheartened by being told, " It is a hopeless undertaking." It was no such thing. Mr. Branch, who was present, was well aware that, so far from these efforts being hopeless, they were more likely to be productive of fruit than efforts on a class far more enlightened. The whole difficulty with respect to these children arose on the first outset; but after two or three weeks, the conquest is won by an exhibition of patience and forbearance towards them. He had seen children silenced into obedience by the appearance of kindness. It was so novel to them to be spoken to in the language of gentleness and sympathy, that astonishment seizes them. and they become obedient, and not one of them had broken loose again. The whole difficulty, as he had before stated, lay in the outset; but if they persevered, they would, in proportion, to the number, have more cause to rejoice in the good results than in all the model schools, of whatever denomination they might be. It might be said, "What good is there in this? How will flict had been of the hottest. Many wound- you dispose of them when they are educated?" The answer is, "How will you dispose of them if you have not educated them ?" This was not a difficulty created by equestion. Education would rather be the means of removing that difficulty. The thing was a contradiction, and was only a plea for neglect. Let any one just examine the character of the schools, and see how they were adapted to the wants of the population -how they were ready to take childwards learned, was the father of a numerous rea in all their ignorance and all their dirt, and to look over their errors, and how they would submit to anything to be recovered

> We subjoin an extract from the Rev. Dr Cumming's address :

had themselves received.

Looking at this Institution, he saw the illustration of a great principle, that there is no class of mon—no mass of manking from sustanted to see them daily mount suddenly, true ! His deathbelt had sounded ! And which Christianity shrinks; more were so acquire power than he who gets the laughers

barbarous that it could not transform, and I on his side : why does not Mr. Frei try that FALL A ND WINTER CLOTHING. none were so civilized on whom it would not seek to exert its sanctifying influence. There was no class proscribed from the influence of the Gospel; and at no class, however high or however low, did Christianity pause. The Gospel ascended the palace, and secured its trophies there; it descended the cellar, and sought its trophies there; if had entered the mosque of the Moslem; it had found converts in the Albambra of the Moor, and was exhibiting a new phase in its triumphant character, in descending to a deen lower and lower still-the Ragged Schools, - and finding trophies and monuments there. No obstruction could resist its efforts. The cholera had not prevented the missionaries from visiting its icinity, the influence of poverty and disease had not kept its missionaries from their victims. There was no form of disease, no degree of degradation, no state of poverty, or want or woe, where Christianity did not find a footing, and where its mission was not daily more and more felt. He saw in this an augury of the dispensation of the Gospel, and it would not rest in its objects until its blessed word should be translated into every tongue -until its chimes of mercy and truth should mingle with the noise of the sea waves, and Christianity be demonstrated before heaven as the ambassadress of God, and the bene-

factress of all mankind. The great motive which sustained this Society was not political economy, it was not expeliency, it was not a sentimental sympathy with a new species of humanity. principle that sustained it was a passion rather than a principle—the fervour of a passion, but the force of a principle - and that was Christian, Divine love, and wherever there was love in the heart, victory would attend its career; it would bring trophies to the Redeemer's kingdom and accessions to the Redeemer's Church, from all ranks and classes of the alienated and the estranged.

Works of Fiction .- Many works of Fic tion may be read with safety, some even with profit; but the constant familiarity even with such as are not exceptionable in themselves relaxes the mind that speeds strengthening dissolves the heart that wants fortifying, stire the imagination which wants quieting, irri tates the passions which want calming, and above all disinclines and disqualities for active virtues, and for spiritual exercises. Though all these books may not be wicked, yet the habitual indulgence in such reading, is a silent, ruining mischief. Though there is no act, and no moment, in which any open assault upon the mind is made, yet the constant habit performs the work of a mental atrophy ;-it produces all the systems of decry; and the danger is not less for being more graduit, and therefore less suspected .- Mrs. H. More.

THE PEAR OF MAN .- Is it for the honour religion, think you, that Christians should be as timotous as hates, to statt at every sound Will not this tempt the world to think that whatever you talk, yet your principles are no better than other men's? and what mischief may the discovery of your fears before them do? It was a noble saying of Nehemiah, VI. 11, "Should such a man as I flee? And who, being as I am, would flee?" Were it not better you should die; than that the world should be projudiced by your example? For, alas! how apt is the world, who judge more by what they see in your presence, than what they understand of your principles, to conclude from your timorousness, that how much soever you commend faith, and talk of assurance, yet you dare to trust to those things no more than they, when it comes to the trial. O let not your feats lay such a stumbling Block before the blind world !- Flavel.

BE PATIENT TOWARDS ALL MEN .-- If thou shukest others, and wouldst have them to be like thee, thou oughtest to examine thyself first, whether it flows from a blind party zeal, impatience, and selfwill, or from a true principle of love; and whether thou art also much in prayer for them, both before and after. who lays the longsuffering of the Son of God boost and considers how has treated him, and still treats him, like the weakest child, must needs also be moderate towards all men, and think 'If nobody would bear with others, surely I must?. Lord give me the right spirit of meckness, to show al lenity to my fellow Christians !- Bogatzky.

THE DANGER OF RICHES .-- Mr Spencer tells as a real, but sad story of a rich oppressor, who had scraped up a great estate for his only son when he came to die, he called his son to him and said ' Son, do you indeed love me ?' son answered, that nature, besides his paternal indulgence, obliged him to that. There, said the father, express it by this : Hold thy finge in the candle as long as I am saying the Lord's prayer. The son attempted, but could not endure it. Upon that the father broke out is these expressions : . Thou can'st not suffer the burning of thy finger for me; but to get theu wealth I have hazarded my soul for thee, and must burn body and soul in hell for thy sake. Thy pain would have been but for a moment, but mine will be unquenchable fire .- Flavel

MANY TONGUES IN THE SWISS DIET .-- II conclusion, I may mention Dr. Emil Frei, the deputy from Basic country, to whom I was from time to time indebted for the play of wit and frony by which he often enlivened the duliness of the assembly. He is a young and gifted man, who, as his little half-canton can of course exercise no serious influence on the course of alfairs, seems to amuse himself by course of anatrs, seems to annes. Immself by turning them all on the ludicrous side, and he wields his bright sharp weapons with a skill and force that makes rivals wince. Whoever can get the laughers on his side, is sure to possess some power over an assembly, though it is true that neither jest nor carnest can produce much fruit, since every question is settled elsewhere. Considering this, also, if appears of little consequence that the deputies in the diet speak four different languages though this would otherwise be a very serious obstacle to their proceeding. Tessin speaks Italian; the Grisons, Rumanesque, Italian and German; Vand, Geneva, and Neufchatel, French; and the rest of the cantons mostly from their evil course. The only way to raise these children to a level of spiritual and moral The acts of the federation are pu blished in German, with a French translation. It often happens, however, I should add, that the deputies of Tessin and the Grisons decline advantage was, for others to condescend to their level-to impart to them the means of their privilege of speaking in the language of honest industry, and the blessings which they their cantons, and use those which are better understood. To a spectator, the effect of these motley debates is very carious, and for the un happy clerks and registrars it must make awful work.—Mugge's Switzerland and the Swiss.

[Ali ! but whoover makes himself respected by earnestness and consistency, is more sure to

mode of acquiring influence, rather than the equivocal one here attributed to him?]

LESSON TO STUDENTS.-What you do know, know thoroughly. There are few instances in modern times of a rise equal to that of Sir Edward Sugden. At one of the Weymouth elections I was shut up with him in a carriage for twenty-four hours. I ventured to ask him what was the secret of his success; his answer was, "I resolved, when beginning to read law, to make every thing I acquired perfectly my from London, a general assortment of those own, and never to do a second thing till I articles, all of the very best quality and latest had entirely accomplished the first. Many of had entirely accomplished the first. Many of my competitors read as much in a day as I lyle, at moderate charge.

II. KNIGHT, in a week; but at the end of twelve months, my knowledge was as fresh as the day it was acquired, while theirs had glided away from their recollection." -- Memoirs of Sir T. F. Buston.

GOOD AND BAD LCCK .- I may here, as well as any where, impart the secret of what is called good and bad tuck. There are men who, supposing providence to have an implacable spite against them, bemoan, in benefits which can be derived from such the poverty of a wretched old age, the missions as they are willing to devote to the fortunes of their lives. Luck for ever ran important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The against them, and for others. One, with a whole profits are secured to the Policy holders implacable spite against them, bemoan, in good profession, lost his luck in the river, where he idled away his time a-fishing, when he should have been in the office Another with a good trade perpetually burn up his luck by a hot temper, which provoked all his employers to leave him. Another, with a lucrative business, lost his luck by amazing diligence at every thing but his husiness. Another who steadily followed his trade, as steadily followed his bottle, Another, who was honest, and constant to his work, erred by perpetual misjudgmentshe lacked discretion. Hundreds lose their work by endorsing, by sanguine specula tions, by trusting fraudulent men, and by dishonest gains. A man never has good luck who has a bad wife. I never knew an earlyrising, hard-working, prudent man, careful of his earnings and strictly honest, who complained of had luck. A good character, good habits, and iron industry, are impreg-nable to the assaults of all the li luck that fools ever dreamt of. But when I see a tatter-demallion ciceping out of a takern late in the forencon, with his hands stack in his pockets, the rim of his hat turned up, and the crown knocked in. I know he has had bad luck-for the worst of all luck is to be a sluggard, a knave, or a t ppler -- Leetures to young men, by H. H. Beecher.

THE RICH MAN AND THE DAY LANGUEna .- A nierchant who is as avariences as opidert, recently excited some public attention at London. He had obtained, at the cheapest possible rate, a poor das-labourer to do some work in his house. This meter tunate man, fatigued with work, represented to the merchant's wife, that with so low wages he could not procure a glass of beer to quench his thirst. The compassionale woman gave him a tankard of ale, but the husband learned this circumstance on his return, and when he settled with his labourer, retained the value of the drink. The poor man exclusived against it, and raised so great an uprour that the police took him to prison. The next day, when he was called before the Judge, he explain ed the affair, and was discharged upon the payment of two shillings: but the merchant had another account to reader to justice He was condenned to pay fity populs sterling as a fine for having sold beer without a license, and the poor labourer, as the informer of the offence, received the third of the sum.

Cononian Industrix .- Amongst other proofs that the present dulness of our commerce has not entirely destroyed all the energy of our ci-fizens, we notice with great pleasure the new and Atlantic Railroad, and 21 from Bishop's nail manufactory of Mr. Themas Peck almost adjoining the mills of Mr. Gould. The machinery of this establishment is moved by the water from the Canal Basin, which falls on a wheel of twenty feet diameter. This turns the drams that set in motion about twen ty different stamps from which the nails fall in as constant a stream as the grist from a pair of mill stones. The nails are made by a set of these stamps on the upper story. Before each of them is placed an iron tube, through which is thrus the end of a flat bar of iron, which by the means of a weight is protruded at each revolution of the driving wheel. The different parts of the die are brought together in such a way of the die are brought ingrities in sand throw as to cut a nail out, make the head, and throw is the month of every blow. The bar of it from the mould at every blow. The bar of iron being just as wide as the nail is required to he long, nothing more is necessary than to make a cut across the breadth of the bar. In the lower story are similar machines for making deck and railway spikes ; but as these are too thick to be cut cold, a furnace is kept constantly going for warming the bars. We understand that, at this manufactory, Mr. Peck has the machinery necessary for the daily conversion of five or six tons of iron into nails and spikes. We believe that all the new spikes now being used in the repairs of the wharf were made there. Between Mr. Peck's factory and Mr. Gould's mill is another grist mill belonging to Mr. McDong d, which has also been commenced this year, is upon one of the sites disapproved of last year by the Board of Works. At this mill Mr. Gould can turn out about one hundred and twenty barrels of flour per diem. It may perhaps not be useless to mention that there is still a great quantity of water power to be disposed of, and there can be little doubt that this locality, with water front on one of the finest Canal Basins in the world; at the head of the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence, and at the foot of inland navigation stretching over some fifteen degrees of longitude, must afford facilities for any kind of manfacturing business altogether unequalled else-where.--Montreal Herald.

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