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Continuous pagina Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires	ation.	•

THE LIMIT OF MAN'S POWER. There must be an acrid sloe before a luscion peach,

A boll of rotting flux before the bridal yeil, An egg before an eagle, a thought before a thing, A spark struck into tinder to light the lamp of

A slight suggestive nod to guide the watching A half-seen hand upon the wall, pointing to the

miracle.—Creation;
Here is the limit of thy power,—here let thy
pride be stayed;
The soil may be rich, and the mind may be active, but neither yield unsown; The light cannot make light, nor the mind make

spirit:
Therefore it is wise in man to name all novelty invention; the unexisting:

It is to class to contiguities, to be keen in catching liteness,
And with energetic clasticity to leap the gulfs of

contrast. The globe knoweth not increase, either of matter or spicit; Atoms and thoughts are used again, mixing in

You have they served thousands, and all their merit is of the.

Not have they served thousands, and all their merit is of the.

Description of the control o

Tucker's Proverbial Philosophy.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT. Continuation of the Lecture from which the article " Personal Responsibility," in the last number, is taken.

But here again, as before, every man Among us must have the power or opportumay of using this light also; otherwise, as was shown, there could not be the personal re ponsibility alleged in respect of it. It redry tergus, therefore, to examine what the power which each individual possesses of using the light of Scripture necessarily invalves.

Two things at least are evident -that each man has the right of making himself acquainted with the contents of the Scriptures; and that he lias the means of attaining to their true sease—that is, so far as it affects his own responsibility. It is clear that if a man have no right to acquaint himself with the contents of the Bible, he has morally no power of using this communication of truth ; there is a seal set up in it, which he cannot lawfully break.

It may be said, perhaps, that it is enough for every purpose for a certain class of men thoroughly to acquaint themselves with the Scriptures, and then to communicate unto the rest their general sense, which it may cost some panis to arrive at; and that it would not be moresary, under such circum. tances, for each man to acquire a knowledge of he Secources himself, inasmuch as the operal sense would be all that was required for his direction. The answer to this objection rightly belongs to the next point for consideration, namely, the means of attaining to the true sense of Revelation. But it may be asked at once, does not the very light of conscience inform every man, that it the Father of his spirit, from whose immediate operation, therefore, that spirit has imbided the measure of truth which it possesses, has graciously given to man another revelation of truth in His written word; that if this be the case, it must be his bounder duty to draw nigh, and study that His own word itself, and not to be satisfied with a mere report of its contents from the lips of others? Has He drawn so nigh to us individually in His first communication of divine wisdom, and shall we keen at any unnecessary distance from Him in his second ! Moreover. do we not feel that He must speak as never man can speak, and that his instruction, if clothed in language of merely human selection, must lose some of its influence and original energy ?

But we have, then, further to observe, that the ability to use the Scriptures involves also this, that every man has the means of attaining to the true sense of revelation that is, so far as it affects his own responsibility. In vain would a man acquaint himself with the Bible if there were no means by which he could gain a right understanding of its contents; his eyes must remain closed to its light, and he could in no wise be an swerable for the regulation of his character and conduct in accordance with it. Now when men have the Bible in their own lan guage, and may each read, or hear it read for themselves, the first impression on the mind is that, if they understand their own languago, they have in this understanding sufficient means for attaining to the sense o what they read. And perhaps all persons will acknowledge that of that nature, thus easy to be discovered, "for the most part are things absolutely unto all men's salvation necessary, either to be held or denied, either to be done or to be avoided. For which cause St. Augustine acknowledgeth that they are not only set down, but also plainly set down, in Scripture; so that he which heareth or readeth may without any great diffi-culty understand." * And this seems to be the testimony of St. Paul himself as to the manner in which he and his brother apostles delivered the truth of God, " We use great plainness of speech."+

Nevertheless it has come to pass, whatever may be the reason of it, that when we look abroad into the Christian world we behold divisions and disputations on every side as to what is truth -what is the real mind of the Spirit; and this, too, on points that very nearly concern salvation. There is more or less of this difference even among those who are appointed to teach; even among those who are reputed for their learning perhaps also for their rectitude of con-

. Hooker's Eccl. Pol. p. 143; Oxf. 1820. 112 Corellle 12ck offi front bie

unhappy condition meets us in every divithe case, that neither the teachers nor the in the same judgment;" neither in Rome with its pretended but most deceitful unity, nor in dissent with its almost boasted diversity. And this circumstance, as the reader will at once perceive, supplies the true answer to the objection noticed in a preceding page. What, therefore, must be implied in the fact, that each man has the means of attaining to the true sense of Scripture, that is, as far as it affects his own responsibility, or else cease to be personally responsible? What but this, that he has the among these differences, and the right to read and judge for himself between them ! For if he had not the power of this discernment, his ever arriving at the true sense must be entirely accidental; and if he have not nothing wavering," ‡ individually the right to judge, he is still morally deprived of the use of this power, even if he be allowed to possess it. But if his arriving at the true sense of Scripture bethus entirely accidental, and altogether out of his own immediate control, how can he be justly called to account personally for the use which he has made of Scripture in the

attainment of moral rectifude! Now "the first mean whereby nature teacheth man to judge good from evil, as well in laws as in other things, is the force of his own discretion. Hereunto, therefore, St. Paul referreth oftentimes in his own speech, to be considered of by them that heard him: 'I speak as to them that have understanding, judge ye what I say.' The exercise of this kind of judgment our Saviour required of the Jews: Yea, and why even of yourselves judge ye not what is right? Thus we find the Scripture itself distinctly teaches that man has in himself a power of discerning good from evil generally, and therefore among the different senses that are put upon holy Scripture, and among the different doctrines that are professedly derived from thence. But, if he have this power in himself, then each manindividually possesses the means of arriving at the true sense, that is, as far as it affects his own responsibility; which is the truth that we have already found to be involved in the fact that man is personally responsible before God. So here it has happened again, as already in the course of our argument, that where we have been led to infer the existence of any power from the fact of our personal respon sibility, we have not long to search for it for the Scripture itself becomes our guide, and directs our attention to that which we

Again, we have said that though a man have the power, yet, except he have the right to use it, it is the same as though he had it not. The right, therefore, of exercising this discretion as to the true sense of Scripture is deducible from the fact of his personal responsibility. This inference, too, is plainly confirmed by the word of God; for we are expressly commanded, "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me;"; and again, "To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this word it is because there is no light in them;" which commands to test by the Scriptures the claims of those who profess to make known the will of God, distinctly intimate the right as well as power to judge of the true sense of those Scriptures : for every command of God confers a right which o one can take away.

But, now, this right to exercise his own discretion in arriving at the true sense of Scripture, what is it in other words but the right of private judgment? What is it but the right of each man privately, separately, individually, to judge and determine by his own discretion what is the real meaning and intention of the Spirit of God in His holy Word?

But a few words must be added in conclusion to guard ourselves against misapprehension. Though each has a right to judge individually, he has equally no right to judge independently. Like any other judge he is bound to hear evidence, and listen to the arguments of counsel; he is bound to use all the means in his power to procure such information as may direct his judgement, and save him from errors into which too partial an attention to one sort of evidence might lead him. And of this use is the Church to him, in her creeds, articles, and formularies; for "her authority is not that of a dictator to rule the will, but of an instructor to influence the judgement; not of a lawgiver, to command our assent, but of a witness to testify those facts which shall conduce towards winning that assent. The Church is of counsel for the cause of Christ." But still, after all, the individual man must decide at last upon his own responsibility, according to his own appreciation of the evidence laid before him. †

And now is any reader startled at the conclusion to which we have attempted to lead him? Does it invest his personal responsibility with yet more seriousness than it before appeared to possess, seeing that it makes the exercise of private judgement an

• 1 Cor. X. 15. † Luke XII. 56. 57.—Hooker's Eccl. Pol. Pref. p. 142. Isniah VIII. 20. Griffith's Christian Church, p. 140. ldem, p. 141.

duct and piety towards God; and the same [imperative duty, which he dare not and] therefore had we nothing but the Reading of] were of the opinion that we had enough alcannot escape? Does he so much distrist sion of the visible Church. This, then, is his own discretion, the force of his reason, or the light of his conscience, that he longs taught are to be found in any place " per- to yield himself in blind but easy confidence feetly joined together in the same mind and to the guidance of others? But let him remember, that while he may "call no man master upon earth," he has nevertheless a most gracious "Muster in heaven." "He knoweth our frame," and will never lay upon us more than we can bear. Have we not the tender assurance, that " Good and upright is the Lord; therefore will He teach inners in the way; the meek will He guide in judgement, and the meek will He teach his way?" And is not the promise of our Lord most explicit on this very point? If any man will do the will of God, he shall power of discerning the good from the evil know of the doctrine whether it be of God." Let this suffice, and "if any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth unto all men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him: but let himask in faith,

> BEHAVIOUR AT PUBLIC WORSHIP. From the Rev. Richard Baxter (Nonconform ist's) Christian Directory. The spelling a

it is found in an edition printed in 1678. Direct. 1. Let your preparations in secret and in your family, on the beginning of the Lord's day, be such as conduce to fit you for the publick Worship. Run not to Church as ungodly people do, with a carnal heart that never sought. God before you went, nor considered what you go about; as if all your Religion were, to make up the number of the auditors; and you thought God must not be worshipped and obeyed, at home, but only in the Church. God may in mercy meet with an unprepared heart, and open his eyes and heart, and save him; But he hath made no promise of it to any such. He that goeth to Worship that God at Church, whom he forgetteth and despiseth in his heart and house, may expect to be despised by him. O consider what it is for sinner that must shortly dye, to go with the ervants of God to worship him? to pray for his salvation, unil to hear what hath to say to him by his Minister, for the life of his immortal soul?

Direct. 2. Enter not into the holy Assemily either superstitionsly or unreverently. Not as if the bending of the knee, and gnorant mind, and spending an hour there as: as if the Relation which the norskip, the worshippers and the dedicated Place have unto God, deserved not a special honour and regard. Though God be ever with us, every where; yet every Time, and Place, and person, and business is not equally Related to God. And Holiness is no unfit attribution, for that Company or that Place, which is Related to God, though but by the lawful separation and dedication of man. To be uncovered in those Countries where uncovering significth Reverence, is very well becoming a reverent soul; except when the danger of rold forbids it. It is an unhappy effect of our Contentions, that that seem most reverent and hely, in many their high regard of holy things, do yet carry themselves with more unreverent deport ment, than those that themselves account prophane. God is the God of Soul and Body, and must be worshipped by both: And while they are united, the actions of one are helpful to the other, as well as due and decent.

Direct. 3. If you can, come at the beginning, that you may shew your attendance upon God, and your esteem of all his worship. Especially in our Assemblies, where so great a part of the duty, (as Confession, Praises, Reading the Scriptures,) are all at the beginning. And it is meet that you thereby show that you prefer publick worship before private, and that needless business keep you not away.

Direct. 4. It you are free, and can do it twilly, choose the most able holy Teacher that you can have, and he not indifferent whom you hear: For O how great is the difference, and how had are our hearts? and how great our necessity of the clearest doctrine, and the livelyest helps? Nor he you indifferent what manner of people you ovn with, nor what manner of worship is there performed; But in all choose the Best when you are free. But where you are not free, or can have no better, refuse not to make use of weaker Teachers, or to communicate with faulty Congregations in a lefective faulty manner of worship, so be it, rou are not compelled to sin. And think not that all the faults of the Prayers, or Communicants are imputed to all that joyn with them in that worship. For then we should joyn with none in all the World.

Direct. 5. When the Minister is weak, be the more watchful against prejudice and sluggishness of heart, lest you lose all. Mark that Word of God which he readeth to you, and reverence and love, and lay up that. It was the Law Read and meditated on, which David saith the Godly do delight in. The sacred Scriptures are not so obscore and useless as the Papists do pretend, but convert the soul, and are able to make us wise unto salvation. Christ went ordinarily to the Synagogues where even bad men did read Moses and the Prophets every Sabbath day. There are thousands that cannot Read themselves, who must come to the Assembly to hear that word read, which they cannot read or hear at home. Every sentence of Scripture bath a divine excellency, and

• Psalm XXV. 8. 9. † John VII. 17, ‡ James 1. 5.

it, and that by a bad man, a holy soul may profit by it.

Direct. 6. Mind not so much the case of others present as your selees: And think not so much how bad such a one is, and unworthy to be there, as how bad you are your selves, and unworthy of communion with the people of the Lord, and what a mercy it is that you have admittance, and discipline upon Presbyters, whose characters are not cast out from those holy opportuni-

7. Take heed of a peevish quarrelsom humour, that disposeth you to carp at all that's said and done, and to find them, and use them, when it suits their purfault with every mode and circumstance, and to effect a causless singularity, as thinking that your own wayes and words and orders, are far more excellent than other mens: Think ill of nothing out of a quarrelsome disposition, but only as evidence constraineth you to dissent. And then remember that we are all imperfect, and faulty men must needs perform a faulty worship, if any. For it cannot be bet-

ter than the agent.

Direct. S. When you meet with a word n a Sermon or Prayer, which you do not have never been advocates for societies like, let it not stop you, and hinder your fervent and peaceable proceeding in the rest; as if you must not joyn in that which is good, if there be any faulty mixture in it. But go on in that which you approve, and thank day, we feel inclined to hail the societies in God that pardoneth the infirmities of others

as well as your own.

Direct. 9. Conform your selves to all he Lanful gestures and costumes of the Church with which you joyn. You come not thither to show the Congregation, that you are wiser in the circumstances of worship than they, nor needlessly to differ from them much less to harden men into a scorn of strictness, by seeing you place Religion in singularities in lawful and indifferent things. But you come to exercise Love, peace and Conord, and with one mind and mouth to glorifie God. Stand when the Church standeth; sit when the Church sitteth; kneel when the Church kneeleth, in cases where God a sense of isolation, and want of sympathy. doth not forbid it.

Direct. 10. Take heed of a customary for nal sensless heart, that tolerateth it self temper and energy, and gives force and acfrom day to day, to do holy things in a common manner, and with the common dull, and arcless mind: For that it is to prophane mumbling over a few words with a careless theat. Call in your Thoughts when they attempt to wander; stir up your hearts when arclessly, would save your souls: Nor yet you feel them doll. Remember what you are about, and with whom it is that you have to do, and that you tread on the dust of them who had such opportunities before you, which are now al. gone, and so will yours. You hear and pray for more than your lives;

Pherefore do it not as in a jeast or as asleep, Direct. 11. Do all in faith and Hope: Believe what you may get of God in prayer, and by an obedient hearing of his word! Would you not go cheerfully to the King, if ask! Hath not God promised you more, than Kings can give you! Oh it is an unbelieving and a despairing heart, that turneth all into dead formality. Did you but Hope that God would do all that for you, which he hath told you he will do, and that you might get more by prayer than by your trades, or projects, or all your friends, you more delight!

To be continued.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Under this head the Christian Witness makes the following observations, which it is timent in the Church. A quotation which published in our paper, but it is not long and have already enough of Societies in the Church, seems to indicate what we have always supposed, that the editor has judged too much of the wants of the Church at large, by the state of things in Massachusetts, and other Northern Dioceses, where provision has been made to some extent, for the publication and circulation of Sunday School and other books suitable for Episcopal Schools and families. Judging from views now expressed, we suppose our brethren in Massachusetts, would find a new Society needful, if they had only that alternative, or to send their orders to No 20 Johnstreet, New York.

The Christian Witness says :-

" Our attention has been called to this subject, by a paragraph in the last number of the Protestant Churchman, giving an account of the doings of one of these 'voluntary as-sociations.' The General Episcopal Sun-day School Union is not responsible, so far such books as they please. It has heretofore professed to be a general institution, on the ground that churchmen, who entertained different views; were members of it, and were represented on the Executive Committee, so that the publications should be preserved from having the hue of a party character. It appears that at a late meeting of the members of this Society, they struck from the list of the Executive mittee the name of the Rev. Dr. Whitehouse and Rev. Messrs. Jones, Jackson, and Lowis. This was, no doubt, the 'free voluntary act and deed' of men who do not sympathize with these very respectable Presbyters of the Church. This is the exercise of the voluntary principle with a vengeance. We have been opposed to the increase of societies in our communion, because we pupils.

ready; but if this is the way they are to he managed, we shall begin to think that we have quite too many. It these brethren have done anything to show that they are incompetent or unworthy, let it be known. But if they are thus expelled from office, without any such cause, verily it is like the exer cise of episcopal power, in administeria are above reproach, for fear that they will do wrong if left alone.

"The truth is, that the men who talk most against voluntary societies, will have pose, with quite as much freedom and zest as those who are more consistent.

" Church Union Societies' have been recently formed in England. The English Churchman, which represents the extreme Pusevite party of England, and whose sentiments are so zealously re-echoed in this country, comes heartily into the measure of these 'voluntary associations,' and earnest, ly recommends them in the following lan-

" Although, as our readers know, we which interfere with or obscure the functions of the Church, yet seeing that societies and associations, of all kinds, are a great fact'-a most practical one-in the present question as a promising sign, and we anticipate much benefit from their establishment. A society formed of clergy and laity, for the defence of the Church, is exactly in accordance with the present development of the Church's spirit, and it has this one unspeakable advantage; it gathers or at least it affords facilities for gathering to the Church's aid, the zeal, talent, energy, and enter-prize of its most faithful sons. It combines, besides, independence of action with unity of purpose. It brings out individual exertion, and deepens the sense of individual duty and responsibility, without exposing persons to the most painful depression, arising from It supplies direction, guidance, facilities stimulus, while it inspires a resolute, hopeful livity to our convictions of duty.

"We hope we shall hear no more whining cant about the heresy and schism of * voluntery associations. ??

THE REFUGE SCHOOLS IN GERMANY From an article in "Evangelical Christendom. Candidate Withern is the Superintendent of the "Horn Rauben-haus" near Hamburg.

The following is the account given of the any's division, by Candidate Wichern, in his report for 1836, in which, after twelve years' experience, he has not seen necessary to make any essential alteration.

" In summer the great bell is rung at halfpast four, and all rouse up at its first stroke, dress, and after a short prayer, offered up by he had promised you to grant whatever you each teacher with the children, the work of the day begins. Each makes his own bed; after which the boys proceed to the pend, to wash, or bathe and swim. Next comes of water, tending of cattle, and other household works, to which a certain number are in served, consisting on week-days of porridge and milk, which is on Sundays exchanged well to copy as an indication of Public sen- bell rings for family worship, when each family (the Rauhen haus already contained appears in it, is part of an article already four families of twelve each), bible in hand, and under the leadership of its teacher, pros worth repeating. The remark that we ceeds to the prayer-hall, (Beisaul,) where every member of the household assembles. The reading of the scriptures, with a simple exposition and application, prayer and singing, generally lasts, but never exceeds, an hour, Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever, who is made of God unto us wisdom, righteoneness, and complete redemption, is the foundation pillar, on which rests the whole building of our domestic devotion. whatever form it may take, in order to meet the peculiar spiritual necessities of our young inmates. After a short interval, a lesson in Bible history is given either by me, or one of the assistants, if I am engaged with those who are preparing for confirmation, which lasts till half past nine. Each pupil then receives a slice of home-made bread, and at the signal given by the ringing of the great bell, all repair to the field, the garden or the work-shops, and set themselves to learn or to prosecute, under the eye and direction of the different assistants, whatever labour or as we know, to any Convention of the handieraft has been determined on for them. Church. They print and they publish just | Field and garden work, of course, do not admit of choice, but trades are always determined by the boys' own predilections. At one o'clock, the great bed warns the busy hands to stop work, and prepare for dinner. Table laying is quickly accomplished by those whose week it is, and at another toll of the bell, two table waiters, out of each family, proceed to the kitchen to receive the smoking portions, for their common fumily

The dinner is varied on the different days, but generally consists of sone, vegetables, and boiled fruits with meat twice a week, besides festival days; besides which, an average allowance of one pound and a half of rye bread is made for each, pardny. Supper consists of some preparation of milk, or a taranicious mess to which mik or treacte is superadded. Water, except when otherwise appointed by the medical attendant, is the only beverage known in the household, nor is any distinction of fare made in respect of teachers and pupils.

table. Thus the pervading principle of the institution, the domestic association, not of one large but of several small families, is carried out even in their meals, and the presiding father of each family is enabled to note, and if needful reprove, the appearance of disorderly behaviour in the small circle; while the familiarity, ease, and freedom of a well regulated family is not only permitted, but encouraged. Dinner over, some domestic offices, such as washing up and setting aside plates, dishes and drinking-mugs, sweeping and arranging the eating room, &c. are performed by those who act the part of servants for that week, during which time the rest play. At two, the bell again summons to work until half-past four when the vesper bread is distributed. From five to seven is, in harvest time, spent in field or garden; at other seasons, or in bad weather, alternately in the school-room or work-shops. From seven till half-past eight is play time, which in winter is very often occupied by the reading aloud of some interesting book, or by familiar and instructive conversation of the eachers with their respective families. A parter of an hour is devoted to evening wor-

ship. Then follows supper; and before nino all the young (the mere children earlier) are in bed. No conversation whatever is permitted after entering the sleeping apartments, which are large, airy, and generally furnished with cross lights, for the more rapid and effectual purifying of the air by admitting a current. Each sleeping-room contains thirteen beds, arranged thus,

that of the teacher occupying the centre. The beds are furnished with mattresses and holsters of sea grass, linen sheets, and one or more woollen coverlets, as the season demands. They are uncurtained, placed about two feet apart, and a night lamp is always burning, to enable the teacher to discover at once, the occasion and occasioner of any noise which may occur in the night."

The nature of the mental instruction varies, of course, with the previous attainments and capacities of the pupils. It embraces, however, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, sacred and profane history, a popular course of natural history, and, when any talent is shown for them, drawing and instrumental music. Singing forms, on principle, a constant and not uninfluential engine of educational improvement. On this subject, Candidate Wichern expresses himself thus strongly, in his twelfth annual report: One branch of instruction remains yet to

be noticed, viz., singing, which, though the last named, is not the least effective aid to our correctional efforts. Seldom does a child enter our house without bringing with it a store of those impure popular songs, which, to the destruction of our youth, are hawked so cheaply and so lavishly through the streets of our large cities, and which, though bearthe sweeping out of the rooms, the carrying ing the title of "nem," are as old as the sins they always foster and often teach, and hence they find a ready echo in the depraved rotation appointed weekly, and the time in human heart. The purifying and renewing which they are so employed is spent by the of the latter will be facilitated by substituting would go to God with more earnestness and others in recreation. From six to seven is new, pure songs, expressive of those innooccupied by a lesson in reading and writing cent and holy reflections which reign in heaven, and may thourish even on earth. human heart naturally longs for musical expression to both its joys and sorrows, and it for bread and milk, in order to spare the ought to be furnished with legitimate modes cook on the Sunday morning. After break- of gratifying this desire. Hence they greatly fast, for which half an hour is allowed, the err who lament (sometimes in mockery, sometimes from misinformation,) over the eternal psalm-singing of the Rauhen-haus in Horn. It is true, that sacred music is not only practised in our morning, evening, and Sunday devotions, but that considerable pains are bestowed to perfect the taste for, and execution of, this highest style of music, by eaching the young people to sing in parts, But we are so far from either advocating or acting on the principle that other music is sinful, that we have actually collected and published a book of songs, of which not only our own inmates, but others may innocently avail themselves, whether at work or at play. The beauties of nature, the stirring love of country, the tender affections of home, even the mirthful jest, may be versified, so as innocently to give vent to the exuberance of youthful spirits, and will fill the place of the inpure, the low, and the corrupting to which they have been habituated." In another report, Candidate Wichern says: "I must again refer to the effect of music, especially vocal music, on the young inhabitants of this asylum. It has repeatedly occurred, particularly on their first entrance, that several of the higger boys (once the very youngest among them !) burst out into uncontrollable weeping during the singing at morning worship; and the deep impression will long be remembered which was made by our being forced to relinquish the singing altogether, on account of the general emotion it created. The melody (for they can scarcely be supposed nequainted with the words of spiritual songs) seems to touch some hidden chord in their hearts, and soften the induration produced by sin. Singing lightens their work, singing elevates their play; and the pure thoughts and iolier images conveyed to their minds by the words they here learn, not only displace evil thoughts and words for the moment, but supply a harmless stimulant and vent for that

> This product of the Baltic, which is preferred all over the north of Germany to the straw palliasse, in the houses of the rich forms a most comfortable couch, and is prescribed by the faculty for the young and the delicate of all conditions.

niways prone to follow in the chase of pleasure at whatever cost.'

Moral influence of awakening sympathy and culisting energy by some common undertaking. As a work of peculiarly moral influence, I would adduce the help which, in the first spring after the formation of this asylum, the boys were called to give in the erection of a dwelling for the second

On the 11th of March, at ten o'clock in the morning, the foundation stone of this our new building was laid in the presence of several benefactors and all the inmates of the Rauhenhaus, and solumnised to God by prayer and praise; and from that day forth all the journey-men's work has been executed by the boys. The cellars were dug out by them to the extent of twenty-four feet square, and five feet deep; the ground surface around the house raised and levelled to the amount of \$00 square superficial feet; after which, when the walls began to be raised, the unloading of the materials, the mixing of mortar, and the carrying of 100,000 bricks to the masons, gave full employment to all ages, and fully engaged the interests of all temperaments. On the 16th of April, the boys bore with joyous shouts the garland they had themselves wound to the top of the gable, and after the carpenter had, necording to old use and wont, held forth his oration, and wished good-luck to the completion of the now finished skeleton building, the timehonoured hymn, . Nun danket alle Gott, (Now let us all give thanks to God,) burst in full chorus from every lip, and assuredly great saving of expense by the labour of the boys is cause of rejoicing, but much more cowardly, bold; the heedless, attentive; the unhandy, more expert,-" At length, on the 20th of July, the house stood complete, outside and in, every species of rubbish cleared a-way, and the white-washed wails, gaily decked with flowery garlands by the boys, who seemed never weary of contemplating or improving the dwelling to which they had so largely contributed. On that Sunday atternoon, beneath the smiling beams of a many hundred friends to the asylum, the new dwelling was solemnly dedicated to 'THE GOOD SHEPHERD,' through whose and and loving kindness twenty-seven spiritually destitute ones could immediately find a of the subject in a future number.

The Vereau.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1848.

The attempt at defining what comes properly under the denomination of "Church Societies"-in which, as has been shown by the article commented upon in our last num. ber, arbitrary canons are groundlessly laid down by those who are more concerned about carrying their own views than finding out the true state of the case-has formed part of the scheme, for some time in operation, for the establishment of a new definition of what is "The Church," essentially differing from that laid down in the 19th Article of the Church of England: "The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments be duly administered according to Christ's ordinance in he brought forward on their own responsito the same." The scheme has been, to take out of sight that portion of the Article which makes the preaching of "the pure Word of God" an essential feature of the Church, as well as to raise one thing into a "requisite of necessity" which the articles no where describe as such, while another, clearly partaking of that character, is treated as being of no necessary requirement at all. The religious community which acknowledges the Pope as its head, is freely acknowledged as "a Church," while all non-episcopal communities are refused recognition Thus the main line of demarcation is made to be Episcopacy, assumed to be derived in unbroken succession from primitive times; but of this the articles say nothing. On the other hand, the withholding of the cup from the Laity in the Sacrament of the Lord's supper, by the Papal communion, is treated as no abstraction of a thing "of necessity requisite," consequently leaves that communion "a Church,", in the face of the 19th

Article. Let now the question be put to any sim ple-hearted Anglican of sound understanding and devout mind, unbiassed by a previous determination that dissenters must not be admitted to be of Christ's Church. and will he not say that, according to the 19th article, the Church of Rome is deficient in the distinguishing marks of "a Church" certainly far more evidently than the great majority of Protestant non-episcophilians ?- In her, neither is the pure Word of God preached, nor are the Sacraments duly administered. She has mixed up the Word of God with multitudes of human inventions, and keeps the pure Word from the people, so that the adulteration may not be traced. She professes to administer the Sacraments, but keeps back the cup

* It is the practice, in Germany, to solumnize the completion of the skeleton of the roof, or which occasion the Master Builder, taking his stand on the top of the front wall, goes through a certain ceremonial, including speeches, drinking healths &c., to which observance, on the occasion above described, there was very properly given a religious character and significance.—En. B.

erant gaiety, which sometimes leads, but which, by our Saviour's own words: Drink ye all of this," is surely constituted a thing "of necessity requisite" to the Sacrament, in the terms of our Article. In neither of these respects are the majority of non-episcopal communities deficient after the manner of the papal communion.

> Yet the Church of England does not unchurch even that communion. We commonly speak of "The Church of Rome." Then, shall we hesitate to speak of " The Church of Scotland" - " The Lutheran - The Helvetic Churches"-" The Protestant Non-Episcopal Churches !' Shall we observe towards Rome, which hides the Word of God, and mains the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, a courtesy which we refuse the Reformation which form ! We cannot halt between two opinious in the matter.

these days, by which Rome is embraced as from many a heart likewise. Not only the that it formed part of Anglican Churchmancome active; the indifferent, neulous; the only one of those mines by which it was designed to break away the sound, scriptural foundations of the Church of England, and deliver her up to superstition and apostacy.

Some sentrate consideration may with adnities formed of members who, themselves or their forefathers, were formerly within the pale of the national Church of England, and, bright summer's sun, and in the presence of breaking away from her, have formed themselves into separate religious bodies claiming the appellation of Churches. It is probable that we shall devote some space to that part

> On the 1st of August, Mr. Horsman, member for Cockermouth, submitted to the House of Commons the following Resoluion:

"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to take into her consideration the whole condiion of the Established Church as regards its temporalities: that she will direct an inquity o be made into the full value of all church roperty under lease, and cause such measures o be prepared as may make the revenues of the hurch more fully conducive to the religious teaching of the people."

He referred to the measures which he had previously submitted to the House, with regard to both of which he had received such promises from Lord John Russell, such an evident feeling of the House in their favour, as induced him to withdraw his propositions, fully confiding in the pledge given by the Prime Minister, that the objects to be attained by them would be kent in view by Her Majesty's government for the purpose of a comprehensive measure to all those things that of necessity are requisite bility. The first of these referred to the manner in which the episcopal incomes were paid; the second to the purposes to which the surplus of the episcopal fund could with the greatest benefit to the nation be devoted. In introducing the resolution by which he intended to obtain yet more certainly the fullest discussion and the most minute inquiry preparatory to the measures which were to be brought forward hereafter, Mr. Horsman remarked upon the necessity of a distinct recognition of "the ends and uses of the Established Church."

" Some considered our whole array of ecclesiastical dignituries, with their large revenues and larger patronage, their powers, and their privileges, as part of the constitution of the country, an appendage to the dignity of the Crown, a recognised portion of the State. Others regarded the incomes of ecclesiastical functionaries as revenues to be possessed without responsibility except in their own body, possessed for purposes of which the laife wer not to judge, and with them were not to interfere. A third and more fatal error sprang out of our system of Church patronage; so much of it being in the hands of individuals who had acquired it by inheritance or by purchase, the right being alienable and marketable, had become valuable property, and thus the greater portion of our parochial endowments had come to be looked upon in the light of private property, and had been converted by long usage into a provision for the maintenance of the friends and families of the patrous. The Church in these cases was a mere instrument for the acquisition of temporal power, honour, and advan tage, and we heard continually of 4 prizes? in the Church. It was looked upon as a servicea hle institution, simply because it served to promote the interest and fortunes of those were ministerially connected with it, either as functionaties or patrons. (Hear, hear.) The patrons, heing voluntary and irresponsible, had come to be regarded rather as the possessors of a valuable private right than as the administra turs of a great public trust. (Hear, hear.) They could not proceed to legislate wisely or spirit for which he is entitled to credit, and safely on the question, before disposing that, in aiming at the improvement of the of aif the fallacles and implications by which it was overlaid. Against all these views he objection could be offered. (Hear, hear.) The would enter his decided protest. (Cheers.) proposal of the Hon. Gentleman is certainly He would begin with this simple proposition-

ordained, and that their estates and revenues were secured to them. All that tended to promote that great object was worthy of being enforced, strengthened, perpetuated, and en-larged; all that obstructed it ought to be abolished. (Hear, hear.) He would lay down this simple proposition—that our National Church, as established by law, existed for one purpose, and one purpose only—namely for the religious instruction of the people, including the pocrest and humblest of the people. It was for this that our admitable parochial sysem was established, that our parochial ministry was endowed, that our cathedrals were cared and dedicated, our dignitaries were nultiplied, our prelates were ordined, their lowers and possessions were bestowed upon hem, and their revenues secured. Whatever ibstructed this end should be lopped away (Hear.")

Mr. Horsman expressed the delight and instruction with which he himself contemplated the Church, adverting to the fact exalts God's Word and administers the Sa. that, while in Scotland and in Ireland the crament in the integrity of its outward Church, as established by law, had become the Church of the minority, in England it was still the National Church; and Nor is there in our mind any hesitation to declaring his hope that, as the British condeclare our abhorrence of the novelty of staution remained erect, the asylum of true liberty, amidst the convulsions that had overwithin "The Church," and the reformed taken the rest of Europe, so the Church of communities which have renounced Episco- | England would still be found the guardian pacy, while they hold fast the Word of and promoter of true religion in the land. God, are repelled as forming no part of her. He then entered into statistics, to show that We exteem this novelty a high provocation of the present mode of basing Church estates the God who has given us His blessed Word was very far from realising their true value, and Sacraments; and if we could believe and that, by resuming property now held under lease, the income of the Church could ship, we should consider our Church to be in be increased to the extent requisite to adford a most perilous situation. But, so far from adequate remuneration to the Clergy. Havthe course of the work. The lazy had be- believing it, we consider the novelty to be ing stated the fact, that there were 0.800 livings under £300, a year, be declared that it was "a reproach and a scandal to the country, that a large body of the Clergy, men of education, and having such sacred duties to perform, had incomes under the vantage be given to the case of the commu- pitiful sum of £300., and he would not stop until he had used every effort to remove that scandal." He showed the practicability of effecting that object, and the desirableness of doing so at the present period when, more than at any preceding one, the Laity were active, the Clergy zealous, and Parliament united in opinion.

" He felt it was the opinion of a great majority of the House, that as regarded the Church there might be dangers abroad which they should all unite to avert. There were no mean of averting those dangers so safe, and so prudent and effectual, as by strengthening the Establishment in the hearts of the people, and by making them feel that it was useful and

Mr. Horsman's motion was seconded by Sir E. Buxton; Mr. W. P. Wood and Mr. Frewen spoke in its favour; Mr. Goulburn, having had the misfortune, more than once, to embark in contentions discussion with Mr. Horsman, was particularly desirous to express how much he was satisfied with the tone and temper of the speech which he had that evening delivered—and he promised his ready concurrence in any measure that would render the property of the Church more available for the religious instruction of the people;"-Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having heard the speech by which Lord John Russell expressed his concurrence with the object aimed at by the Mover of the resolution, stated that Mr. Horsman " had obtained a bloodless victory which might well satisfy a more ambitious mind than that by which the Honourable Mem-

Lord John Russell requested, indeed, the Mover not to press his proposal to a division, but pledged himself that he would treat the subject to which it referred in a similar spirit to that in which he had treated the other subjects brought under the notice of the House by him.

His lordship alledged the following objection to the mode of inquiry proposed to be jaken in Mr. Horsman's resolution:

"The Honorable Gentleman is aware that when, upon my Motion, a Committee of this House was appointed ten years ago, certain of the bishops and other dignitaries, refused to give any return as to the full value of the Church property belonging to them at that time. There was no great inconvenience in the refusal, except that the House was not furnished with the returns sought; but I think it would not be becoming for the Crown to place itself in the situation of directing an inquiry to be made, and ordering Commission ers or other persons to ask for returns, when, in case it should meet with a refusal from the bishops or other persons, it would not possess the power of enforcing the information de-sired."

Lord John Russell avowed that he judged t to be of far greater consequence to furnish churches and religious instruction for those large masses of the population which in progress of time have come to be congregated in places formerly containing but a small number of inhabitants, than even the very describle object of bringing the deficient stipends of the Clergy in general up to a certain amount, as proposed by Mr. Horeman. On that Gentleman's mode of introducing

the subject, he said : "I think that while he brought before the House a very important subject, he did so in a one well worthy of consideration, but it is at that the National Church, as by law established, the same time encompassed with a great many existed for one purpose, and for one purpose difficulties of a practical nature, which it be-only—the religious instruction of the people; hoves every one who may undertake to bring, that was to say, of the poorest and humblest forward a measure in detail, seriously to conthat was to say, of the poorest and humblest forward a measure in delail, seriously to con-class of the people. It was for this that the sider before he introduces it. The property of admirable parochial system was established, the Church has, I think, been truly represented

is of a value far exceeding that which is Counters of Gainsborough, the Dowager Lady derived from it by the clergy. (Hear.")? Mr. Horsman consented to adopt the

ourse suggested by the Premier:

"lie felt now, as on a former occasion, that when the Noble Lord said he was disposed to grant inquiry, knowing the Noble Lord's straightforwardness of character, he could not do otherwise than place that full rehance upon his statement which every one in that Ilouse was always disposed to do.??

He therefore withdrew his motion.

THE BILL FOR OPENING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.

From the London Britannia. More than five months have passed by since the introduction of the bill. For more than four months has it been in the House of Comnans; and we devoutly trust that those who, by their constant and watchful attendance on mestions affecting the Protestant interests of our country, have kept at bay, when they have not been able to defeat, the foe, will not be wanting at their post in this crisis of their ountry's history, nor, by absence, allow the measure to clude their vigilance.

The bill strikes at the root of the Azt of Settlement; it shakes the crown upon the Queen's head; it endangers the liberty nappiness of the people, the integrity and in-

The Act of Settlement once infringed on, it is quite a matter of opinion whether the door is not at once open for the Romish hierarchy, priesthood, and people, to regard another as their Sovereign than the present august representative of the house of Brunswick. And how far the appearance of such a personage in fre-land would tend to tranquilize or to inflame that country, passing events may declare.

These five months have been pregnent with events of incalculable importance. They have done the work of ages. Monarchs and monarchies have been shaken or overthrown. The capital of one of the most refined nations of Europe has been the scene of unrivailed horrots inflicted under the auspices of Republi-canism or Democracy. The Papal chair has evinced such signs of weakness or decay as to issure us that, however regarded by some as little short of omnipotent, the arbiter of others! fates may ere long be a suppliant for his own; Is this, then, the moment, even on the low

ground of expediency, to seek for strength to our own position by forcing an alliance with a tottering superstition?

We are strong in the conviction that, if the brought in, it would have been rejected. Maas regards the House of Commons, the position is very widely different. They are not yet committed to the measure. They may avail themselves of events happening and experience accumulating, or information grined, since that time, and resolve to reject the measure. More than 3,500 clergymen have petitioned the House of Commons against the bill; and if the people generally have not adopted the same course, it has not been from want of feeling, but from a recollection of the way in which their petitions have hitherto been disregarded. They have, too, been very much kept in darkness on the question. Diplomatists and politicians do not always avow the real motive for their actions. Real and apparent with them are two different things. So especially do we find it as regards this bill. The avowed reason is, not to unite us to the Papacy as a spirithe Pope as the temporal Sovereign of a portion of Italy. Is that the real reason? Whyas it has been well asked—why should the greatest nation in the world after so rapidly and fundamentally its constitution, merely to re sume diplomatic intercourse with one of the smallest in the scale of European nations?

No doubt the real object is to prepare the way for a concordal and friendly intercentse with the Pope, that he may use his spiritual power to help her Mojesty's Ministers to rule the Roman Catholic population, priesthood, and bierarchy of Ireland. In other words, to make he Pope and the Queen joint tenants of the Billish crown, to legalize foreign interference, weekly series, as reconneceded by another; and unite this country to the doomed apostacy and the binding up and depositing of all the

Was ever such infatuation ! After a severance of 300 years, during which the blessing of correspondence with the labouring class, that the Almighty has signalized our Church has arisen out of this movement, is so exceedand country in a most marked and unprecedeated manner, shall we recede from our protest, insult and neglect the source of our varied blessings, and court an adjance with that say, tem, which, under the name of Christianity. has blighted every nation where its pernicions dogmas have been received, and been alike at different times the scourge of monarchs and the oppressor of the people?

MANY STRINGS TO ONE BOW --- Dr Wiseman is reported to have assumed, in his sermon at the consecration of St. George's church, Lambeth, that the late Archbishop of Paris, together with St. George and St. Alban, was looking down from heaven on that solemnity. But at that very time, prayers for the deliverance of the Archbishop's soul from purgatory were offered up all over France. So Dr. Wiseman most have spoken sub conditione, and the officiating priests must have offered their prayers for the Archbishop in like manner.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE. - Part of a Letter from the Rev. J. Jonnas, Vicar of Enstone, on the competition raised by the prize offered for "Working Men's Essays" on the Observance of the Lord's Addressed to the Editors of " Evangelical Christendom."

One remarkable production attracted the immediate attention of the adjudicators. It was the work of a labourer's daughter, and which unfortunately, as coming from a female, could not be admitted to competition for prizes offered to men. Yet, as it was a composition of no ordinary kind, from whatever source it had come, but more especially so as proceeding from such a quarter, the authoress was applied o for her consent to its separate publication ind was requested to prepare a sketch of her life to prefix to it. Both the Essay and the Sketch are in course of publication by subscription, subscribers' names being received by Messis. Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row London, and they will be found on perusal to be not only edifying and instructive, but even elegant and appropriate compositions. The title by which this Essay may be known and ordered, is "The Pearl of Days."

The conviction soon forced itself upon the mind of the adjudicators, that the prizes originally proposed were too few to reward so large an amount of meritorious diligence, as had been called into operation by those first offerand that the parochial ministry were endowed; by the lion. Gentleman—whether the exact ed. They succeeded, therefore, in interesting it was for this that cathedrals were reared and calculations which he has quoted be correct or several noblemen and persons of high rank in

Grey, and others; and have commenced ob-taining contributions for the purpose of giving additional prizes; of purchasing if practicable, all the essays; of compiling, from those that do not attain to a premium, a volume of such extracts as should illustrate the commercial, political, social, physical, and moral and intellectual advantages of the Sabbath; and, eventually, of binding up the original manuscripts, and depo-siting them in the British Museum as a national monument. Of additional prizes it is proposed to give, should the contributions be adequate, lifty of £5, each; and in every case, in which a contributor gives £5, for the purpose the prize will be called by his name, the following prizes have been so founded: The Archbishop of Canterbury's, Sir E. N. Buxton's, Ablerman Challis's, Mr. Cowan's Alderman Kershaw's, Mr. Peto's, Mr. Farmer's, and Mr. Heald's.

The more that the work developed itself, and grew in the hands of the adjudicators, the more did they feel that it was a national one, and deserved to be regarded as such; and they were impressed with the ardent persuasion, that it was one which our Queen, so conside tate of the welfare of every class of her subjects, and so beloved in return by all, might with all propriety be requested to take under her special patronage and favour. Approaching her Majesty with that respect and cantion which are due to her eminent and responsible position in the State, but confident that, when fully informed on the subject, her approbation would be secured, the adjudicators have the happy satisfaction of having obtained their desire, her Majesty having expressed her en-tire approval of, and interest in the whole movement, her high sense of its excellency, and her gracious permission that the Essay by the labourer's daughter, "The Pearl of Days,"

may be dedicated to Her Majesty.

To Her Majesty's Royal Consott, the Prince Albert, who is always one in heart and mind with her Majesty in every good work towards her people, it is proposed to dedicate the pro-jected volume of extracts referred to above. And, surely, no dedication would be more appropriate than this to a Prince, who, from his own exalted and happy position, has looked down upon the labolious members of the commonwealth, and evinced the most eatnest desire to improve their condition, and to elevate them in the scale of social and intelligent beings.

Besides " The Pearl of Days," another very remarkable essay, though entirely of a different character, has been sent in. This is as extraordinary for masculine vigour and intellect, as position of European affairs had been in Fe-bruary what now it is, either the bill we refer to would not have been brought in, or, being statistical information, hearing more or less directly upon the subject under discussion, but ny noble fords who voted for it would not have is a clear and farcible argument throughout, done so. Yet as far as they are concerned, worked up in language most powerful and the step is irretrieveable. The die is cast. But nervous, and indicating in the writer very considerable talents of reflection, of amagination and originality of thought combined. This essay is most suitably to be dedicated to Lord Ashley, his loudship's kind peraission to do so having been obtained, and will be published very shortly after the appearance of "The Pearl of Days.2"

Nothing can have exceeded the ready acqui escence of these willing labourers, to have their alents turned to account in any manuer that should be useful to the great cause in which their energies had been enlisted. The adjudicators, finding it impossible within any reasonable time to come to a decision upon a series of essays, which, if read at the rate of nearly thirty a week, would occupy at least eight months in the perusal, determined to issue a communication to the competitors, informing them of the position of the whole scheme tual nower, but merely to have negotiation with and inviting them to send in any suggestion, that might occur to them, as to the male use and disposal that should be neade of their compositions. Very many replies to this communication have been received containing various hints, and exhibiting in these, independent of the essays that have come from the same source, a considerable amount of intelligence and thought both as to the educational wants of the labouring classes, and the hest means of allevinting them, besides affording many useful suggestions, as to the mode of adjusting any additional prenouns; the publication of the prize essays, either in a single volume, as proposed by one, or in a consecutive 144 m an un national archive. Indeed very much of the lingly interesting and intelligent, that it is proposed, to give some of it to the public in a small periodical to be originated for the purpose, from God's holy book, which every man has, whether batharian. Scythian, bond or free, to exemption from labour one day in every seven, and to the liberty of worshipping God thereon according to the dictates of his conscience. under the guidance and instruction of Scripture.

> GREECE. REIVER OF Da. KING .- Our readers will all recollect the violent persecution which oppressed for years the venerable missionary at Athens, Dr. King, and at last drove him from his family into exile. For more than a year he has been hovering on the borders of Greece, waiting for the subsidence of the storm which threatened to submerge him, and refusing to abandon a field which he had toiled so long to cultivate, and watered with so many tears It will gratify those who have watched his course, and sympathized with his trials, to know that his faith has been rewarded. He ins discerned such changes in the state of things at Athens, and in the temper of the peo ple, as to watrant his return to his home and his labours. These changes are partly consequent on the late revolutionary influences which have been at work in Greece, and the valiant Doctor is determined to ascertain whether there is anything like religious liberty in that country. It is stated that he found his recepion at Athens; more favourable than he had bresumed to expect. Farther intelligence will be waited for with some anxiety, as the experiment for the present must be considered some what doubtful .- N. Y. Ecangelist.

> DIOCESE OF QUEREC. INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY .- The sixth annual report of this Society has been published. We copy the closing passage:

"We have thus brought the Report to a close, and it will have been seen that, not withstanding the unfavourable circumstances to which allusion has already been made, there has been a small increase in the receipts over those of last year, so that the result of the labours undertaken during the past year in the Society's behalf may be considered on the whole, satisfactory. But let us not on that account think that we have done enough -for if we can be said to prosper in a year reculiarly unfavourable to such undertakings, is manifest that we shall be warranted in ooking for a very considerable increase if t should please God that the effects of the dedicated; it was for this that prelates were not, no doubt the actual property of the Church I the movement, as Lord Ashley, the Earl and present depression of affairs should be only know them.

temporary. The Society only requires to be better and more extensively known to secure the cordial co-operation and support of all churchmen in the Diocese. Let us then enricetly labour in the good cause-and that we may go on and prosper let us continually seek counsel and support of the Great Disjoser of all events, that He would by His leavenly Grace incline the hearts of His people to give willingly to a Society which nas for its object the extension of the kingdom of His dear Son. Let us provoke one another unto love and good works, tructing o the same all merciful Power to crown cur abours with success, and confiding in the assurance that these labours, if carried on in faith, will be accopted, as the fruits of faith n the beloved, and will be rockoned as done for the Saviour Himself, inasmuch as we dothem for His little flock who are crying to us for the bread of life."

Mission, Bay of Quinte, on Monday, the 24th ultimo, of confluent small pox. The deceased, who had uttained the age of thirty-two years, had for some time been in the employment of the venerable the Society for Promoting the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He was a young man of great amiability of character and sincere piety. His enterprising and benevolent disposition, coupled with his attainments in religious and secular knowledge, gave him a commanding influence among his brethren, which he seemed earnestly disposed to exert for their benefit. He died deeply regretted, not morely by his

THE LATE MR. I. J. HILL. -- We regret to

mention that Mr. Isnac J. Hill, late Cathechist to the Mohawk tribe of Indians, died at the

tribe, but by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, among whom may be numbered the respective officers of the Indian Depart-ment, and a number of the Clergy, whose esteem he had won by his pleasing manners and his useful blameless life .- Church.

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONNECTIONS. -The Rev. Dr. Totter having resigned the Presidency of this institution, the Corporation on the 4th Angust, unanimously elected Co Rev. J. Williams, D. D., of Schenectady, in succeed him.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Mrs. Yarwood, No.

201 to 252; Messrs. C. Chamberlain, No. 198 to 249; J. Lorel, No. 201 to 260; F. W. Gates, No. 209 to 260; Jas Gordon, No. 209 to 260.; D. Davidson, No. 205 to 256; W. Hodson, No. 200 to 260; John Burkir,

No. 157 to 209.

To Cornespondents -- Received W. M :-- W. , E (-Che, will be sorry some day or other, he wing written such a letter: as to judging of the elinel pacter, he may please himse'r, but why us display his want of perception of evangelical

Local and Political Kritelligenes.

The Letter-bags by the Britannia, from Liverpool on the 12th of last month, arrived n town at eleven on Monday night. The news from Incl. AND effectually exposes the falseloud of the news from the N. Y. Tilbune to which we adverted, in our last, only for the purpose of expressing our disbelief of it. We have made use of the Morning Chroniele, which contained news taken from the European Times, received in lettershape, and of the Mercury's Corresponlence in selecting the following items of intelligence, the newspaper-hags having been

received only vesterday afternoon.
Mr. W. S. O'Buen was arrested at half-past right o'clock on Saturday evening in Thurles. It is stated that he went to the station to pro-cure a ticket to pass him to Limerick, int ading to take refuge amongst his friends there. On the platform there were sixteen or seventeen constables in coloured clothes, who did not know him; but a guard belonging to the Great Southern and Western Railway, named Hulme, an Englishman, identified him, and, tapping him on the shoulder, told him he was the Queen's prisoner." A strong escort of emen was immediately procured, and Mi O'Brien was conveyed to Dublin in a special train. The party of police, whose number is stated at thirty-seven, under the command of Sub-Inspector Bracken, brought Mr. O'Brien to the Royal Barrachs, where he was given up to the custody of Town Major White, one of to be entitled, The Working Mon's Charter, the justices of the peace for the county of the as expressing that chartered right, derived city of Dublin. Accompanied by the constabuthe justices of the peace for the county of the lary, Major White escorted him to Kilmainham gool. Owing to the very early hour at which he party arrived at the prison, Mr. W. S. O'Brien was detained in the Martello Tower recently erected at the park gate of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, till all was prepared for him in the prison. He was then handed over to the safe keeping of Mr. Alison, the gover-nor of the gaol, who had procured a hed for him in the room of the turnkey at the marshalsea or debtors' side of the prison.

We have received, from sources on which we can rely, some particulars of the appearance and conduct of Mr. O'Brien at the time of

his arrest. He was dressed in a suit of black, not apparently soiled or disordered. One of his acts on reaching the gaol was to take off his shoes and stockings, his feet to all appearance being much swollen from walking.

He looked emaciated. The expression of his eye was wild, as that of a man who had been subject to very great excitement. Beyond an appearance of utter prostration of mind and hody, which might be the natural result of what he has gone through, there was nothing either in his appearance or speech to warrant the popular opinion that he has been for some To all questions put to him as to time insane. where he had been, and what were his intentions, and so on, he gave the most consistent answers, but, at the same time, with the manner of a man so suffering from excitement that his intellect was unstrung and He inquired most affectionately after Meagher, Dillon, and his other companions. He was under the impression that it was Dillon, and not young Stephens, of Kilkenny, who had been shot in the thigh at Bullingarry. He asked for teaded He was treated with considerable altention; but with a he regard to the awful stake he had at issue. When they were about to bring in a sofa to the room where he was, he declined to have it, and said he would sleep on it in another room

adjoining.

O'Brien said he had felt it impossible to hold out any longer, as all his friends had forsaken him. He said, "I was promised the support of a nation to drive the English from the coun-He added that he had been induced to leave his retreat in the hills, because the farther he went the more the people seemed to fear to harbour him, or hold any communication

With him. When asked the localities in which he had been, he seemed atterly ignorant of their names, and seemed surprised that the authorities should

His whole demeanour was that of a manjaded and prostrate. His expression, that of indescribable desnair.

Hulme, the guard of the Great Southern and Western Railway, who arrested Mr. O'Brien, has received the full reward of £500, promised

in the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation.
"Mr. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, born in 1803, and a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, is the second son of Sir Edward O'Brien, Baronet, and younger brother of Sir Lucius O'Brien, M. P., and Lord Lieutenant of the When first returned for the family horough of Ennis, in 1830, Mr. O'Brien was a tory, and as such opposed the late Mr.O'-County of Clare. in the memorable Clare Election He subsequently became a whig, then a rali-cal, and in 1813 he first joined the ranks of Repeal. Since 1838 he has represented the County of Limerick. On the last occasion he succeeded in defeating Mr. Caleb Power, the Old Ireland candidate, by 25 votes. Mr. O'Brien fought a duel with the late Mr. Thomas Steele.—Mr. O'Brien never was wealthy, but was always considered as heir to the Dancest Lady O'Brien who preserves as Dowager Lady O'Brien, who possesses an in-come of £5000 per annum."

Accounts have reached town that Mr. Richatd O'Gorman has succeeded in effecting his escape from the country. As I apprised you yesterday, he crossed the Shannon on Wednesday in an open boat. On reaching Beale Cas tle, a coast-guard station on the Shannon, he was taken into custody by one of the coastguards, who at once sent notice to the police that he had seized a person whom he suspected to be O'Gorman; but, on the arrival of the police, they found that, in the meantime, O'Gorman had persuaded the coast-guard that he was a mere traveller from Kerry to Clare. It appears that Mr. O'Gorman got off in a boat; he hoarded a vessel coming down the Shannon from Limerick, and bound for America, in which he has escaped. The police at once gave the abarm, and a war-steamer has been despatched in search of the vessel.

The Commission of over and terminer was onened in Dublin, on Tuesday last, before the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor, the Chief Baron, and Baron Pennefather. The charge to the city grand jury was delivered by the Chief Baron. It was plain and free from many of those ambiguities which generally pervade addresses of the kind, but wanted the force of Chief Justice Blackburne. His lordship alluded, at some length, to the case of the proprietors of the Nation, Felon, and Tribunc, pointing out the law as it now stood with respect to seditious publications. It will be observed that true bills have been found against Me. Duffy, Mr. Mattin, and Williams, for felony Messrs. Dogherty and the late act. The trial of the lastnamed, Williams, was commenced on Thursday end Mr. Butt, Q.C., entered on the defence yesterday. Some sixty persons were under arrest, in

freland, for political offences. Overtues were made for the surrender of the leaders of the intended insurrection who are as vetat large the hope of success being completely abandoned Covernment refused entering into any negocia tions on the subject.

Lonnon, August 11 .- The sales of money stock have continued to day, and cash is con requently rather scarcer in the house. payment of losses upon the consol account arranged to day, has doubtless some effect but there are sellers quite independant of the market, and it seems to be thought that money will become rather dearer generally. We can assign no special reason for this beyond the un certainty of the weather and a partial exporta tion of specie to meet loan and exchange one The Bank of Ungland has ampl reserves, but in times like these no one like to see them diminished however gradually Consuls have been 80 to 80; for transfer, and 86 to 86; for account.

Price of Flour in London: United States' 24 16 23., and Canadian 23 to 27s, Indian Corn Meal 15s, 6d, to 16s, per battel. In Liver, only Canadian Flour 28s. 6d. to 30s. United States' 27s. 6d. to 30s.

The discussion on the Public Health Bill which has been greatly improved in the House of Lords, elicited from Lord Morpeth a variety of details respecting the approach of the cholera. The alarming fact was stated that in St. Petersburgh, up to the last accounts, 17,000 cases of cholera had occurred, of which 10,138 had proved fatal. The deaths were 57 in every 100; the cures only 25 in every 100. At Moscow there had been 9754 cases, and 4300 deaths. In various parts of Besserable the disease was advancing rapidly; and in Fon-tarabia, Bucharest, Jassy, and other places, the greatest alarm prevailed. At Jassy, the deaths were at 100 to 130 per day. At Cairo, it had appented in a form of peculiar malignity. Its ravages had been confined to the city itself; and, although the medical men had treated the disorder with every possible care, not one case had been saved, but every patient had died in the course of a few hours after the first attack. In St. Petersburgh the disorder is now abating.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Lord Stanley brought forward the affairs of Naples and Sicily before the House, and upon Earl Malmeshury putting the question point blank to the Marquis of Lansdowne, whether Admi-ral Parket's fleet would interfere with any expedition which the King of Naples might send against Sicily, his Lordship refused most distinctly to answer the question. In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. H. Berkeley contrived to throw the government in a minerity of five, on the question of the bala minority of ave, on the question of the bal-lot. The result was, upon a division, that 86 voted for, and only 81 against it; so that at last there is a declaratory vote in favour of the ballot on the journals of the House of Commons. The debate on the Colonies has been postponed beyond the period when it is probable Parliament will break up.

CASES OF ASIATIC CHOLERA IN LONDON .-In the register-general's report this week we find no less than twenty cases of cholera returned, while the average number for the last five years is only five. On looking over the five years is only five. On looking over the list we noticed three deaths distinctly reported ns occurring from Asiatic cholera. One in St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, the patient expiring in thirty-eight hours after the attack; another in Bethnel-green, duration of illness sixteen hours. Diarrhoanet the present moment we know is very prevalent, at which we cannot be surpriswhen we take into consideration the meteorological phenomena. In Russia the cholera still continues to increase; and physicians appear as much puzzled as ever what remedies to employ with a prospect of success. Our own Governmentais; watching the progress of this disease, and is prepared to not with energy should circumstances require it.—Medica

Scamen's Descriton at Quebec .- Mr. Monsel after referring to a petition which he had pre-sented some days ago from the Chamber of Commerce of Limerick, regarding the frequent desertion of merchant senmen in Quebec, inquired whether, considering the peculiar circumstances likely to arise from a repeal of the navi-gation laws next session, the Government would not be prepared to hing in some meaaure to put the seamen of this country on a foot-ng with those of other, nations, by relieving the British shipowners from the burdens of

istence of the grievance in question. It arose from the fact of Quebec being a ship-building port, and wages for seamen being very high. It was difficult to meet a case of the sort by egislation, but the attention of Lord Elgin, as well as that of the merchants and shipowner of Quebec, had been called to the circumstance with a view of devising some check for the

evil. On Tuesday, 25th July, at Cambridge Assizin iron chair on the Eastern Counties Railway, and having thereby obstructed an engine and endangered the safety of persons travelling on the line. In answer to a question why he had so done, he answered, "I wanted to see how she," meaning the engine, "would be-have as she passed it." The jury at once re-turned a verdict of "Guilty." Mr. Justice Maule sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one year.

FRANCE. The suspension pronounced against La Presse and the other journals on the 25th June has been removed. The suspended journals re-appeared on Monday.

Five hundred of the insurgents of June, sen-

tenced to transportation, were transferred on Saturday night by railroad to Havre. Having been embarked in the Ullog steam frigate, they were to have sailed on Sunday merning for Brest, where they were to remain conlined on board a hulk until the Executive Power should have fixed their destination.

Arrests continue to take place. M. Pujol.

one of the chiefs of the national workshops one of the delegates who waited on M. Marie at the Palace of the Luxembeurg, and who is said to have been one of the chiefs of the insufrection of June, was taken into custody on Saturday last, in the Rue Geoffrey Matic. Several persons of some consideration in the com munes of Charonne and Montreuil have been arrested in consequence of information received that they were actively engaged amongst the insurgents in the barricades of the Faubourg St. Antoine.

The second editions of the Paris papers of the 9th inst., and private letters, tend to con-firm the report of a battle on the 5th instant, under the walls of Milan, between the Piedmontese and the Austrians, in which the latter had the advantage. It was stated positively on the Bourse and believed that the Austrians outered Milan on Saturday last. This intelligence not only checked the upward movement of the funds, which had commenced on the Bourse, but induced a considerable reaction. The Five per Cents., which had risen to 7? fell to 71, which was, however, a tise of onehalf per cent, on the price of the preceding

day. The joint and friendly mediation of France and England to put a stop to the war raging in Italy is now a fait accompli. Couriers were last night dispatched to Turio and Vicena with official notification to that effect, as will be seen by the following announcement which appears in the Journal des Débats :-

"We have the satisfaction of anaouncing that the governments of France and England have come to a definitive understanding, in ori der to stop the effusion of human blood, to offer their common mediation to the belligerent parties in Italy. This is an accomplished fact. " This day a comier from London has carri-

ed to Paris the adhesion of the English cabinet to the basis of the mediation already adopted by the Government of the Republic.

"An estafette was immediately sent off. who carries to Mr. Abergromby, the English ambassador in Sardinia and to M. de Reizet, the charge d'affaires of France at Turin, the order to go to the headquarters of King Charles Affect, and of Marshal Radetsky, and to notify to them officially the office of mediation snade by the two powers, and to negotiate a provise oud armistice.

" Another courier from the Ministry of Fo reign Affairs has also started this evening for Vienna. We are assured that he is the beare of disputches for the ambas adors of Franci and England in Austria, giving them instructions in virtue of which they are to offer simultaneously to the imperial cabinet the commonediction of their respective governments.

The Presse gives the following, dated 10 o'clock p. m. :-"The courier so impatiently expected from

Landon has at length arrived, with the answer of Lord Palmerston. This answer is not entirely what was expected, for it reserves to Austria a portion of Lombardy, and gave rise a a conference at the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at which General Cavaignac and Lord Normanby were present. Three contiers were sent of this evening—the first to Turin, the second to Vienna, and the third to London. A fourth courier was sent off to Con-stantinople, who carries to General Aupick the order to demand his passports if within 24 hours the French Republic be not recognised by the Ostoman Porte. 2 On Tuesday Lord Stanley questioned the

Government with respect to their conduct towards the King of Naples, and to their inter-ference in the affairs of Sicily, and asked whether there had been any interference in the internal government of Sicily, or in the choice of a constitution or sovereign for that island; likewise whether any instructions had been sent out to Admiral Parker to interfere with any expedition contemplated by the Kins of Naples against his revolted subjects in Sici ly. The Marquis of Lansdowne stated, ste by step, the course taken by lord Minto and the Government, contending that there had been nothing done by them throughout those transactions that could be construed into a desire to cause or assist in the separation of Sicily from Naples. But when it became manifest that a separation was inevitable, then it was the desire of the British Government that a Prince of the House of Naples should be chosen, and no effare had been spared to induce the Sicilians to make such a choice. The noble marquis having concluded his account of these transactions, said that, looking back at all the stages of our counsel and conduct, he saw no reason to regret what had been done Lord Stanley did not think the answers satisfactory. As to the menacing presence of the British fleet before Naples, no explanation had been given; and he desired to be distinctly informed whether any opposition would be made by the British squadron to the expedition preparing by the King of Naples. The Earl of Minto said his most auxious desire, and that of the Government, was to preserve the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The Earl of Malmesbury insisted upon having an answer to the question already asked, whether the fleet of Admiral Dalle of the Sicilia o Parker was instructed to interfere with any expedition which the King of Naples might make against his revolted subjects. The Marquis of Lansdowne said he should most decidedly refuse to answer the question, and the subject dropped.

ject dropped.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the Bih to assassimate M. Thiers. The shot intended for him was received by a little girl, who was seated in a gateway opposite.

A Scene AT Rome .- The Contemporanco, of Rome, gives an account of a very serious outbreak there on the 19th and following days. A large crowd occupied the immediate vicinity

Mr. Lahouchere was quite oware, of the ex- | ufter thanking the people, and expressing the hope that the deputies would do their duty, announced that, by the constitution, the petition must be sent to the proper commission, an that the people's petition might be discussed by the Chamber the very next day. Deputy Buonaparte insisted on the immediate discussion, on the plea that the subject of the petition the danger of the country. He was interrupted, however, by the clamour of the people in the streets. The Chamber itself was at that moment invaded by the people, who came to applaud the decision of the Chamber. After a fruitfiest altempt to restore order, the itting was suspended; the President succeeded n persuading the people to withdraw; and the Chamber proceeded to continue the discussion on the mobilisation of the civic guard. M. Herbini, after some time, begged the Chamber to postpone the discussion, and to take into consideration what was just passing at that mo-ment. The minister of Commerce mounted the tribune, and informed the Chamber that intelligence had just reached him that the people wanted to take possession of Fort Saint Angelo, and of the gates. The minister of Police had gone in person to take effectual measures. He then proceeded to state that the Ministry had given in their resignation, which had been immediately accepted, and that they only continued in office so long as their successors were not appointed. The Chamber then declared in permanence. Some time after, the Minister of Police arrived, and stated that all was quiet; that he had information since yesterday of the demonstration that was preparing. but that as it was perfectly legal, thought proper not to interfere. That some hot-headed persons had gone too far, but not with hostile intentions. That as to the taking of the fort and gites, a project of the kind had been entertained by a few, but that reason had prevailed with them, as the troops could be no object of suspicion. The Chamber then rose, after declaring that the people had acted pro-

The Piedmontese Gazette of the 4th has the following, dated the 29th July, at 3. p. mc: Minister Mamiani mounted the tribune in the Council of Deputies, and declared trut the ministerial crisis had ceased; that the ministry assumes the most unlimited responsibility, and that some modifications will take place a one as possible in the cabinets. He concluded by reading a paper, written by the Pope's own hand, as was asserted by a person who had seen it, to the following purpose: 1st, The Posting gives full powers to the minister to defend the state by all possible means. Andly, He orders that the minister do conclude immediately and antilish the learne with the Italian numbers. 3-fly, He gives full power, to the minister to place the Pontifical topops under the dependonce of Charles Athert, and that the affacts connecting the war may be regulated accord-ing to the orders of that prince,! — These deing to the arders of that prince,! classificate were received with vehicment applicase.

Our Continental intelligence continues to be of the most interesting character. The authornies at Conenhagen have, as we anticip ded, followed up the declaration of the Prussian Minister, and have declared, through their consuls, that, in addition to the harbours of Swingmande, Wolgast, and Cammin, Kiel, with the mouth of the Sleswig canal at Holtenau, now under blockade, the following places will be biockaded from the 15th Aug., Goetswalde, with the eastern ontrance to Sural sund, the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Jahdb. A variety of idle reports were in circulation in the early part of the week that notwithstanding the robusal of General Wrangel to sign the armistice, hostilities would not be renewed. The notification of blockade accordingly created great consternation, and the Prussian merchants appear to be roused by a sense of the injury which is inflicted on them by a continuance of this most footish and fatal war. Considerable forces seem to be collecting on both sides. General Wrangel, by the last accounts, had retired to Appenrade, tearing some sudden attack from the Danes.

The PRUSSIAN capital still continues to be the scene of political cabal and excitement The people are for the moment occupied with the rerewal of the war with the Danes. The exact position which Prussia is to take in the newly concorded German scheme of government is not ascertained. Our latest news from Vienna reports that the Empetor of Vienna had tesigned; but no credit attached to it. The Regent of the Empire was at Vienna. The affairs of Germany are altogether in such a state of transition that it is innossible to calculate the consequence troops at Brunswick had acknowledged the Vicar of the Empire. The Russians have refired to Jassy; and the affairs of Wallachia seem now to be settled by its occupation by the Turkish forces. The whole range of eastern Europe seems more or less afflicted with the

cholera, and four cases have appeared at Berlin, all which terminated fatally.

The events in Lambanov have been rapid, decisive, and most unexpected. A fortnight ago Charles Albert was a successful conqueror almost all Lombardy was within his grasp, he threatened the Venetian territories: now Venice reverts to Austria, the whole breadth of Lombardy has been retraced by the Piedmontese army, and Charles Albert, utierly defeated at every point, is either shut up in Milan, or, perhaps, has crossed the Ticinio into his own dominions. Our last report described the King of Sardinia's defeat and retreat to Cre-mona. Here he paused, doubtful whether to cross the Po. towards Piacenza, and thus retire into Piedmout, or to fall back on Milan He, however, withdrew along the upper bank of the Po to Codorno, and then took the manly course of moving towards Lodi so as to piac himself between the advancing Austrians and Milan. Ruletsky, at the head of his army, followed up his successes, raised the peasantry in favour of the Austrians, and seems every where to be well received. He ful ninated a fierce procla nation, calling upon the Lombards to lay down their arms, in which case a veil would be drawn over their past conduct, but threatening vengeance if they persovered in resistance. Whilst we write, a crowd of reports reaches us, but we believe that on the 5th inst, a battle was fought between the two armies under the walls of Milan, which was again unfavorable to the army of Charles Albert, who immediately retired within the city, and closed the gates. The notion hourly gains ground that the mediation of England and France will now be too late, and that it will be scarcely possible, upon any justifiable grounds, to interfere, by force of arms between the two belligerent powers.

YUGATAN:-The savage warfare of the Indians against the Whites has taken a turn the Whites were gaining advantages; and re-taking all the places which the Indians had

We see by the Minervo that an accident has occurred at Vandreuil which has caused of the Palace of Deputies at an early hour.
The sitting heing opened, President Serent an an early hour the destruction by fire, of the residence of aniounced the reception of a petition, hearing very humerous signatures. The President, that place, belonging to

ry.
His Excellency the Commander of the Forces arrived in Montreal from his tour of inspec tion on Saturday, accompanied by his Staff. We are happy to learn that her Excellency the Countess of Elgin and Kincardine has reurned to Monklands in much improved health. We take this opportunity of stating that there s not the slightest foundation for the silly, rumours circulated by some of our contemporaries regarding the probable retirement of his Excellency the Governor General from the

overnment of this country.-Pilot.
Provincial Dependences.-Amount issued ap to the 25th ulto. £53,850. 0. 0.

The BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH has already brought itself into favorable notice, by having twice within the last few days conveyed very valuable information to this City.—We refer to the intelligence given of the English letters passing River du Loup, the mail before last, which enabled the Post Master to detain the Montreal steamer a short time, by which means Montreal and Upper Canada received their European correspondence 24 hours carlier .-- The second instance we refer to, was the case of the wrecked by steamer, ordered by that Telegraph.

These and similar benefits will be continually

experienced from the St. Lawrence stations, and they will eventually be the means of saying much valuable property and alfaying considerable anxiety on the part of ship-owners, insurers and others. Viewing the undertaking as one calculated to be of great benefit to Quebee in particular, and especially to the classes above alluded to, we trust it will meet with a cordial support, and that, ere long, the line will be completed and telegraphic intercourse established between here and Halifax .- Morning

LETTERS FOR EUROPE may be sent from the United States to Canada on paying ten cents postage, where they can then be put into the Earlish mail have for the Canard steamers at Halitax, without any charge, paying only one shillors sterling (the old rate.) on arrival in Liverpool -and thus save four teen cents on every half ounce letter. All duplicates, letters f immigrants, and others, where the delay o i few days is unimportant, can be forwarded by this route. - Gazette:

THE CITY Council, have adopted the report of the Road Committee, recommending that St. John Street, from the Gate to Glacis street, be blocked with spruce blocks.

They are also to have St. Nicholas Stree docked this summer with the sprace blocks now in possession of this Council, provided the residents of the said street pay three years' interest on the amount required for laying the

The steamer Comet arrived here on Sunday morning from Hamilton, having discharged he cargo at Montreal, where she again took in a full freight from that port for Quebec. She left kere again last night on her return voyage to Hamilton, deeply laden with freight and pas-sengers—the fare right through being only 20s. We are informed that a portion of her cargo was taken from the bonded warelenge, for merchants in Hamilton, the expense attendant on a transaction of this nature being the payment of a Costom House Broker for obtaining the requisite permit—the parties for whom the are intended paying the duties on their arrival at the port of destination. By this means goods can be transhipped from the vessel into the steamer and sent direct either to Hamil ton or any intermediate port, thus obviating the tedious process which has hitherto obtained, with reference to freight for Canada Westnamely discharging them at Quebec and reshipping them for Montreal, to undergo again another transhipment there. The enterprise so judiciously commenced by the proprietors of the Comet has opened the eyes of the mercantile community in Canada to the vast saving in outlay as well as time by the facility thus af-forded; and we have not the least doubt but that next year we shall witness a brisk trade in operation between Quebec and the western ountry, which is even now shadowed forth by the success which has attended the trial trip of Comet and the Britannia. - Tuesday's Chronicle.

The troop ship Athol, having on board two companies of the Royal Artillery who have been relieved, having completed their period of foreign service, sailed from this port on

Sunday morning.
Officers and their families embarked on board the Athol: Capt. Collington and family, Lieuts. Elgee, Forde, Hamley, Goby, and Assistant Surgeon Bent, Royal Artillery ; Ma-jor Granville, and Lieut, Lord Greenock, 23rd Fusiliers; Lieut. Street, 34th Regt.; Staff Surgeon MiDiarmid, Mrs. Major Fraser; 143 men, 42 women, and 72 Children.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 20th Aug., 1848. Return of the Number of Emigrants arrived at this Port during the week ending this date: Cabin, Steerage From England 10 Ireland 0 Scotland 14 Lower Ports 0 1158 Previously reported, 231 Total 23360 At Grosse-Isle: The Unicorn, from London-derry, with 104 passengers. And of those reported to this Office, 12 vessels, 1537 passen

gers are yet to arrive.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent Some stir was excited yesterday among the Irish population of this city by the arrest at an early hour of the morning, of three per ions who have taken a prominent part in the support of Repeal doctrines among their fellow-citizens. The three, John Giblin, John Hearn (the secretary of a Quebec Emmen Rifle Club) and John Foore, were arrested by the police shortly after midnight, for shouting and being disorderly, and in their possession were found five 12-pound cannot balls/said to have been taken from the front of the now vacant officer's guard-room near the old chateau. Six shot are missing from that spot.

They yesterday underwent a private examination before W. K. McCord, Esq., Police Magistrate, and were committed to stand their trial for larceny, at the next Criminal Term, in February .- Friday's Mercury. The above parties have since been released on bail, to take their trial at the next criminal

We are informed that on Saturday evening last a number of persons paraded Champlain street, with a band, shouting and causing much annoyance to the peaceably disposed residents of that quarter, and that several

Mesers. Desbarats and Derbishire .- Mercu- and fined £5, or two months' imprisonment. The authorities are bound to put a stop to these repeated nuisances by bands of men-Quiet people are sadly disturbed by them .-Mercury.

An alarm of fire was given on Saturday night, at a late hour. A small house in St John suburb had taken fire, but the flames were extinguished with ease .- Mercury.

BIRTH.

At Montreal, on the 29th inst., the wife of Joseph Jones, Esq., of a daughter.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

I'ME next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express L to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post - Office, on THURSDAY, the 7th of SEPTEMBER.

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

THE Misses Chapenron have removed L their School from La Chevrotière Street to No. 65, St. Jons Schent, within the walls,where they will be ready to receive Pupils on the 28th instant.

August 22nd, 1818.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE. IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S Suburns.

Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. PHE Council of Bisnop's College beg to , announce to the public that Michaelmas Term commences on the 1st of September

CANDIDATES for Matriculation are requested o present themselves to the Principal on that

For further particulars, apply to the Rev. J. H. Nicoatts, Principal, August 1st, 1848.

St. MAURICE IRON WORKS, TABLE UNDERSIGNED having been ap-

pointed AGENTS for the above maned VORKS, have now on hand for sale a General Assortment of these well known WARES. consisting of :-Single and Double Stoves,

Cooking, Parloir, and Office Stoves, Camp-ovens, Coolers, Holloware, and other Castings, Flough Monids, and Bar Iron. Orders received for any description of

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

Quebec, 13th July 1513.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE

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

GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-

W MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who YOUNG LADY, engaged in tution, who has a few leisure-hours, would be glad o devote them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the Publ sher's. Quebec, 8th June, 1513.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

TAILE Subscriber begs to thank the Mi Intary and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenc ed business, and he confidently hopes by constant attention to his business, to meet wit a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England

KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CANSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., having just received per "Dorglas," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, water in style, at moderate charge.

H. KNIGHT, fashion, which he will make up in his

Quebec, Oct. 13th 1847.

REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Jakers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL:

Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

PATHE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the unpurlant duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Matu il System on which the Society is established, and their allegation to the Monhers is made on tur, simple, and popular

principles.
It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years standing. This rule secure to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentle-men who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Pre

miums, apply to R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: RIGGING, CHAIN, PATEST CORDAGE Chain Cables and Angliois.

Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

Norrez.

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

BROKER. St. Peter Street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY ONE or two intelligent lads as APPREN-TICES to the Printing Business, to whom every attention will be paid both us to morals and instruction. Berean Office, 29th June, 1848.

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Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

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THE POOR SCHOOL GIRL. "Mamma," said Emma Jones, as she untied her neat 'shoker," we had a new scholar to-day; the most forlorn looking thing you ever saw! She had an old calico gown with the colour all faded out, and a washed riband in her hat, and heavy

can tell her;"
"Never, I hope, by you, Emma!" said her mother. "Poor little girl! to find herself ragged and dirty in the midst of strangers!'

"O no, mother, she wasn't ragged and dirty, but very clean; and I remember her clothes, such as they were, seemed very neatly put on, not 'pitched' on, as we girls say.'

"We girls," said her mother kindly, " are not very select in our expressions, I'm afraid. You have quite interested me, however, in behalf of this poor child. What do you suppose is the cause of her being so shabbily dressed?"

"O, I dare say it is because she is poor; of course she would not look so forlorn it she could help it."

"Then you don't think her to blame for

being poor?" "O surely not, mother! how could I? But I think she might go to the district school, where other poor children go."

"Very likely, my dear, it would be more pleasant for her to go there: that is not your affair nor mine. The only question is, how is it proper for you to treat her while she is in your school; having, too, as she undoubtedly has, an equal right to be there. If she is not to blame for being poor, of course she ought not to be punished for it; and no punishment is more severe to a child, as you well know, than to be mocked or ridiculed."

"O, indeed I know it, mamma! When the girls laugh at me for any thing, it vexes me and makes me cry; I forgot all about

"Another thing you forgot, my little Emma. Who is it that dispenses wealth to some, and withholds it from others? that orders and arranges every little circumstance of our lives? Always remember, that to reproach or ridicule a person, on the account of the lot which our Creator has appointed them, is nothing less than to offer a direct affront to God himself. One more reason I can think of, my daughter, why your conduct was wrong perhaps you can imagine it yourself?"

Emma raised her expressive eyes to her mother's countenance, with a look half subdued, half curious: "No, mamma; you have thought of more reasons now than I could in a month! I don't think there can be another one."

"This little girl, Emma," said her mother, "may be trying to obtain an education, in order to support herseld by teaching when she grows up, and there may be some reason why it is desirable for her to attend this particular school; now suppose the unkindness she meets there should make her unhappy, and prevent her receiving any benefit—what would you

"I should think we were all very wicked indeed. I do hope she did not see me laugh: but I shall never do it again; I will speak to her to-morrow, and ask her if I shall help her with her lesson, or lend her some of my books; and I'll take her for one of my friends, shall I, mother ?"

" All but the friendship, my dear," said Mrs. Jones, amused, yet pained, at the ease with which the school girl passed from one extreme to the other; "all but the friendship; I would not say much about that to-morrow."

Well, at any rate, mother, I will not be rude to her; and if I see she needs any

thing, I will offer it."

I had been sitting with Mrs. Jones, who was an old friend, for some time before Emma came in, and had listened to this conversation without remark. I now rose to go, and invited Emma to accompany me to the house of a poor woman who takes in plain work, thinking a sight of her poverty might be beneficial to her. After a short drive, we stopped at a small house occupied by two families, and while making our way up the winding stairs, a sorrowful voice, interrupted by bitter sobs, reached our ears: it seemed to proceed from the very room we were going to-"O, mother, don't say any more about it! it breaks my heart to think of it! This morning I felt so happy and so smart, with my clean frock and my new books; and now it's all over, and I don't believe I can ever feel so again. Do let me stav and sew with you, or even beg for you rather than go to school; I don't want to learn, mother-indeed I don't !" A sweet voice answered, (for the poor do have sweet voices, as well as the rich,) "But my dear Ann, I want you to learn: your trials to-day distress me quite as much as they do yourself; but now, when you have this fine offer of a good education, shall I tell that kind gentleman you are not willing to accept it? Never mind the illtreatment of your school-mates; they'll soon be tired of teasing you, and your education may be a support to your poor mother when she is old or sick. To yourself it will be food and clothes long before that. I hope."

There was no answer but a heavy sigh and a sigh from the breast of a child i

very, very sad. Little readers, my tale is told. This was the "new scholar." Emma recognised her Emma recognised her voice-she had a benevolent heart-and the tears which dimmed her eyes seemed a pledge that the "shabby" one's school sorrows were very near their end .- Christ, Intelligencer.

PARTIAL ASCENT OF MOUNT ARARAT On the 12th (24th) of September, at seven in the morning, I started on my way, attended by M. Schiemann. We took with us one of the Kossaks, and a peasant from Arguri-a hunter-and directed our steps first to the ravine, and uniform surface of ice and snow as spread

ings of squared stone standing near each other, one of which was formerly a chapel, and the other erected over a well, respected holy. The Armenians assign to this chapel, which they have named after St. Gregory, a very remote origin, and make pilgrimages to it from distant quarters, shoes, and all her books covered with During our stay we often encountered Arcoloured muslin-she'll be well laughed menians from Bayazed at the religious at if she comes to school in that style, I ceremonies which they are in the habit of performing there, after which the visitors amuse themselves with discharges of firearms, and other demonstrations of joy, in a remote part of the valley. * *

From this chapel we ascended the grassy eminence which forms the right side of the chasm, and had to suffer much from the heat, insomuch that our Kossak, who would much rather have galloped for three days together through the steppe, scated on horseback, than climb over the rocks for two hours, declared that he was ready to sink with taligue, and it was necessary to send him back. About six o'clack in the evening, as we, too, were completely tired, and had approached close to the region of snow, we sought out a place for our night's lodging among the fragments of rock. We had attained a height of 12 360 feet; our bed was the hard rock, and the cold, icy head of the mountain our only stove. In the sheltered places debris of lay around still lay some fresh snow; the the glacier. temperature of the air was at the freezing prepared ourselves tolerably well for this contingency, and our joy at the enterprise the other things which I had in my pockets himself to be a man, but wearing away his also helped to warm us, but our athletic were flung out by the centrifugal motion; boyhood in idleness. The partial parent yager Sahak (Isaac), from Arguri, was quite dispirited with the cold, for he had nothing but his summer clothing, his neck and legs from the knee to the sandal were quite naked, and the only covering for his head was an old cloth tied round it. our scattered articles, and then resumed ruined already. More than one excellent I had neglected, at first starting, to give our journey down. We crossed a small man in our community can say with thankfulfore, my duty to help him as far as I could, and as we had ourselves no spare it, we heard with joy the voice of our indebted for the habits of industry and sobric-clothing, I wrapped his naked legs in some worthy Sahak, who had had the sagacity ty he has obtained:—that when he was put sheets of gray paper which I had brough with me for the purpose of drying plants : this answered him very well. As soon as the darkness of night began

to give way to the dawn, we continued our journey towards the eastern side of the mountain, and soon found ourselves on a slope which continued all the way down from the very summit; it is formed altogether of sharp, angular ridges of rocks, stretching downwards, and having considerable chasms between them, in which the icy covering of the summit disappears, while forming glaciers of great extent. Several of these rocky ridges and chasms filled with ice lay between us and the side of the mountain, which we were striving to reach: we got successfully over the first ridge, as well as the beautiful glacier immediately succeeding it. When we arrived on the top of the second ridge, Sahak too lost the courage to proceed farther: his limbs, frozen the preceding night, had not yet recovered their natural glow, and the icy region towards which he saw us rushing in breathless haste seemed to him to hold out little hope of warmth and comfort; so, of our attend ants, the one was obliged to stay behind from the heat, the other from the frost. M. Schiemann alone, though quite uninitiated in hardships of this kind, yet never lost the heart and spirit to stay at my side; but, with youthful vigour and manly endurance, he shared in all the fatigues and dangers, which soon accumulated to an extraordinary extent. Before the eyes of the tarrying yager, we crossed over the second glacier which lay before us, and ascended the third ridge; taking an obique direction upward, we reached, at the back of it, and at an elevation of 13, 954 feet, the lower edge of the ice, which continues without interruption from this point to the summit.

Now, then, the business was to mount this steep, covered with eternal winter. To do so in a direct line was a thing impossible for two human beings, although the inclination did not quite amount to thirty degrees. We therefore determined to go obliquely upward on the slope till we gained a long, craggy ridge, which stretches great way up towards the summit. This we succeeded in accomplishing, by cutting with our staffs regular hollows in the ice, on which lay a thin coat of newly-fallen snow, too weak to give our footsteps the requisite firmness. In this way we at last got upon the ridge, and went along it, favoured by a deeper drift of the fresh snow, directly towards the summit.

Although it might have cost us great exertions, yet it is probable that on this occasion we could have reached, contrary to all expectations, the lofty aim of our wishes; but our day's labour had been severe; and as it was three o'clock in the afternoon, it was time for us to consider where we should find a resting-place for the coming night. We had reached nearly the farthest end of the rocky ridge, and an elevation of 15,400 feet above the sea, or about the elevation of the summit of Mont Blanc, and yet the head of Ararat, distinctly marked out, rose to a considerable height above us. I do not believe that there existed any insuperable obstacle to our further advance upward; but the few hours of daylight which still remained to us for climbing to the summit would have been more than expended in accomplishing this object, and there, on the top, we should not have found a rock to shelte us during the night, to say nothing of our scanty supply of food, which had not oven calculated for so protracted an exeursion.

Satisfied with the result, and with havng ascertained that the mountain was by no means wholly inaccessible on this side and having made our barometrical observations, we turned about, and immediately fell into a danger which we never dreamed of in ascending; for, while the footing is generally less sure in descending a mountain than in ascending it, at the same time it is extremely difficult to restrain one's self to tread with the requisite caution when looking from above upon such a

more in want of habit than in real difficulty. The active spirit of my young friend, now engaged in his first mountain journey, and whose strength and courage were well able to cope with harder trials, was yet unable to withstand this: treading incautiously, he fell; but, as he was about twenty paces behind me, I had time to strike my staff before me in the ice as deep as it would go, to plant my foot firmly on my excellent many-pointed ice-shoe, ind, while my right hand grasped the staff, to catch M. Schiemann with my left as he was sliding by. My position was good, and resisted the impetus of his fall; but the tie of the ice-shoe, although so strong that it appeared to be of a piece with the sole, gave way with the strain; the straps were cut through as if with a knife, and, unable to support the double weight on the bare sole, I also fell. M. Schiemann, rolling against two stones, came to a stoppage, with little injury, sooner than myself; the distance over which I was hurried almost unconsciously was little short of a quarter of a mile, and ended in the debris of lava not far from the border of alluded to, with him, who having a horeor of In this disaster the tube of my barome-

thanked God for our preservation, we after, from the top of the ridge beyond to look for and await our return in this satisfaction of passing the night in the being always chilly, he set fire, in order to warm himself. On the third day, about ten o'clock in the morning, we reached our dear monastery, where we refreshed ourselves with juicy peaches and a good breakfast, but took special care not to let a syllable escape us, while among the Armenians, respecting our unlucky falls, as they would not have failed to discover therein the divine punishment of our rash attempt to arrive at the summit, access to which, from the time of Noah, has been forbidden to mortals by a divine decree; for all the Armenians are firmly persuaded that Noah's ark remains to this very day on the top of Ararat, and, that, in order to ensure its preservation, no human being is allowed to approach it .- Dr. F. Parrol' Journey to Ararat.

HOW TO MAKE A SABBATH SCHOOL PROSPEROUS.

1. Let harmony and love prevail among the teachers.—Cultivate, as one means, humble spirit in your intercourse with condescend to the younger. Be not puffed up, if you have had superior advantages to other teachers, but assist them to reach your elevation. There must be variations of temper and disposition among teachers in a school, and minor differences of judgment will arise on non-essential subjects. But let nothing break your harmony of purpose, or love to each other. Put the kindest construction upon any doubtful act of your brethren or sisters, and allow no unfavourable report to prejudice your mind against any of your fellow-teachers, till the fact is clearly established. Esteem that teacher a friend them the following penalties: 1st, infamy, who will suggest any improvement, or which makes them incapable of being admitted kindly reprove you for any error in your mode of instruction, or general behaviour. Remember each other before God; bring each other in the arms of your faith to Jesus, and unite in supplication for all the important duties of your office, knowing who hath said. "If two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven."

2. Seek out objects for your instructions. -Andrew sought for Peter, and you must not expect that those children who stand most in need of your labours, will be sent to the Sabbath school. In many neighbourhoods, especially in large cities and villages, you will have to seek them out at considerable sacrifice of comfort and time. But consider what you are doing; seeking the lost lambs, who have wandered on the mountains of vice and error, and bringing them into the fold of the Good Shepherd, and the wholesome pastures of his word. But for you, these might have perished without a knowledge of Christ or heaven; in the pistol bullet." will not this thought inspire you with a desire to find out the children of your neighbourhood, who are uninstructed in the gospel of Christ? And, if but one, out of all you bring, is snatched from the vortex of dissipation and ignorance which threatens his ruin, it will be an ample

reward for your additional toil. 3. Be encouraged to persevere in your labour of love. You have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the rightcons, whose fulness is adequate to the most enlarged desires of your souls; you have the promise of the Holy Spirit to teach you all things; you have assurance of an increase of every grace suited to your work : you have the prayers of the church aswho preceded you; you have the successes which have accompanied your contempo-

then along its left declivity, till we came | from beneath our feet to the distance of pupils, can you, dure you decline? No; them. Say, if welves had the gift of reason, to a spot where there were two small build- two thirds of a mile without interruntion. These give a nower to the voice from hea. | would they adopt other measures? two thirds of a mile without interruption, these give a power to the voice from heaand on which, if we happened to slip and ven, which is felt in all your souls: "Go fall, there was nothing to prevent our rapidly shooting downward, except the address of the apostle, "Therefore, my augular fragments of rock which bound the region of ice. The danger here lies movable, always abounding in the work of the control of health the region of health t the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord."-Rev. J. Sherman.

> THE BENEFIT OF APPRENTICESHIP. There is an important feature in the reguations of a master Mechanic, which is frightal to some kind parents' heart. And that is he five to seven years'apprenticeship the boy that learns a trade must submit to. But it is an excellent discipline. It takes the lad at a critical period of life, when he perhaps has a disposition averse to steady employment—when he is inclined to roam at large, amid the contaminating influences about him - and put him to a steady round of duties—severe at first-but soon becoming, from habit, agreeable; and when his minority expires, his steady habits and industry are established, and he comes forth a man, the master of a trade, of fixed principles and good habits-

blessing to himself and to the community. If parents would but look at it aright, they vould declare that, had they many sons, they should learn trades. Contrast the youth just an apprenticeship is allowed to run at large. At the most critical period of his life for point. M Schiemann and myself had ter was broken to pieces, my chronometer forming habits, he is forming those that are was opened and sprinkled with my blood, the reverse of industry. He is not fitting were flung out by the centrifugal motion; boyhood in idleness. The partial parent as I rolled down, but I was not myself sees this, yet has not fortitude to avert it. seriously hurt. As soon as we had re- At twenty-one years of age, when the first covered from our first fright and had named lad comes out a good mechanic, it is wonderful if the other has not fastened habits looked about for the most important of upon him that will be his ruin, if he is not attention to his wardrobe; it was, there- glacier by criting steps in it, and soon wess, that it turned out so, that to his half dozen years' apprenticeship he knows he is to a trade, he was on a pivot, as it were. spot. In his company we had at least the Had it not been for the firmness of his parents he would not have become an apprenregion of grass, to the dry heaps of which, lice. If he had not done so, senreely a doubt he has that he should have been a ruined lad, ere his minority expired. This was the turning point. - Charles Holden.

DUELLING.

Translated for the Montreal Herald, from ; communicated article in the Melanges Religi-

Let us look at duclling under every aspect :

can you find anything in it worthy of honour? I know, its advocates prostitute, in its favour, the sacred name of courage.—But, it is to profane the word to apply it to insensate rage! who, besides, does not know that often, in the duel, courage is but nerely sustained? He who invites his enemy to the field, is secretly a prey to teminine terrors. In my opinion, it is only a very pitiful vanity, which suggests the demanding or accepting a challenge; it is a con-temptible pride, which has not sufficient selfrespect to despise a practice, which no christian man can indulge in, unless under the excitement of a passion which degrades him.
It, therefore, appears to me that, in every society, in which the duties of a christian and a citizen are understood and appreciated, there humble spirit in your intercourse with should be but one tone, that of ridicule and each other. "Let each esteem other contempt, for a folly, unhappily susceptible of better than themselves." Let the elder leading to such inhuman results. For my part, my conscience demands of me in spite of the contemptuous sneers of the guilty, at least to notice and condemn principles, which outrage christianity and civilization. In spite of all opposition and contradiction, from whatever quarter it may come, I shall boldly address the duellist in the words of a religious writer:crime, which violates at the same time the laws divine and human. Religion and Society have lenounced against duellists the most serious penalties. Without speaking of the laws of England and of the United States, the laws of France condemn them to be punished as homicides. The [Roman] Catholic Church, by the decrees of the council of Trent, inflicts to holy orders. 2nd, the denial of sepulchre to him who is killed in duel; 3rd, the greater excommunication, against principals, seconds, those who advise or favour the duel, as well as those who actually are present at the combat. That this discipline is not in all repects enforced in Canada, does not the less evidence the stern reprobation of the practice by the Church

> cowards and bad citizens." Cowards : They bow their heads under the roke of a barbarous prejudice which they have not the courage to resist. Cowards: They want that courage, which is truly honourable in man-the courage to forgive. Cowards : They xhibit themselves as slaves of the vilest of passions, pride, revenge, and cruelty. Had citizens They risk, to gratify personal revenge, thei life, which belongs to their country, to their wives, and to their children. Bai citizens They openly transgress the first law of all so ciety, which prohibits the individual from doing himself justice, and usurping the power of th law. Bad cilizens: They cast under foot all morality, to raise up the right of the strongest or the most skilful, establishing the principle that honour rests on the point of the sword or

"Duellists", continues the same writer, "are

If our bold duellists require other authority than that of the Church, the Legislation of the most civilized countries, and the sentiments of the pious, we will afford them that of infidelity herself. She also has raised her voice against this barbarous practice. "Be careful," says Rousseau, "against confounding the holy name of honour with the ferocious prejudice which i anty capable of rendering scoundrels brave. But still, in what consists this frightful prejudice? In the most extravagant idea that ever entered the human mind; namely: that all the duties of life are concentrated in personal bravery; that a man is no longer a cheat, or a calumniator, if he is willing to fight: that falsehood becomes truth as soon as it is maintained with the sword: that an insult is alway well atoned for by the threat of a sword, and that you can never wrong a man provided you cending on your behalf; you have the kill him. Shall it be said that fighting a duel blessed results which have attended those is proof of a good heart, and suffices to efface who preceded you; you have the successes the shame and the repreach of all the other vices ? At this rate, if you are accused of have raries in heathen countries, as well as in your own; you have in prospect the millennial glories of the reign of the Son of God; and with these encouragements notwithstanding your felt weakness, your other right than that of superior strength and length of the reign of the superior strength and superior strength and length of the superior strength of the superior strength and length of the superior strength of the

Leave all such men (lous les mauvais su-

cts) to fight duels-nothing can be less honourable, than that honour, of which they boast so loudly; 'tis nothing but an insane fashion. The honor of a man, who thinks nobly, is not in the power of another, it is inherent in himself. Such a man does not defend his honour with the sword, but by an honourable and irreproachable life, and this combat requires infinitely more courage than the other; in one word, the man of courage despises the duel, the good man abhors it."

THE SEIGNIORIAL TENURE. From the Montreal Herold.

If there be any one grievance which is more han another injurious to the interests of Eastern Canada, it is this tenure of land. This s universally admitted, and every man is con cerned to put an end to it; yet with the power in our own hands, we let it continue, while certain persons are continually bawling out against so called oppressions, which, if they existed in all the monstrous proportions assigned to them, would be absolutely insignificant beside this giant abuse. M. Papineau, for example, is particularly cloquent on landlordism on the other side of the Allantic, but we never heard of his showing any particular zeal to destroy the evils of landlordism at home. In saying this, we suppose that we shall not be un-lerstood to advocate anything like confiscation. Property is no crime in our creed of politics, and whatever might have been the policy of the seigneurial method of settling the country in the first instance, the existing rights of seignious have been acquired as honestly as those of their consitaires- by purchase with money earned by their industry and talent, or by inheritance from their friends. In like manner, the censitaire who has purchased a form connot complain that he has got only a certain interest therein, for if he had bought the absolute property, he would have been oblithe assorate property, he would have been ounged to pay a proportionately higher price. The seigniors must therefore be secured in their proprietary rights. But the true evil is the form in which their share of the revenue from land accrues to them. Their just possession is of a certain proportion of the value of the land, with all the improvements made by the gradual advance of the whole country; but certainly no man can have any rightful claim to any share in improvements created by the exertion of talents and industry, in which he took no part. Here is the injustice—not that the seignious have an interest in the land, but that they have an interest in labour for which they have given no equivalent. It is plain that nothing can tend so much as this to retard the progress of the country, since it drives away all who contemplate large improvements and who, of course, desire to secure the whole returns of their outlay to themselves and their families. But the system has another most unfortunate incident. Unlike any other tenure it makes the poverty of the real cultivator the riches of the seignior or landford Instead of the superior holder being anxious to secure a thriving, well-to-do eccupier who can constantly pay his dues, at the proper periods, he wants an unfortunate wretch, who, having become irretrievably indebted to him, shall be obliged to sell his land, and thus give rise to a claim for lads et ventes—the principal source of seigniorial revenue - while he is farther excited to press this course, because the same sale open a chance for him to become the absolute proprictor of the property, at a very low price, since he can always take it out of the hands of the purchaser, by the exercise of the droit de retrait at the price paid for it, should be see that the buyer has got a bargain.

Can anything of a more retrograde tendency be imagined?

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

A NEW KIND OF WEAPON,-The Police Commissioners have provided a kind of cutlasses with saws at their backs, which will enable the men to cut through a barrier or plank in a very short time, if required, while at the same time they serve all the purposes of a sword, when the saw is not wanted.

PIETY AT THE COURT OF KING LOUIS

QUATORZE. - The etiquette of his daily existence was rigorously laid down, nor did he ever deviate from its stringent and oppressive formality, but made a species of religion of its strict and minute observance; an example which engendered a large amount of hypocrisy among the inhabitants of the court; and Madame de Caylus relates, on this subject, an amusing ancedote, which merits mention. M. de Brisae, a major of the guards, high in the favour of the monarch, and who, sincere and single-hearted, felt an utter abhorrence of every species of deceit, had for considerable time been indignant to perceive that whenever the king was about to attend Divine service, all the tribunes were crowded with ladies, who never made their appearance there when it had been previ ously ascertained that his majesty would not assist at the mass or vespers. On the latter occasions, under the pretext of being enabled to read their prayers, they each carried a small taper, in order that they might be remarked and recognised; and one evening when the king was expected, and the ladies and the body-guards were alike at their posts, the major appeared in front of the royal tribune, and, flourishing his truncheon, exclaimed in an official tone, "Guards retire. Return to your quarters. The king will not attend the service." The guards marched slowly from the chapel; a low murmur rose from the tribunes occupied by the court dames the tapers were extinguished; and, with the exception of two or three, all the fair bevy disappeared. Brisac had posted sergennts at the different doors of the chapel with orders to cause the guards to return to their posts as soon as the ladies should have withdrawn to a sufficient distance; and they had no sooner done so than the post dejections, and the little impression skill in arms, no reason but that of murder; all troops resumed their station, and were you seem to make on the minds of your the atonement due to the injured, is to kill speedily followed by the king himself;

who, astonished at being for the first time confronted with empty benches, inquired. at the close of the service, the reason of so extraordinary an occurrence, when Brisac informed him of the test to which he had subjected the piety of the female portion of his court, and was rewarded by the hearty laughter of the monarch .- Miss Pardoc.

POSITION OF PARTIES IN FRANCE. Cavaignue, as energetic and decided as he is in character, has yet a very difficult station, between the Reaction, which presses him powerfully toward the back track, and the Revolution, which is urging him forward. The Praction is strong to the state of the Reaction is strong: it numbers almost 400 votes among the 900 members of the National Assembly, and its headquarters is the club of the Rue des Poitiers, consisting only of Deputhe Rue are Politers, consisting only of Deputies, in which, under the ostensible direction of General Baraguay D'Hilliers and the strengthened government of M. Thiers, the former "lefts," with Odillon Barrot, the Bonapartists, the followers of the dynasty of Orleans and the Legitimists, have united in a solid phalanx, in older by every possible mesolid phalanx, in order by every possible method to undermine the Republic, to bring about the restoration of the Monarchy. The antipodes of this reactionary camp are the Red Republicans of the Assembly, about 60 Members strong, who, under Caussidière, Louis Blanc, and Lagrange, have founded the Club of the Pyramids. They desire the Republic of 1793, with the Convention, the fourteen invading armies, the Measures of Force, and the consequences of a radical Revolution, this time not Political, but Social.

Between these two extremes stand the moderate Republicans, who desire no monarchy, but a republic, similar to the North American-with the retention of the existing social relations, but with every possible improvement in the condition of the labouring classes. This party, which numbers about 400 votes in the National Assembly, is divided into two clubs, that of the Paris National and that of the Institute, one of which has a more radical, and the other an only liberal colouring. From this analysis you will probably perceive that the actual party of the Government—the Almisterial majority - is with this juste-milieu party of the Republic, and that the majority now tises, now falls and often, indeed, threatens to be changed into a minority. For all meato be changed into a minority.—For all measures against anarchy, against an emeute, and for the securing of quiet, order and safety, the Government can count upon 800 votes, and at most the extreme left (la Montagne) is against it. On the other hand, for each revolutionary, existing republican measure, it finds in the 400 votes of the Rue des Poiliers an open opposition; it has only the 400 votes of moderate Republicans on its side, and the Montagnards must come to its aid, if it is to be victor nards must come to its aid, if it is to be victothree times within the last few days; three times were the very threatening attacks of the reactionary party against the government defeated by a bare majority, which was obtained through the help of the extreme left, and each time the existence of the government and the calmet depended on the cast of the die.—
Corresp. N. Y. Tribunc.

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