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THE ASHES OF WICLIFF. " In obedience to the order of the Council of Constance, Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoin, Diocesan of Lutterworth, sent his officers (vultures with a quick scent at a de ad carcase to ungrave him. Accordingly to Lutte worth they come—Sunner—Commissary—Officia!— Chancellor—Proctor—Doctors, and their ser-vants,—take what was left out of the grave, and burn them to ashes and cast them into Swift, a neighbouring brook running hard by. Thus this brook has conveyed his ashes into Avon-Avon into Severn-Severn into the narrow seas—they into the main ocean—and thus the ashes of Wicliff are the emblem of his coctrine, which now is dispersed all the world

FULLER'S CHURCH HISTORY.

E'en when his bones to dust were turn'd, E'en when his bones to dust were turn'd,
Beyond the grave their vengeance burn'd,
His warnings fiil'd their guilty ear.
They saw his awful Phantom near,
And sent their mandate forth—
"Go—tear the Accursed from the grave,
"Scatter his dust o'er s'ream and wave,—
"Void be his place on earth!"

They lay the charnel's secrets bare, The awful dust unmask.

Pricet—Sumner—Friar—are marshall'd thers
To aid the godless task. They tear the relies from the shroud,

They tear the relies from the shroud.—
High springs the flame's red glow,
Anotherma and cuise ring foud
As they tramp on their Mighty Foe;
"Yon brook will bear him to the deep,
"Far as our dealliest cuise can sweep
"Cast out his personous clay!"
The scatter'd dust the menials hift. The scatter'd dust the menials lift.
And down the waves of the duscing Swift.
His ashes float away!—
O'er quiet mead, by green-hill side
Ewitt hastes to Avon's broader tide—
And Avon sweeps thro' vale and wood.
To melt in Severn's kingly floods—
And Severn, calm and free.

And Severa, calm and free, Floats downward on this lordly wave The holy freight that Avon gave Triumphant to the sea ! Where doth our first Reformer sleep—
Ask of the wild waves—where t
Search where the winds of heaven may sweep,
Seek his bright askes there t
Where'er high Truth's immortal light
Bursts the thick gloom of error's night,
Where Reason wings her eagle flight,
Where Reason wings her eagle flight,
Where Godlike Freedom's nighty voice
Bids the weak heart of slaves reporce,

Bids the weak heart of slaves rejoice, Where human worth a home may claim, Where Gemus soars on earthly fame,— Our first Reformer's glorious name Like holiest music floats:

Each Alter marks his burial place.
There Wittier lives for ever! Angue, in the Canalian Christian Offering.

WICKLIFFE'S DANGER AND DELIVERANCE.

Described by Thomas Fuller, in the Church History of Great Britain. Much Piey that Wickliffe's own books are lost. - Here the ingenuous reader must acknowledge, that many of these opinions are truths, at this day publicly professed in the protestant church. For the rest, what pity is it that we want Wickliff's Works. to hear him speak in his own behalf! Were they all extant, therein we might read the occasion, intention, and connexton of what he spake; together with the limitations, restrictions, distinctions, qualifications, of what he maintained. There we might see what was the overplus of his passion, and what the just measure of his Yea, some of his poisonous passages, dressed with due caution, would prove not only wholesome but cordial truths; many of his expressions wanting not granum ponderis, but salis, " no weight of truth, but some grains of discretion." But now, alas ! of the two hundred books which he wrote. being burnt, not a tittle is left, and we are fain to borrow the bare titles of them from his adversaries; from whom also these his opinions are extracted, who winnow his works, as satan did Peter, Luke xxii. 31, not to find the corn, but the chaff therein. And how candid some Papists are in interpreting the meaning of Protestants, appears by that cunning chymist, † who hath distilled the spirits of Turcism out of the books of Calvin himself.

Wickliffe appears before the Synod in St. Paul's, A.D. 1376.—Now a synod was called by Simon Sudbury, arch-bishop of Canterbury, at St. Paul's in London, the Parliament then sitting at Westminster; whither Wickliffe was summoned to appear; who came accordingly, but in a posture and equipage different from expectation. Four friars were to assist, the lord Percy to usher, John duke of Lancaster to accompany him. These lords' enmity with the prelates was all Wickliffe's acquaintance with them; whose eyes did countenance, hands support, and tongues encourage him, bidding him to dread nothing, nor to shrink at the company of the bishops ; "in respect of you." Great was the concourse of people; as, in populous places, when a now sight is to be seen, there never lack lookers-on; and to see this mun-baiting, all people of all kinds flocked together.

The Brand betweet the Bishop and the Lords in the Church .- The Lord Percy, Lord Marshal of England, had much ado to break through the crowd in the church; so that the bustle he kept with the people assembly. Whereon followed a fierce contention betwirt them; and, lest their interlocutions should hinder the entironess of our discourse, take them verbatim in a dialogue, omitting only their mutual railing ; which as it little became per-

• The charges preferred against Wickliffe are enumerated by Fuller in the preceding chapter, } See the book called Calvino-Turcianus,

patient, not a brawler," I Tim. iii. 3.

Bishop Courtenay - Lord Percy, if I had known beforehand what masteries you have stopped you out from coming hither. Duke Lancaster.-- He shall keep

such masteries here, though you say "Nay." Lord Percy .- Wickliffe, sit down; for, you need to repose yourself on a soft seat.

Bishop Courtenay .- It is unteasonable, that one, cited before his ordinary; should sit down during his answer. He must and shall stand.

motion for Wickliffe is but reasonable. And as for you, my lord bishop, who are grown so proud and arrogant, I will bring down the pride, not of you alone, but of all the prelacy in England.

Bishop Courtenay .- Do your worst,

Duke Lancaster .- Thou bearest thyself so brag upon thy parents, which shall not be able to help thee; they shall have enough to do to help themselves.

Histop Courtenay .- My confidence is not in my parents, nor in any man else but only in God, in whom I trust, by whose assistance I will be bold to speak the truth Duke Lancaster .- Rather than I will

take these words at his hands, I will pluck

the bishop by the hair out of the church. These last words, though but softly whispered by the duke, in the ear of one next unto him, were notwithstanding overheard by the Londoners; who, enraged that such an affront should be offered to their bishop, fell furiously on the lords, who were fain to depart for the present, and for a while by flight and secresy to secure themselves; whilst, what outrages were offered to the duke's palace and his servants, historians of the state do relate.

Why the Archbishop and Wickliffe silent the while .- Wonder not that two persons, most concerned to be vocal, were wholly mute at this meeting; namely, Simon the archbishop, and Wickliffe himself. The former, rather acted than active in this business, seeing the brawl happened in the cathedral of London, left the bishop thereof to meddle; whose stout stomach, and high birth, made him the meeter match o undertake such noble adversaries. As for Wickliffe, well might the client be silent, whilst such connsel pleuded for him. And the bishops found themselves in a dangerous dilemma about him; it being no pity to permit, nor policy to punish, one protected with such patrons. Yea, in the issue of this synod, they only commanded him to forbear hereafter from preaching or writing his doctrine; and how for he promised conformity to their

injunctions, doth not appear. Wicklife's epiatons marrellously spread, and mhy -ln all the synod, though Wickliffe made but a dumb show, rather seen than heard, yet the noise of his success sounded all over the kingdom. For, when a suspected person is solemuly summoned, and dismissed without censure: judgment. Many phrases, heretical in sound, would appear ofthodox in sense. wilgar apprehensions not only infer his innocence, but also conclude either the gnorance or injustice of his adversaries. n public assemblies, if the weaker party an so subsist as not to be conquered, i conquers in reputation, and a drawn battle s accounted a victory on that side. If Wickliffe was guilty, why not punished f guiltless, why silenced? And it much alvantaged the propagating of his opinions that at this very time happened a dangerous discord at Rome, long lasting, for above forty years, and fiercely followed; begun betwixt Urban VI. and Clement VII, one living at Rome, the other residing at Avignon. Thus Peter's chair down at once. Let Wickliffe alone to improve this advantage: pleading, that now the Romish church (having two) had no legal head; that this monstrous apparition presaged the short life thereof; and these wo anti-popes made up one anti-christ. In a word, there was opened unto him a great door of utterance, made out of that crack, or cleft, which then happened in this seasonable schism at Rome.

Wickliffe wonderfully preserved from prosecution. A. D. 1378.—About this time Wickliffe was summoned personally to appear before Simon archbishop of Canterbury, and the rest of the bishops, in his chapel at Lambeth. He came accordingly: and now all expected he should be levoured, being brought into the lions' den; when, in comes a gentleman and courtier, one Lewis Clifford, on the very day of examination, commanding them not to proceed to any definitive sentence against the said Wickliffe. Never before were the bishops served with such a prohibition: all agreed, the messenger durst not be so stout, with a mandamus in his mouth, but because backed with the power of the prince that employed him. The hishops. struck with a panic Sar, proceeded no far- | willing, and do we carry them on our hearts highly offended the bishop of London, as ther; the rather, because the messenger to the mercy-seat, and never cease to pray, profaning the place, and disturbing the 30 machy rushed into the chapel, and the person of this John Wickliffe was so saved rom heavy censure, as was once the doctrine of his godly name-sake, for "they feared the people," Mark xi. 32. Only the archbishop summoned a synod at London, himself preaching at the opening thereof. We find nothing of his sermon; but his text was excellent: "Watch and pray." Four constitutions he made therein; three

against the profession of a bishop to return; liffe's doctrine, and therefore conceived can we safely conclude that we are free who live the amostle's precent, must be more needful to press the strict observation from the guilt of our brother's blood. thereof.

Wickliffe's quiet death .- [He died at his cure at Lutterworth, A. D. 1381, of would have kept in the church, I would the palsy.]—Admirable, that a hare, so have stoomed you out from coming hither, often hunted with so many packs of dogs, should die at last quietly sitting in his form. sufficiency, if the Spirit be wanting? what He is omnipotent. He is infinite in tender Parsons the Jesuit snarls at Mr. Fox for counting Wickliffe a martyr in his Calendar; out the hand to guide them or the power to as, so far from suffering violent death, that give them effect? But if we fail to suppliyou have many things to answer to, and as, so far from suffering violent death, that he was never so much as imprisoned for the opinion he maintained. But the phrase fest either that we are satisfied with a may be justified in the large acceptation of the word, 16,7 "a witness of the truth." Besides, the body of Wickliffe was martyr-Duke Lancaster .- The Lord Percy's ed as to shame, though not to pain, (as far as his adversaries' cruelty could extend,) being taken up and burned many years after his death; as, God willing, we shall show hereafter,

WANT OF MINISTERIAL SUCCESS.

From a Sermon on Jer. viii. 22. "It there no of Chester, 1814; published at the request of His Lordship and the Clergy. Concluded.

III. But there is another fearful consideation on which we dare not be slent, and that is the influence of example. The people may expect more of a Minister than exalted and divine Redeemer by throwing they ought to do, forgetting that he is a man of like passions with themselves, and perraps more exposed to the temptations of our parched world, and brings the angel of that great Enemy whose interests he is specially subverting; but what if the appeal ordinances to give them their only efficacy he against any amongst us-"thou which teachest another, teachest thou not thyself? thou that preachest a man should not steal lost thou steal? thou that sayest a man should not commit adultery, dost thou commit adultery? thou that makest thy boast of the law, through breaking the law dishonourest thou God ?"

Oh! what if there be some such stone of stumbling and rock of offence as this; blocking up the way, the high way, which should be kept smooth and open for a sinner's return to his soul's health and safety But even if there be no such blot upon our character, how prayerful and vigilant we should be lest any thing should be discovered in us which can hurt the progress of a sincere inquirer after truth. Our habits, our associates, our pleasures, our recreations, all should be discreetly and discriminately sethe possibility of our occasioning a scandal, or being a stambling block to those whom we ought to succour and encourage.

I have been much impressed with the lought that at this interesting period, when we have been engaged in preparing the young for Confirmation, we should specially his Holy Spirit to them that as a him." e careful to bear in mind how important it is that we should, at all events, let them see in us the unaform and consistent exemplific ger, and I think I see in the present educawhere; but, at all events, let them see that our caution. It is not the fear lest we should all that is essential for the soul's health. Ah! for the young we yield to a spirit of reckless let them not see that we can even approxi- despondency and consequent neglect as it mate to those pumps and vanities of a wicked regards the old. I am jealous of the seatiworld which we tell them to renounce. There should be nothing questionable here. He must have our relaxations as well as other men, but they must not range amongst the pomps and varities. The worldiness even of the most moral and (in the general acceptation of the term) respectable Clergyman, oh! how it eats as a canker at the root of his pastoral usefulness, and discourages many a young disciple who was beginning to turn his face Zionwards! How it was like to be broken, betwixt two sitting confirms the dreadful stupor of man's spiritual insensibility, and cherishes his fatal self-security!

IV. But I come to another point of consideration, to which I wish most particularly to draw your attention. We shall do well to inquire, how far the want of spiritual health amongst our people may be owing to our neglect in praying for the Influences of the Holy Spirit. I do not say in recognizing those influences. The days are happily gone by when the charge of enthusiasm and presumption was incurred by the avowal of his essential doctrine. But it is one thing professedly to accredit truth, and quite enother thing to act upon it. It is one thing to adopt, in their entireness, all the articles of a sound religious orthodoxy, and quite another thing to let them be as the spirit pervading all our practice.

Convinced then that the dry bones cannot ive without the life-giving influence of the Spirit, is it our constant prayer to heaven-Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain that they may live?" (Ezekiel XXXVII. 9.)

While instant in season and out of season in beseeching sinners to turn to Christ, do we depend upon his grace to make them in accordance with the spirit of our own Church services, that God "would raise up his power, and come among us, and with great might succour us?" Oh! never till our hands, and we rank amongst the violent with God for those around us and resolve not whereof concerned confession, grown now Apostlo's feelings when he wished himself bopelessness of any.

sons of honour to bring, so it was flat much into discredit and disuse, by Wick-faccursed from Christ for his brethren's sake,

It is well to be active in our schools, and to uphold all the interests of our beloved Church, and to aim at the best adapted machinery for pastoral oversight; but what is all this, and what is the sum of all human but wells without water-instruments withcate this power, do we not make it maninaked and barren discharge of duty on our part, or that we are utterly regardless of the promotion of the spiritual interests of the people entrusted to our care, or that in practice we belie our professed belief in the ne. cessity of the Spirit's influence.

The times specially call upon the watchmen in Zion to proclaim on every occasion, that there must be praying as well as preaching and working. We dishonour Christ and we offend his Spirit, if we do not bulla in Gilead?" See, preached by the Rec.
William Cares Wilson, M. A., Rector of
Whitlington, in the poish church of Lancaster, at the Visitation of the Lord Bishop
monstration of the Spirit and of power?" monstration of the Spirit and of power:" that they may receive it "in the Holy Ghost and in much assurance."

"Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord," Prayer is an appeal to that power. Prayer glorifies the our weakness under his omnipotence. Prayer opens the floodgates of heaven on the Covenant into the pools of our religious for spiritual healing.

Oh! my brethren, we must be men of prayer. Here is our grand defect. It is the work of the closet that must tell on that must work with us in all the details of pastoral service, or men, in spite of all our activity, will live and die under their spiritual ma-

When we come to die, we may mourn that we have not laboured more for the best of Masters, and for immortal souls entrusted to our care; but our saddest thought will be that we have not prayed more. When all our efficiency depends upon supplies from heaven, and when so easy a way of access was opened to obtain those supplies, and when the promise of a faithful God made their bestowment sure, methinks it is not on lected, so as to stand as far as may be, from a deathbod only that we shall weep to have restrained prayer, but it a tear can be shed in beaven, it will be from the thought that we so sailly neglected our Saviour's own blessed assurance, "if ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children; how into honore shall your heavenly Father give

V. Can word more, and I have done. Every effort for good has its attendant dancation of all that we call upon them to do, though movement throughout the land that They may unhappily fail to find it else- of which I am jealous, and which demands we recognize for ourselves the obligatory unduly trust to the means without a depenment not unfrequently permitted to escape, that all our hope must be from the rising generation, and that their fathers are so lost in indifference, or ungodiness, or prejudice, that all exertions on their behalf are unavailing, and the pastor cannot reach them. No. the pastor cannot. Nor can he reach the hearts of the young, and effectually claim them for the service of Jesus. But when contemplating the sad condition of many in our flocks, shall we yield to a spirit of practical infidelity, and say that for them at least there is no Balm and no Physician 1 What shall we limit the omnipotence of the Holy One of Israel-shall we contract his plenteous redemption, and undertake to throw beyond the orbit in which mercy moves any poor fellow-sinner, however hopeless his case may

It is not thus that the Father of heaven s wont to act. He cannot easily abandon the sinner to hopeless misery. 'How shall I give thee up, Ephraim; how shall I delivthee, Israel! How shall I make thee as Admah, how shall I set thee as Zeboim : mine heart is turned within me, my repentings are kindled together, I will not execute the fierceness of mine anger, I will not return to destroy Ephraim, for I am God and not man."

It was not thus that the Saviour acted when he wept over Jerusalem.

And will not the Holy Comforter deign to extend his offices even to those who are afar off? and have we not seen confirmed ungodliness yielding to his hallowing influmees ?

done the same, even the grey-headed mourn and weep bitter tears over discovered sin, and at the thought of a Redeemer's grace and mercy yet in reach. I have seen the man whose ignorance and inveterate habits of evil seemed impracticable, yet yield to the light of heaven, and become a new creature in Christ Jesus. No, my the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence at brethren; like the husbandman, we must have long patience, and our dependence who take it by force; never till we wrestle must be, not on our skill in sowing, but on the early and latter rain. We know the to let him go except he give his blessing; sad consequences of neglected privileges, never till we can enter somewhat into the but it is not for us to pass judgment on the

What, what if the Standard-bearer, dren from God, and was accountable to him fainteth! No, till the warfare is over, we for the manner in which she trained them must unfurl the banners of our King; we must speak of his glory, and tell of his victories, and hope for great things, not bebecause we are worthy and sufficient, but because He is waiting to see of the travail of his soul in the conversion of sinuers, and mercy. His is the kingdom, the power, and the glory.

Never, never till we surrender our stewardship let us cease to make it known to all around us, nor let the glorious truth ever fail to characterize and put life into the whole of our ministrations, that there is Balm in Gilead, and that there is a Physician there.

MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND REFLECTION. From Dr. Abercronnhie's "Culture and Disci-pline of the Mind."

A regulated condition of the mind contri-butes, in a most material degree, to our pro-

gress in knowledge. In this respect, it is, in the first place, the source of a quality which ought to be carefully cultivated in early life, which I may call mental activity. This consists of an eager inquiring state of mind, ever on the watch for information from any source from which it can be drawn, -and ever anxious to make its information more correct and more extensive. It leads to a habit of observation, by which we learn to derive knowledge from all that is passing around us. It teaches us, farther, to direct this mental activity in a proper manner, by selecting such objects as are really deserving of our regard, and by directing the mind to them with a steady and contimous attention, so that we may acquire a fall and connected knowledge of all the facts and their relations to each other, and thus prenare them for the conclusions or general princioles, which they are calculated to yield. It thus tends to preserve us from frivolous pursuits, by leading us to a steady culture of those which are of real importance, and with an eager and persevering attention adapted to their time of active and public daty. It is the sure value. For among many pursuits, no man but unseen influences of the Spirit that can excel in all; and the foundation of eminence is a due selection, and a leading direction of the mind to those which are thus selected. You will be at no loss to discover around you, remarkable and instructive examples of the effects produced by the want of this sound dis-cipline of the mind. One you will find dreaming through life, without directing himself with energy to any object,—a second wasting his powers, perhaps of a superior order, in a desultory application to a variety of studies, without excelling in one,—while a third devotes him-self with eagerness and zeal to some favourite

pursuit, neglecting others which really ment his chief regard. Closely connected with the habit of mental activity, is the habit of reflection on the relations of the facts which are acquired,—leading us to observe their connections, and the conclu-sions which they yield :--and the habit of associ-ation,--referring facts to others with which they bear an analogy, and to principles or opinions which they tend to confirm, modify, or overturn. It teaches us also to trace among facts the relation of cause and effect, and to deduce from then general conclusions, or general principles, the last and main o ject of science. Now, the whole of this course of mental activity is productive not only of intellectual improvement, but of the highest mental enjoyment,-while the frivolous or ill-regulated mind is not only fatal to improvement, but is a burden to itself, and, as life advances, becomes its own tormen-tor. Let, then, the eager desire of knowledge character of that valuable summary contained dence on a higher influence, to which I am in the haptismal you, and which embodies referring, but lest in our active provision the best years of so many around you, and leave the lest in our active provision the close of their days, the victuns of frivolity still.

HINTS TO MOTHERS.

In the vicinity of P-there was a pious nother, who had the happiness of seeing her children, in very early life, brought to the knowledge of the truth, walking in the fear of the Lord, and ornaments in the Christian Church. A clergyman, who was travelling, heard this circumstance respecting this mother, and wished very much to see her, thinking that there might be something peculiar in her mode of giving religious nstruction which repilered it so effectual He accordingly visited her, and inquired respecting the manner in which she discharged the duties of a mother, in educating

The woman replied, that she did not know herself to have been more faithful than any Christian mother would be, in the instruction of her children. After a little conversation, however, she said: "While my children were infants on my lap, as I washed them, I raised my heart to God, that he would wash them in that blood which cleanseth from sia. As I clothed them in the morning, I asked my heavenly Father to clothe them with the robe of Christ's rigiteousness. As I provided them food, 1 prayed that God would feed their souls with the bread of heaven, and give them to drink the water of life. When I have prepared them for the house of God, I have pleaded that their bodies might be fit temples for the Holy Ghost to, dwell in. When they left me for the week-day school, I followed their footsteps, with a prayer that their path through infe might be like that of the just, Phica shineth more and more unto the per-I have seen, and doubtless you have feet day. And as I committed them to the rest of the night, the silent breathing of my soul has been, that their heavenly Futhe would take them to his embrace, and fold them in his paternal arms."

Here is the influence of the silent, unscen exertions of a mother: an influence which will be felt, when those external accomplishments, and fleeting enjoyments which many labour to give their children, shall be forgot. ten, or remembered only as the means o facilitating a rapid descent to the world of sorrow. In this little story two things strike our attention 1, these efforts were made early, and with a reliance on the divine blessing. ion. But the object is far more noble, more This mother felt that she received her chil. worthy the undivided attention of those

up. She know that her labours would be vain, unless God should in mercy grant her the aid of his Spirit, to sanctify and save the soul; therefore, through all the duties of the day, and all the interesting periods of childhood she looked up to God who is ever near to those who call upon him, and who will listen to their cries. How happy must be that iouschold whose God is the Lord; what heavenly joy beams from every countenance, and with what glorious hopes do they look beyond the grave to that mansion provided for them in their Father's house; and

thrice happy must be that mother, who, in

the fear of God, and in reference to eternity,

has thus performed her duty. There are seelings in a mother's bosom. which are known only by a mother: the tio which binds her to her children, is ono compared with which all other ties are feeble. It is to these feelings that the fact just stated will speak a language which must be understood; and it must strike a note on this chord that will vibrate through every fibre of the soul. While appeals are often made to him who has lived long in sin, that fall like the sound of the empty wind upon his ear; and the voice of warning thunders in its truths to hearts of adamant; the appeal now made, is to an ear which is not deaf, to a heart which can feel.

The noise and tunult of the active world often drown the "still small voice" of the gospel, which sounds in the ears of the man of business: and worldly wisdom and strict calculation sometimes lead men to neglect the question, "What will it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his soul?" But this Tract is designed for a different situation in life; for those who do not mingle in the bustle and hurry of the world, who are retired to a more quiet, though not an unimportant sphere. In some hour of silent meditation this may fall into the hands of a mother; and the duties it recommends can be performed even while engaged in the common business of the family.

It is no fiction of poetry that, "Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." When the mind begins to open, and thoattention is first arrested by the objects. that surround us, much depends upon her, who, in that tender period, shall make the first impressions upon that mind, and first direct its attention.

It is then that the mother has an access and an influence which cannot be attained at any other period. The first inquiries of the little infant must be answered by her who gave it birth. As he gazes upon those twinkling stars that glitter in the evening sky, and asks, who made dose shining things!" it is a mother's duty to tell the little prattler of that great and good being who dwells in the beavens, and who is the Father of all our mercies.

And as the mind enlarges, the mother tells the little listener of that Jesus who lay in a manger, and died on the cross. And when she softens its pillow for its nightly slumbers, and watches its closing eyes, it is her privilege to hear it lisp, "Our Father," and direct it to love that Father whose name it so early speaks. Let this golden opportunity pass, these days of childhood roll away, and the mind be filled only with fabled stories, or sportive songs, and the precious immortal is trained for some other state than the paradise above. Do you say that you are ignorant, and are not capable of giving instruction? As your child clings to your bosom and directs his inquiring countenance to you for some interesting story, you know enough to tell him of some hero or King; and can you not tell him of the King of Zion, the Prince of Peace? And what more could the learned philosopher tell this infant mind?

You are unknown and obscure, did you say? But you are known to your child. and your influence with your child is greater than that of a Legislator or General. Say not, I, who am obscure, may act without restraint, especially when seeluded from the world, in the retirement of my family. Obscure! You are immortal. You must go to the judgment; and every whisper of your life will be exhibited before an assembled universe !- Secluded ! What if the eye of the world does not follow you, into the domestic circle ? Is it not restraint enough that your child is there? That child has a soul, worth more than a million globes of gold. That child, too, may become a legislator, or a judge, or a pastor in a church. Take care, you who are a mother ! You act under a dreadful responsibility. You cannot stir, without touching some string that will vibrate after your head is laid in the dust. One word of pious counsel, or one word of sinful levity or passion, attered in the hearing of your child, may produce an effect on your child. ren's children. Nay, its influence may be felt on the other side of the globe, and may extend into eternity." Your words are received with confidence, and "My mother told me so," is an argument of sufficient weight to convince the child of the most important truths,

Here you have an influence which no other creature can have, and can exert it in circumstances the most favourable. It is not to open to a son the stores of science, that may qualify him to rank among the learned and the wise of the world : it is not to adorn a daughter with these accomplishments which shall attract the attention of those who crowd the hall of pleasure or move in the circle of refinement and fashwho live for immortality. That child who now prattles on your knee, or sports around your dwelling, may yet tell some perishing heathen of Jesus of Nazareth; may yet be en able soldier in the army of lamanuel. and may plant the standard of the cross on the shores of Greenland, or under the burning sun of Africa.

To be concluded in our next.

BEREAVEMENT. You wish - and you hope-to join hereafter the Church triumphant in heaven: do you keep it present to your mind that there must be a Church militant on earth, in order that its members may win the triumph in which they are to enter into heaven? And should it seem strange to the Christian warrior in the battle-field that he sees one and another fall by his side-is there not great comfort in knowing them to have been taken away in the certain view of victory ! But it is painful to lose those with whom we have tought together, who have, it may be, encoaraged us, or led us onward: vet a Friend remains, theirs and ours, who sticketh closer than a brother, and while he remains with the bereaved, those who have been taken away are gone to enjoy his nearer presence, and are to be joined, ere long, by the mourners, no longer to be liable to grief and pain, and never again to be separated. Ask, in fervent prayer, that you may be taught, not only to submit to, but to acquiesce in all the divine dispensations, with a firm persuasion that they are wise and appropriate; and with a desire that God's purpose with regard to yourself may be carried out, by just those means which it may comport with God's wisdom, however contrary to your preconceptions, to adopt,

To, " One that mourneth for his mother."-Ps. xxxv. 14. Brother who lately, hast been sorely tried; Rhow, that His thus, that hearts are purified.
God grant, thy soul the flery trials may.
Pass safely through—that thou, with faith, mayst

Lord, 'the' thou slay me'-yet I'll trust, an-Thy name,-my strength, my hope, my righte-ousness.

Not long, alas I went then allowed to shake A mother's joy, and somew, love, and care— Love, that is only loss, than that, which yet Is thing-for, though a in ther any face ates, the Heavenly Father; whiled Thy sorrows-and hath power, and will to heal

Let this, then, sooth thy sorrow, calm thy pain Grieve not, as those, who " have no hope

their friends-for, swan, as Christ did We'll meat, the laved, nor Lost ones, in the

Wherefore, then, brother, comfact take from Through tribulation; we must enter bliss.

• 1st Peter iv. 12, 13. † 1st Thes. iv. 13, 14. THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN T

f. Isalah xlix. 15 S Acts xiv. 22.

# The Beream.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1848.

The ample materials furnished on this occasion by both ecclesiastical and secular occurrences, keep off, effectually, the use of our pen for the purposa of extended editorial remarks. May the Church spread her influence as a city on a hill which cannot be hid-and may peace be restored to the nations of Europe, now suffering under the consequences of arbitrary rule on the one hand, and the unquiet spirit of restlessness and insubordination on the other. Those who are quiet in the land, by their prayers and intercessions, together with their private counsel and example, may contribute much to the restoration of peace, well-regulated government, and freedom to the nations for every safe and salutary purpose.

CANADIAN CHRISTIAN OFFERING .-- We find that a supply of this little publication, the proceeds of which are devoted to the liquidation of the debt affecting Trinity Church, Streetsville, near Toronto, has been received in town, and is for sale at the book-stores of Messrs. T. CARY & Co. and Mr. G. STANLEY. Opening it, we were gratified in finding a piece which furnishes a suitable selection for the small space we are in the habit of devoting to poetry, a prose extract from Fuller's Church History having already been put into our printer's hands of which the early reformer Wickliff is the subject. The poetry under the head of "The Ashes of Wickhill" has considerable merit; there are some pieces in the volume which might invite criticism, both as to postry and sentiment. We hope that the good design which the publication is intended to subserve will meet with substantial encouragement.

THE REV. MR. GORHAM, VICAL OF ST.
JUST, COMMUNIC.—Before Sir II. J. Fust.
—Gorham (derk) V. the Bishop of Exeter— This was an application to the Court to decree a monition to issue under its seal to the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to show cause why he refused nit the Rev. George Cornelius Gorham to the vicarage and parish Church of Bramford-Speke, in the county of Devon, Diocese of Exeter, and province of Canterbury, vacant by the death of the late incumbent—Mr. Gorham having been duly presented to the vacant Vicarage by Her Majesty, the true and undoubted nation thereof.

The QUEEN'S ADVOCATE, by whom the mo tion was made, stated that in the month o February last, application was made by Mr. Gorham to the Bishop of Exeter to institute him into the Vicarage, and that upon the 1st of March, his Lordship signified his refusal to admit him. This was a very uncommon proceeding, a similar one not having occurred within the recollection of the oldest practitioner in the Court. It appeared to him, however, to down in the books of practice, and also with any an the pooks of practice, and also with critic 95th Canon, which required that before any Clergyman who might be refused justifution should be allowed a "double quarrel," he should make only that he had called upon the Bishot to institute him poor the production 79 of his presentation, and that twenty-eight days -nx had since claused. Mir. Gorham had made the stu necessaty militarit. 21 he mode of proceeding kto vyašgataled by Outhton, intitles 157 and 153. It was impossible to cite a precedent, inasmuch

as no one had any recollection of a similar case; but the direction of Aughton seemed tolerably precise. In a MS, book of precedents-by whom written could not be ascertained, though it was said to have belonged to the late Dr. Swabey—there was a copy of a

monition. The learned judge directed the motion to stand over until the next Session, in order that further search might be made as to the mode of proceeding.

A TURK, PREACHING TO THOSE CALLED CHRISTIANS .- On the 15th of March, 1818, an entirely new event took place at Jerusalem, of which there is no example, in the nonals of any history. A Tuckish Pacha preached to Christians in the most august of all temples, that of the Holy Sepulchie. On the preceding day, the Pacha, Mustapha Zerif, had sent to invite the three Patrarchs, the Latin, the Greek, and the Armenian, who were residing in Jerusalem, to come to him that he might couse't with them; and they accordingly went. After several exhortations, tending to the union of the three discordant nations, the Parlia invited the three Patrarchs to meet the next day in the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre, where he himself also went at the hour fixed upon, accompanied by all his state. The Patriarchs being assembled and joined by the Father Procureur, and their soile of Brothers, Monks, and Turcomans, the Parlia made an address to them in the Turkish language, inculcating peace, concord, and becomeny, in order to set a good example to the people; and concluded by saying that they ought to do this for the love of Jesus Christ, before whose Sepulchra they were. Peace was made, and the Latin Patriarch said to the Pacha, "I congratulate myself, that your Excellency being at Jerusalem, to administer justice, peace between Christians-an office of the greatest honour and highest glory."

The next day, the Greek, with the Armenian Patriarch, paid a visit to the Latin Patriarch, who received them graciously; and on the following day, the Latin with the Greek Patriarch. The visit to the Armenian Patriarch was still uppaid, and, unhappily, it did not take place, for the Pauha's their custom, walking in procession in the Holy Grotto, the Greeks attacked them. with arms, and one of the Monits was seriously wounded in the head.-The wounded man immediately set off for Jerusalem. where he was presented to the Pocha by the Father Guardian; but the Curate of Bethlehem could not go to Jerusalem, because he had been even still more wounded than the representations of the Latin Patriarch, and Miles, Thomas Kains, William Charles Evans, of the Sardinian Censul, where subject the and William D. Lindsay, Engre. monk was, the insticator of the attack was summoned to Jerusalem by the Pacha, and imprisoned. This is the 7th time since January, 1817, that the Greeks have molested and beaten the Latins; and it is the first time that the Latins have received the the treaty of peace, the Greek who had been arrested was set at liberty, and on the 21st the visits of the Patriarchs were resumed,-Thus, then, a peaceful and harmonious intercourse among the Christians has been established by the exhortations of the Pucha .- Maltes Portfolio.

The so-called Christian communities which the Turkish Governor so fruitlessly endeavours to keep from coming to blows against each other, are among those whom the Tractorian party love to enumerate as belonging to "The Church," to the exclusion of non-episcopal Protestant bodies We wish them joy of the acquisition, but the past year. would prefer keeping out of such company.

9. Moved by Rev. C. Bancroft, seconded by Rev. R. Lonsdell, and

A GLIMPSE OF HOPE FOR THE CANTON DE VAUD. - M. le Pasteur Baup, one of the persecuted Evangelical ministers in the Canton de Vaud armyed before the police tribunal of Vevey, on the 25th ult., on a charge of holding a religious Meeting in his own house, presided over by himself, has just been acquitted. The costs of the inquiry are to be paid by the State. M. Baup was formerly minister of the French Protestant Church of all been entrusted with Resolutions, but were London. This decision is a very important subsequently, from different unavoidable one, as bearing on several cases of the same

# ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diorese of Quebec.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION. The Lord Bishop of Montheal held the Triennial Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec, in Christ-Church, Montheal, on Wednesday, the 5th instant: Divine Service was performed at 11 o'clock A. M; the prayers were read by the Rev. John Bethane, D. D., Rector of the Parish, and the lessons by the Rev. Win. Agar Adamson, B. A., Assistant Minister, and a sound and impressive serinon was preached by the Rev. S. S. Wood, M. A., Rector of Three Rivers and one of the Chaplains of the Lerd Bishop. Fifty eight Clergymen were in attendance, besides the Chaplains, the Rev. Official Mackie, D. D., S. S. Wood, M. A., and A. W. Mountain, B. A., and two retired Missionaries, with one Clergyman from the Diocese of Toronto.

The Charge, which occupied an hour and three quarters in the delivery, will, we understand, he shortly committed to the press.

In the course of the afternoon, an address from the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese was presented to His Excellency the Governor General, who was pleased to return a reply in suitable terms of acknowledgment.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.
The Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society was held in the evening at the National School, which was filled in every part by a most attentive audience, who manifested throughout the evening the greatest interest in the proceednge, which were extremely harmonious and gratilying. The Rev. Official Mackie, D. D., took the chair, in the absence of the Lord Bishop, who was unable to attend from temporary indisposition, and having opened the meeting with prayer, after a few remarks, called up-on the Secretary, the Rev. A. AV. Mountain, B.A., to read the Annual Report. The report, which will be printed and circulated imme-

over the amount raised in 1817 by upweeds of the hands of the Chairman of the

had been unexpectedly called to the Chair, se- sented. conded the motion.

dopted, and printed under the direction of the Central Board.
The second Resolution was moved by the

Rev. James Reid, V. P., of St Armand, and place, seconded by the Rev. W. Abbett, (in the absence of Mr. Justice McCord)—

2. That this meeting desires to express its thankfulness to the Giver of all good for the measure of success which has attended the exctions made in behalf of the Society during the past year.
The Rev. W. B. Bond (in the absence of

Mr. Sheriff Coffin, who was prevented from attending by an effection in his family, of which the interligence had reached him a few hours before the mieting) moved the third Resolu-tion, which was seconded by the Rev. I. Hellmath, Vice Principal of Bishop's College, Len-

3. That this Meeting desires to acknowledge the claim which the Society has upon all members of the Church within the Discose, for continned and increased exertions in its support.

The fourth Resolution was proposed by the Hon. A. W. Cochran, Q. C., and seconded by the Real C. P. Bail.

the Rev. C. P. Reid,—

4. That this meeting tenders to the Sister Societies in the North American Colonial Dioceses the expression of its continued interest in their prespetity.
The fith Resolution was moved by the Rev.

thune. D.O., seconded by the Rev. D.

Pallyan, D.D. That the thinks of the Society be respecfully tendered to His Excellency the Governor General, for the proof which His Excellency has given of interest in the Society's welface, by associating himself with it as a life member. you have made yourself the conciliator of and that the Right Reverend the President be requested to convey the same to His Excel-

lency.
6. Moved by W. D. Lindsay, Esq., seconded

by Rev. C. Morice, and Resolved,—That Lieut. Gen. Sir Benjamin d'Urban, the Houbles, Mr. Justice Bowen, Mr. and on the following day, the Latin with the Justice Day, Mr. Justice Gele, Mr. Justice Armenian Patriarch, paid their visit to the Pyke, William Badzley, Andrew W. Cocleran, Simuel Gerrard, Edward Hole, senior, Edward Hale, Junior, George, Moffatt, John Mulsen, John Pangman, Geo. Pemberton, William Shepexhortations to peace had not reached both Rewart, Robt. B. Sudiran Saepexhortations to peace had not reached Bethlehem on the 19th; and on that day, whilst the Frank Monks were, according to their gustam, walking is procession in the men of the elifatent District Associations, be equested to accept office as Vice Presidents of the Society for the engling year; and that the following gentlemen, bring contributers of £12 10., or subscribers of £1 5s, or upward-be now elected members of the Coporation :-Licut Gen, Sir Berjamin d'Usban, the Reve Frederick Robitson, Alexander Campbell, D Falloon, D. D., John Irwin, William Andersor had been even still more wounded than the John Torrange, John Cornwall, John Simpson, Monk had been. On the 19th, upon the John Flanagen, and William Rhodes ( Henry

7. Maved by Rev. A. D. Campbell, seconded by Rev. I. P. White, and Resolved-That the following Members of the Corporation be appointed to form with the President. Vice-Presidents, and other officers of the Society the Central Board for the year ensuing -The Revds. W. A. Adamson, C. Bancroft, W. slightest redress. On the 20th, by virtue of B. Bond, A. D. Campbell, J. Cornwall, D. Faloon, D. D., C. L. P. Haensel, J. Itwin, R. G. Pices, D. Robertson, E. W. Sewell, J. Simpson, J. Torrance, and such Secretaries of District Associations as are discribers of the Corporation;

Associations as are algebres of the Corporation; and J. Bonner, F. Gary, D. Davidson, W. H. Al Davidson, W. C. Evons, J. Hell Foreth, Hon, J. M. Traser, W. Hall, Aug. Heward, E. Heward, A. F. Holmes, M. D., H. Jessopp, Thomas Kains, John Lovell, Henry LeMessier, J. H. Maitland, Mr. Justice J. S. Me-Cord, C. N. Montizambert, E.L. Montizambert, S. C. Sewell, M. D., and H. S. Scott, Esqs.
S. Moved by S. C. Sewell, E.q., M. D., seconded by Revd. J. Itwin, and

Resolved .- That the thanks of the Society be given to its officers and those of the different District Associations for their efficient discharge of the duties imposed upon them during

ll, and t on adjourned General Resolved, That an adjourned General Meeting of the Society for the transaction of business be held to-morrow morning at 9

o'clock. The meeting was then closed with the usual

benediction from the chairman.

Several of the speakers, both clerical and lay, addressed the meeting at some length and with great effect. The Hon. Mr. Jactice Day. Hop. G. Moffatt, Mr. Sheriff Coffia, Colon Wilgress, and Mr. Justice J. S. McCord had causes, compelled to relinguish them.

At the adjourned Meeting of the Society, held on Thursday morning 6th inst. (the Loun Bishor of Monnegal, President, in the chair) the Hon. A. W. Crounny moved the Resolutions which he had brought forward at the Special Meeting of the Society held on the 18th of May last, and which had been minted and circulated through the Diocesa. The motion was seconded by Rev. J. Flanagay, and, after some discussion, rejected. It was then moved by Rev. J. BETHUNE, D. D., seconded by the Rev. C. Monice, and resolved—That a Committee be now appointed with full power to consider such alterations or modifications of the Bye Laws of the Society as they may think necessary: and to report them to the Secretary in order that they may be brought under the consideration of the next annual inceting of

The following gentlemen were then appointed to form the said Committee:

The Rev. J. Bernung, D. D., Rev. Official.
Mackie, D. D., A. F. Holmes, Esq., M. D.,
Rev. A. D. Campbell, Rev. W. B. Bond,
Colonel Wildress, Rev. C. Banchort.

It was then moved by Rev. T. Johnson, seconded by Rev. C. Monice, and Resolved-That it be an instruction to the Committee to print and circulate through the Diocese the result of their deliberations, in order to elicit the opinion of the different District Associations

tion of the PRESIDENT.

The Stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD was held at the National School House, Quebec, on Friday, July 7th, at, two o'clock, P. M.; the Reverend Official Mackie, D. D.,

Vice President, in the chair.

The Meeting having been opened with prayer, the Resolution of the Annual Meeting appointing the Central Board was read by the Secretary

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read, the Secretary stated for the information of the Roard, that no Report had been prepared diately, gave a satisfactory account of the pro- by the Committee appointed to frame instruc- i Brome..........

gress of the society during the past year-a flions for the Travelling Agent; and that the year of unexampled commercial distress—the papers relating to the donation of land made lunds having nevertheless received an increase by the late Major Christie had been placed in mittee. The Theasunea at Onebec stated The Honorable R. B. Sullivan moved the that the Lay Committee had agreed upon a first Resolution, and the Rev. W. Agar Adamson, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Mackie who being absent from Quebec, it was not pre-

A letter was read from the Rev. 1. P. 1. That the Report now read he received and | WHITE, conveying to the Board the thanks of the Churchwardens and Parishioners of Chambly for the grant made at the last meeting of the Board towards the Parsonage at that

The accounts of the Treasurers of the Society vere presented, showing a balance in the hands of the Taxisugga at Ouchec of £172, 1, 4 for the general purposes of the Society, and of 21. 5. 0. for the Widows and Orphans' Fund, and in those of the Tanasyana at Montreal of £341, 9, 3, for general purposes, and £18, 2, 93, for Widows and Orphans, An account of sales in the Depository at

Montreal was presented. It was resolved that 1,500 copies of the Annual Report be printed, and that the CHAIR-MAS of the Meeting and the Theasuana of the Society be a Sub-Committee to make, with the Securrany, the necessary arrangements for printing it.

The Report of the Quebec Branch of the FINANCE COMMITTEE having been read, it was received and adopted. The Report recomnended that the payment of the annual grant of L12. 10s, to each of the orphan children of the late Rev. R. Andrason should commence

from October last. The Report of the Montreal Branch was also read, when it was resolved that their first recommendation be concurred in. This recommendation was upon an application from the Rev. H. Hyzanb, which the Committee found it impossible to entertain, for want of fuller information. With reference to the second recommendation, it was resolved that the consideration of it be deferred till the next Meeting of the Board.

A proposal was read by the Secretary from Mr. Long none of Kingsey, tespecting a dona-tion of land, which was referred to the Finance Committee to report upon. The Standare Committees for the ensuing

year were then filled up as follows:

Litation Committee.—Col. Wilconess. Rev. W. B. BOND, E. L. MONTIZAMBERT,

Fig. Finance Committee.—Quebec Branch.—Rev. Oppisial Mackie, D. D., Rev. C. L. F. Harnsen, T. Tamon, Esq., Treasurer, and H. Jersope, Esq. Montreal Branch .- Rev. J. Bethere, D.

D. Rev. W. B. Bonn, T. B. Andenson, Esq., Treasurer, and A. F. Hounes, Esq., M. D. Book and Tract Committee—Revds. J.

Bernese, D. D., W. Agar Adamson, W. B. Berd, A. D. Campbell, and J. It was resolved upon motion of H. S. Scorr,

Esq., seconded by R.v. J. E. F. Siarson,
That it be recommended to the book and
Tract Committee to instruct the person in harge of the depository to issue noticols or tracts without an order from the Committee. It was moved by the Rev. J. E. F. Star-on seconded by H. S. Scorr, Esq., and tesolved, That no resolution of the Board may be rescinded at any Meeting, unless notice of the motion for rescinding such resolution shall have been given at the next preceding Meeting.

An application for Prayerbooks and Testaments was read from the Rev. D. Gavis, and telerred to the Book and Tract Committee, with

recommendation that it be granted. It was ordered that £1. 10. 10, be paid to the proprietor of the Branan for advertise-ments, less one half deducted in favour of the Society by the proprietor—that £1. 7. 23. be paid for expenses of the Annual Meeting—and £3. 11. The for expenses incurred by the Spentrany on behalf of the Society.

The Meeting was then closed with the usual benediction.

LIST OF THE CLERGY Of the Church of England in the Diocese of

Onebec. LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL: THE RIGHT REV. GRONGE J. MOUNTAIN, D.D. (Administering the Diocess )
Architector or Quivage :-- The same.

distror's of right and reculsiastical com Roy, Ground Magner, D. D.
PRIVATE SCORETARY AND CHAPCAIN'S
ROY, A. W. MOUNTAIN, A. B. DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

PARISH OF QUEBEC. Right Rev. George J. Mountain, D. D., Rector George Cowell, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, E. W. Sewell, Muister of the Chand of the

y Trialty, and Assistant Minister of the Parish.
" George Mackie, D. D., Curate of the Parish. Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishot.

R. G. P.ees, Minister of the Chapelry of St.

Peter.

" J. F. Simpson, Minister of the Chapelry of St. Paul.

J. Cornwell, Assistant Curate.

Leds. "A.T. Whitten.
Irdand. "S. H. Simpson.
Riclere du Loup (en bas.) "L. G. W. Ross.
F. G.I. s. Es. "W. King.
Travelling Missionary of the Clurch Society Nacant. " A. T. Whitten

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS. Three Rivers.

Rector, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.

Nicolet.

Deciamondville.

G. M. Ross, Rector.

Riviere du Loup (en haut) "N. Guerout. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

PARISH OF MONTREAL. Rev. J. Bethane, D. D., Rector, W. Agar Adamson, A.B., Assistant Minister

Jacob Elegood,
J. Robertson, Garrison Chaplain.
J. Ramsay, M. A., Acting Chaplain to the
Troops at St. Helen's Island.
A. D. Campbell, M. A., Minister of Trinity Chapel.

J. Irwin, Minister of St. Thomas's Chapel.

W. T. Leuch, M.A., Minister of St. George

Chapel.
D. Falloon, D. D., Minister of St. Anne's J. S. Mchatain. Jas. Pyke. W. McMaster. Grenville, Gr..... Forest. Jolinston.

S. Neve. Andorson, Rector & William Henry . . } Mission. at Berthier. Johnson. F. Robinson, Asat. Min. Shefford, W. & E. A. Halfour, Jos, Scott, M. A.

Dunham ...... Rev. C. C. Cotton, A. B. St. Armand East... St. Armand West... R. Whitwell. Jas. Jones. Stanbridge ...... Farnham West.... W. Jones. Caldwell & Chris- ! " M. Townsend, Rector. tie Manors.... Granby ..... +4 G. Slack. C. Bancroft, A.M., Rec. Act. Chapl. to Forces. St. John's ..... } Christieville ..... Vacant. D. Gavin. J. Braithwaite, A.B., R. L. P. White, Asst. Min. R. Lousdell. Morice, Miss.& Act. Chaplain to Forces. Sherrington, &c .... H. Hazuid. P. G. Sutton. Jas. Fulton.

teauguay..... W. Brethou Travelling Missionary of the Church Society, Vacant DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

" W. Brethour, A. B.

Compten ... C. P. Reid. Charleston, Hotley, Sc. .. C. Jackson. DISTRICT OF GASPE.

Ormstown & Cha- )

MEHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

Principal and Professor of Dirinity:
Rev. J. H. Nicola, A. M. Chaptain to the Lord
B. hop.

1. Helimph, Professor of Hobrew and Rubbinical Literature.

LAYING THE CORNER STORE OF POINT avi Curnen -- Yesterday afteraoon, the LORD BISHOP OF MONTHEAL fold the cor. her stone of the new Church, at Points Levi designed to replace the wooden structure which is fast falling into decay. A large number of persons was present whom the nteresting ceremony had attracted to the pet-the services appropriate for the occaon were performed with pleasing effect, & will, we trust, have tended to edification.

In the course of the service, including appropriate prayers, the 84th, 122nd, and 127th Psalms were read; the Guoria Parra was changed, and the 100th Psalm was sung. His Lordship, who was accompanied by the Rev. J. Toleanee, Missionary at Point Levi, and the Royds, Dr. Mackee, J. H. Nicolls, P., W. Sowell, A. W. Mountun, R. don't but impressive address at the close of the proceedings; when a collection was much towards defraying incidental expenses, amounting to 212. 4. to. The benedic ion having been) prominers), the assembled visitors separated to their hames.

The palific will be of stone, of the early Gothic, and of simple and choste design. It will be 61 by 32 feet externally, and, with the aid of a gallery at the western ead, will contain four hundred worshippers. It will from the surrounding country. The architect is Mr. E. Staveley, and Mr. S. Peters has contracted for the work. Mesers, I'. Smyth, J. Tilley, R. Semple, and G. Chap-

man compose the Building-Committee.
The zeal and liberality of the Parishioners seem to have been successfully called out by , their Pestor, the Rev. John Torrance, who has himself been a liberal contributor to the

additional outlay; but it would hardly be prodent, with the experience of the past, settlement ceases to be so when it may be amassing coins." This style of attack does not regarded as aircarly growing up into imporregarded as already growing up into importance. We recommend the cause to the kind consideration of our readers. A sum of £1,500 will be required, of which a large of Dr. Gray and Mr. Joseph H. Dunne on according to the consequence of the c regarded as already growing up into imporportion has yet to be provided for-larger than the Parishioners of Point Levi could be expected to raise single handed, even in times of less commercial embarrassment than the present.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. - At the monthly (June) Meeting of this Society, in London, the Lord Hishop of Antigua in the chair, letters were read from the Bishops of Adelaide, Fredericton, Barbadoes, Montreal, and Colombo, and a resolution was moved opinion of this Board that any large accumulation in the income of the Society during the last four years, beyond the expenditure, shall be forthwith applied to the relief of the Church in the colonies." The Treasurer, William Cotton, Esquire, then called the attention of the Board to a former statement made by him upon the Society's Finances, carrying it on to a more recent period, and showing that the blest of citizens, but also as one of the most funded property had, during 11 years, been diminished by the sum of £135,000, leaving at the absolute disposal of the Bord a withdrawn.

The TREASURER of the MILITARY ASYLUM FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums : Anonymous. £0 11 Drawings by Dr. Macdiarmid, ?

0 6 1.5 £3 4

PAYMENTS RECEIVED : Hon, R. A. Tucker, No. 223 to 274; Baroness de Longueuil, No. 209 to 312; Rev. G. M. Armstrong, No. 197 to 300; E. L. Hayden, Esq., No. 105 to 269.

CORRESPONDENTS: Received R. V. R; E. A j-G. S j-W. C. E j - Northcolo's book which we are trying to read, but it is a back as a few sections. hard service.

Nocal and Political Entelligence

The arrival of the Caledonia at Halifax was unnounced by telegraph on Saturday evening, the news having reached Boston by the express steamer Buena Vista in 40 hours from Halifax.

The letter-bags arrived at the Quebec Post Office about 2 o'clock on Monday atternoon-in about four days from Halifax. The newspapers came to hand yesterday morning. We avail ourselves of the ample supply of materials before us, to make the following summary of news.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hume brought forward a motion for parliamentary reform, the further discussion of which was postponed. The state of the West India Colonies, and the Sugar Duties, engaged the attention of the House, and the Dehate stood adjourned. The House of Lords had no business of importance brought before it.

The Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest to 31 per cent, which had a favour. able effect upon public securities. Consols \$34 to S32.

On Monday last English Wheat in Marklane realised 44s. to 57s, per quarter, accord. ing to quality, and Canadian 46s. to 48s. The value of barrel flour remains at 22s. to 27s. for United States, and 22s. to 26s. for Canadian in London. Yesterday, good brands of Western Canal Flour sold at 28s. to 28s. 6d., and in some cases at 29s. per barrel. Philadelphia and Canadian also changed hands at 27s, to 27s, 6d. The trade in Indian Corn is not so active, still at the market held here yesterday 35s, to 36s per quarter for prime yellow were paid, and the value of white were quoted to 31s, to 32s, The accounts from all parts of the country respecting the growing crops are most satisfactory and encouraging .- Eur. Times.

In Instanto, quietness and public order ware reserved, but the organization of the Irish League was rapidly advancing, though Mr. John O'Connell had published a letter in which he seemed to desire retracting the steps taken towards a union of parties:—from some highly influential quarter he had been advised that the Association formed by the late Daniel O'Connell ought not to be abandoned.

The European Times writes thus: "The

organisation of clubs is proceeding in an alarming degree. In Dublin, alone, it is stated that there are 40 clubs, each consisting of 300 members, making an aggregate of 12,000 men, who are accustomed to assemble, at lesst once a work, to the avowed purpose of being trained R. Burrage, J. Corawan, R. G. Pices, and and disciplined. The county of Dublin is about L. E. F. Sinnson, in their robest delivered at the organised in the same way, and some of the more believes of the old trish party and aking an active part in this movement. In the previoces, under the influence of emiscaries from Dublin, the club movement is rapidly troctessing transfor a great monster meeting in devour of repeal is about to be held in Derry at which the leaders of all the virious sections of Repealers are invited to attend. The Nation, and the other Confederate journals, have nithin these few days resumed a far more daring tone. To parolly the well remembered phrase of Sir William Braper to Junius, we might say that " muskets, pikes, rilles, and gunpt wder, he surmounted by a small beil turret, and dance through their sentences in all the mazes will form an agreeable feature in the land- of metaphonical confusion;" and, no cloubt acape, whether as viewed from the city or when the Irish Felou shall acpear, there will be no lack of similar exciting materials. Fa-ther Keryen has published one of his antitheti-cal productions, in which he inveighs "against the twin monsters foreign tule, and home trick ery and ticachery, of tyranny and tergivetsa-tion, known throughout the world as halo'y O'Connetlism." He will not abandon the field of politics for six or eight calendar mouths, but if, at the expiration of that time, " English law, and Indian meal, and fever sheds remain has himself been a liberal contributor to the work; and we cannot doubt but that our fellow-citizens will lend a ready aid, according to their ability, to those who have shown every disposition to exert themselves, project like the everlasting motion of the tide; The durable materials of which the new if dreams are still marketable, and the cant of The durable materials of which the new union prized as the possession of virtue; above thurch is to be creeted, will occasion an all, if John O'Connell be still encouraged by a weekly stipend and letters from the highest to build again of wood for the sake of some small present saving:—besides, that which cetgyman, "I will abandon politics, and ocwould be appropriate in the infancy of a copy my future leisure in cynical writings and

count of their Repeal opinions.

FRANCE .- The question continues to present itself, whether a republic can be maintained, or a sovereign ruler will assume the reins of government; and, in the latter case, which of the various competitors for supreme power will he the successful one. Prince Charles Longs Napoleon Buonsparte had addressed the President of the National Assembly to the following effect, dating his letter London, 15th June :

"I was proud to have been elected represenlative for the people in Paris and three other departments. It was, in my opinion, an ample reparation for thirty years' exile and six years' captivity. But the injurious suspicion to which and seconded, to the effect " that it is the my election has given rise, the disturbances of which it was the prefext, and the hostility of the Executive Power, impose upon me the duty to decline an honour which I am supposed to have obtained by intrigue. I desire order and the maintenance of a wise, great, and enlightened republic, and, since I involuntarily favour disorder, I tender my resignation, not without regret, into your hands.
"Tranquillity, I trust, will now be restored,

and enable me to return to France as the humdevoted to the repose and prosperity of his

To Prince Charles Louis, there is to be adding at the absolute disposal of the Bord a ed the Prince de Joinville, the Count of Paris, sum little exceeding £24,000, exclusive of the Duke of Bordeaux, and it is mentioned in £16,000. invested in Exchequer bills. the papers before us, one of the sons of Eugeno After some discussion, the motion was Beauharnois, Prince of Leuchtenberg, as competitors for the French crown, each of whom would probably find some supporters, though the one who hears the names of Napoleon Buonaparte will have most in his favour with a people whose vanity continues to feed upon teminiscences of former warlike exploits.

Want of confidence atill kept commerce in a most wretched state, and spread distress far and wide. The Paris operatives combined and wide. The rails operatives component against their employers for higher wages, trusting in the support, to be derived from the ateliers nationaux, while the government was anxiously seeking for a safe plan of dissolving these mischievous establishments. Paris wes tranquil, but the provinces were disturbed by the opposition of the people to the increased taxation. ixation. The following item of telegraphic agway

which was Published by our city papers on Tuesday Porning, bearing date New York, 10th instant, opens a frightful prospect for France: (1971) 1987 April 1988 A despatch from London, dated June 24th,

and the National Chards are fighting with-the people. There has already been an nayful sacrifice of life. Every thing in great

Paris, Friday, 5 o'clock, p. m.—It is just reported that the Executive Government have retigned, and that General Cavaignachad becaplaced at the head of the armed forces, and the last movement of which we have heard All we can obtain from the best sources is a repetition of the statement, that all communication had been interrupted.

STATE OF PARIS, JUNE 14 .- " You formerly expressed a wish that I should throw into my letters some of the more light and annising mat ter, such as the gossin of the drawing toom. Alas ! Alas ! Paris is sadly changed since you last visited it. The gossip of society I why there is no society; the word has become obsolete; the salons are closed; the brilliant receptions have ceased; the splendid equipages have been brought to the hammermore affluent, three-fourths have emigrated and those who have remained at home have closed their windows and doors, as families are wont to do in the dead season in London, when they cannot, or will not, visit the watering places or their country seats. The bourgeoise are sitting in their empty bureaux, and the places or their country seats. The bourgeone that are frain at first and first and the large in their empty bureaux, and the bourquerie are consuming such position of their former gains as they were fortunate enough not to lodge in the savings banks. In such a state of things, where is the light intelligence possibilities, where is the light intelligence possibilities. ble for a correspondent to send you; the only excitement we now have, is the curer, and the only musical entertainment is the alarm dium .- Corresp. New York Herald.

ITALY;-The Ferrara correspondent of the Isolid del Popolo, writing on the 11th from that city, announces the departure of General Pepe for Havigo on the preceding day, with 2,730 vienus, including 930 Neapolitan soldiers. In ardition to those, 600 Lancets, already arrived ment of 10,00 Latters on account of interest at the billige of Lago-Semo, were to leave on apon theck him, due in March last. the 12th. The Diagoons, commanded by Colonel Contrations, who were to have crossed The Diagoons, commanded by the Po on the morning of the 11th, turned their horses' heads and rode homewards.

Our readers are aware that a degular Proviplenal Government has been established in Cosenza, in the kingdom of Naples. On the 3of instant, the Committee of Public Safety sitting in that city, (consisting of MM, R. Valentini, G. Ricciardi, D. Mauro, S. Lupinner, F. Federci, G. Mesciari, B. Miragina, G. Madatti, and J. More E. G. Madaglia, and I. Micelia) assembled and resolved to organize a general armanient, and to harmonize the operations of the Calabrina's with these of the other procinces and the parties on the other side of the Sing's of

Our letters of the 14th from the head-quarters of the Philmontese army state that the expected attack upon. Verend and not beken discount out beating men were because arthur three miles of the city, in consequence of its boing expertained that it ideasks, piles to enpitulation of Vicenza, had related with 15,000 men, and it was not considered procent to attack a furtified place with so large a garrison in an irregular manner.

The Ricogiancia of the 10 h instant publishes accounts from Rome of the 10,4, annumering that theneral Ferrar, had manaport-edly returned to that capital. Managon Circuit had been superscied in the other of Secretary of the Council of Ministers. The Sicilian Government had appointed the colobrated father Ventura envoy to Rome. The Committee of Public Safety, installed at Coseura in the Kingdom of Natiles, on the 21 instant, had decreed the general arm paent of attentional feature of the Commissary of Executive power at Messina for a supply of arms and aftillery .- Mercury,

The European Times says :- In Italy affairs are not so favourable for the Pachnonlese. Without giving credit to the report that the Austrians had beaten the Piedanmeter in a stinuzly contested battle and taken the Dake of Sarey primars, it seems certain that Radotsky, after the capitulation of Vicebes, had vetuined into Verona with 15,000 mon, so that the meditated attack upon that fortress by Charles Albert with 50,43) men had been relinquished after they had been brought with-in three miles of the town. Charles Albert has, accordingly, returned to his old headquarters at Vallegio. Vicenza fell into the government of Howers. The split of party, hands of the Austrians on the 11th. The garfands of the Australia and the form of the foundation, than at any previous epoch of its history, General Darando capitulated to save the town, must inevitably, in a very short time, being and not to serve in the war during the wat three months. The Austriaes in the Venetian territory have been strongly reinforced, and have entered Padna in triumph. The act of the union of Lombardy and Piedmont was signed on the 10th inst. At Rome the decree for the separation of the spiritual and temporal power of the Pope is in process through the Chambers, and gives great satisfaction.

Spain. - Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Spain .- The publication of the official correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Ambassador exhibit a very satisfactory refutation, by Lord Palmerston, of all the charges preferred against Sir II. Bulwer; His Lordship finally, as the European Times states the winding up, " with expressions of great respect to M. Isturiz personally, concludes by intimating to him that it is impossible for her Britannic Majesty or the Government to receive him any longer as the Minister of the Queen of Spain, and that he will probably think it expedient to return to Madrid. M. Isturiz closes the correspondence by (declaring his regret that he had not been sufficiently skilful or sufficiently fortunate to accomplish the anxious desire of carrying this matter to a conciliatory and friendly termina-tion. The probability now is that some great change will take place in the Spanish Cabinet that perhaps Sir II. Bulwer will be invited to resume his displomatic functions at Madrid, o that, at any rate, proper atonement will be made for the insult so unjustifiably offered to him by a desperate and despotic Moderado Government."

The war in DERMARK continues unabated At a conference of the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, and the Grand Duke Constantine, at Copenhagen, which was attended by the Brimark, demanded, as we have all along insisted they would, that the Germans should evacuate both duchies before any negotiations were en-tered into; and that if Schleswig was given up, Russia would claim Holstein accord

GERMANY. In spite of rumours of the passing of the Russian troops across their frontiers, we have no trustworthy confirmation of such a movement. It is certain, however, that a vast line of troops along the Polish border threatens both Berlin and Vienna, and the Reforme, of Paris, sounds the tocsin of war from the vast preparations and threatening at-titude of the Emperor of Russia, who, in a brief campaign, might occupy the Prussian and Austrian capitals, and dictate terms to the distracted people of Germany. We do not ourfore with the affairs of Germany, except to prosecution.

at noop, says that a struggle has commenced in | compose the quarrel of the people with their sovereigns, but matters are not ripe for this.

At Bertin the most frightful scenes have again occurred. The people, not satisfied with the votes of their own universal suffrage Parliament, have, under the most flimsy pretences, seized every opportunity to create a tumult. On the 14th inst., a collision took place with the Burgher Guard, arising out of an attempt had declared Paris in a state of siege. That is to disperse some workmen, who had gone to the last movement of which we have heard the minister to demand work or money. Being anything; and we can only say that the refused, the guard attempted to disperse them, usual express for Liverpool has not arrived. and five men were wounded. The news spread like lightning; barricades were formed, and the people having discovered that the arsenal was left unprotected, at eleven o'clock at night made an attack upon this building and plundered it of about 2000 stand of arms and of ill the trophies of war which it contained. The crowd kept possession of the building till one o'clock and then retited. The next day was quiet, but one of the deputies moved that the Assembly should send away all the troops and put itself under the protection of the people. This vote was carried, and the Government resigned.

Chearta .- A letter from Pesth, dated June 10, says: Lost night the Archibike Stephen held a rabinet council, which listed three hours. The subject under discussion was the intelligence brought by a courier from Agram that the Bann of Crostia, Field Marshal Jeilohimself to be installed into the original Band with great pump by the Cathiwi Z. Service Auddoishop. The ministerial council has de-Anddishop. The midsterial council has de-cided upon taking every measure in order to posing military power.

GRADER .--- An unsuccessful attempt at henreection has once more disturbed this evertey. The Pairlsh Ambispador had obtained pay

Bottomic. - A provisional government having been termed for this country, which the Emperor refused to cooliem, and Prince Windishgratz having commenced the erection of butleties mond Paigne, the capital, a fierce insurrection took place, in the course of which the Princess Windschgratz was unfortunately shot, and the Prince himself narrowly escaped being hanged to a lamp-post by the infuriated populate. He then caused the city to be bunguttison, occupied the heights by which it is communided. The literal accounts state that the city had regulated, the osciety has taken bestogers, and that the Phare has taken

Islata -- Tana Company's oligars, Mr. Vans Agree, at william, and the at. Anderon of the Banday Pasterr, together with Me. Wilaingon, a medicai mur. inve fost their lives by a Bear's reas attack upon them at Mantan : there exect percedules initiatal, and ther were breist or is muricipaa Thacke in pieces. Forces were much red in that direction, to vindicate British nather.

Curva .- The intelligence from Canton is o the 20th of April. All was great. The inthorities had punished some Cinnase who nd made an unprovoked attack upon two missionaries. Trade was inactive, but there was no want of money. All the disputes at Singular had been most substactority sorhed. An ample English naval terce is at all the stations.

THE PERIOR STATE OF MEXICO. From a conversation with an intelligent Mexam, who has just arrive I from Mexico, we nevo derival moch valuable information confirmatory of our previous predictions, that derce revolution will soon break out in that nulappy country. We learn that the proravour train is generally supposed. Helicis ranny influential partisans, who, it is thought when favourable opportunity offers, will raise around his sign land, and in as good numbers as did in 1815, when Pareles overthrew Cr. now raging more flercely through the country than at any previous epoch of its history, about the dissolution of the presont govern. meat. A war of races has already begun, and soon will extend all over Moxico. The extermination of the Hispan-American race will be the result of their healistics, unless timely measures are trken to break up the ineighest organization of the Indians, To add to these difficulties, Haghad, we my dorstand, has peremptorily demanded the psymbal of the delay due by Mexico 19 Lighish subjects, and threatens to blocks deher ports in case of relasal. - New Orleans

UNITED STATES .- The President's proclamation of peace with Mexico, and reduction of the army to its peace establishment, has ap-

Delta.

Mitchell's brother.—A young man, out much over 24, brother of the convict Mitchell, has arrived in the United States. The abettors and instigators of rebellion immediately laid their lans for making a lien of him, connecting his visit to the States with schemes for separating Ireland from Great Britain. A public meeting was held in New York, at which young Mitchall attended and made a speech on the usual

The following law of reprisal against the British Post Office has been adopted by Con-

gress : All letters or other mailable matter coming into the United States from foreign countries, or going out of the United States to other countries are required to be sent through the post office at the place of departure or arrival. The postages to be charged on all letters going out of the United States to or through the Kingdom ofeGreat Britain or its colonies, or coming from or through the Kingdom of Great Britain or its colonies into the United States, by any foreign packet-ship or other vessel, will be as follows -the postages on the out-joing letters or other mailable matter to be pre-paid:

On each letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed between the two countries by a foreign packet, 21 cents; and for each additional half ounce or fraction under, an additional postage of 24 cents; and if conveyed between the two countries by any loreign private ship or vessel, when weighing half an ounce or ander, the postage will be 16 cents; and for each additional half ounce or fraction under, an udditional postage of 16 cents.

Newspapers will be chargeable with postage of 4 cents each. Each sheet of other printed matter will be

rated as a newspaper.

Any violations of the law will be reported; with the evidence, to the District Attorney, for

FIRST TRIP ON THE ATLANTIC AND ST. AWRENCE RAILROAD!-Yesterday afternoon the President and Directors, accompanied by the Mayor of our city and the members of the other branches of our city government, Stockother trainenes of our city government, Stock-holders, and others who were politely favoured with invitations, made the first experimental trip on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad to North Yarmouth, as far as now completed. Two splendid cars built in our city by the Portland Company, whose works are near the de-pot, were filled, and the trip was successfully

Many of those who were among the first to put their shoulders to this great enterprize, and who have contributed to aid its advancement, were among the passengers, their countenances indicated very great satisfaction at this auspicions opening, and confident hope for its fature rapid progress and complete success. They may well feel gratified at the success which has thus far attended their enterprising efforts. The work is of a most fine, solid, and sub-

tantial character. The bond gauge ailds to this appearance of solidity. The cais are wide and capacions—the seats being of sofficient As this was an experimental trip, we filed

the total at almost every pace, from that of a small to lightning speed, without taking any particular note of time. But we saw enough to satisfy as there will be no trouble about spood. The dense for prevented us from objoying the cantiful scenery through which this portion of

the tend posers. To day the case are to ten for passengersso the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rainford is now faitly opened and in operation, and will repidly pingross .- Partiant Advertiser.

We cut the following from the St. John N. B.) Observer of the 4th instant . " Capt. Micheuer, of big Cornair, which arrived at talk and presently from Bernouli, top its that H. M. Stammer Startic, from Cart, with I im Alitchell on here's actived at Be medican rea 20th of June, and first Mitchell was immediately tronsletted from the Source to the convict ship Drandary."-Gasette.

eation of the River Amezoa by steam has at length been attempted; the first essay having been made by a small steamer called (Inquiasen drawing very little water. She proceed turn the city of Para to the river Ne no on the dea of November, and returned on the 27th o Jahuary lost, buring occupied \$2 days of the veyage, of which she was 30 detained at the a of the Bio Negro, and called at 12 different nd coming. - Muchoster Examiner.

which are nost extensive and formidable voss for Her Majesty's Elect on that Station. The Govern via Captain Charles Elliott, R. N. Eresh water is the starcest article in the Colosi ny: The Themes conviet hills, a ling Clovia-than of the Asep, is mosted at Beronda.—Li-morfee Caroniele.

Rail Loans. - Notice is given in the Cn ada Gaz He, that application will be made, at the text meeting of the Legislature, for a Charter to authorize, " the construction of a Railford from Lagline, on the island of Monte real, nerose the said island, and herose the waters of the Ottawa and the Life Jesus to St. Luctache, St. Andrews and Grenville, in the county of Two-Mountains, then we crossing the waters of the Ottawa at or about Hawkeshury, and following as near as may be the line of the valley of the Pette Nation river to the town of Prescott, on the river St. Lawrence, with the right to erect the necestary bridges over the said waters, and make use of earl bridges as Tod-Bridges if desirable, and to cally all privileges apportaining to the same under the main? and Tyle of the 18th Lawrence and Others, grand Junetion Rail-Read Company.

Also, by other parties, for a Charter of a Company to construct a Rais-Road from the town of Persont, in the district of Johnstown to some point on Lake Hulon near Georgian

Rell-Bonel from the Township of Bertle on the river Niegara, Upper Canada, consistto Black Rock, near flutide, in the State of New York, to the Township of Sandwich, on the siver Detroit.

The Limber Worder save-On Tresday, an order was received from the Judges to admit Dr. Dill to ball until next assizes. Supries being in readiness, no delay occurred. No further light has been thrown upon this unfor-tunate affair since the investigation held before the Magistrates. Thompson is stril " a misting non," and we fear will ever remain so. In answer to numerous enquiries, telative to this my terious transaction we have only to say, that for the present, it is doesned advisa-ble not to publish any partion of the evidence.

Moralag Chemiele. The Constructurens - Alternal to break Jail .- The prisoners confined in Jail in this town, charged with counterfeiting, were last week detected in an altempt to break out. They had succeeded in sawing nearly off upp of the iron bars in a window, and had laid a very ingenious plot to overpower the guard and the inmates of the Jull, and to make their exit. Two watch-spring saws were found suspended in a crack in the floor, a couple of files, and in the store pipe two small iron bars, new and evidently made for the purpose of removing the brick from the wall. These tools mus have been conveyed to them by some of their friends who had been permitted to visit them Since this discovery, the Sherill has treated each of them with ankle-ruffles as a token of his especial regard for their safety .- Sacrbrook

STATE OF HEALTH. Among Immigrants:-The mortality among the immigrants this year is very little. Very lew cases have appeared at the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle. The Provincial Government, forgetting the maxim " omne ignotum pro magnifico," prohibited the publiention of the admission into hospital. They have since repented of their order, and the result has been the announcement of an insignificant number of admissions. Br. N.A. Journal Med. Science.

City of Mantreal; -- Montreal is healthy. The chief diseases are infantile ones at present ..... We have heard of a few cases of typhus; but, on the whole, we consider the town healthy. Ibid.

Les against the make the control of the control of

MONTRUAL PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS BANK .- This institution has, since its establishment, furnished great encouragement to a provident disposition among those within accessible distance, by affording safe invest. JULY. ment of their savings, and interest at so liberal a rate that it could have been by very good management only that the institution was enabled to give it. Strange to say, a run was made upon the Bank, a week or two ago, which of course was very much like killing the goose which lays the golden eggs, since it is impossible for such an establishment to pay a high interest, if it has to keep a large capital un-invested, to meet sudden demands to a very large extent. The affairs of the institution were investigated by a Committee appointed at a numerously attended meeting of the depositors, by whom it was found that " the affice of the justitidion are july perfectly sound state, and that the miner of the depositors is quite safe in its keeping." We are languy to learn which to enable two to sit with perfect con- that the run upon the Bank has cut be ceased, and confidence appears to be completely reshores.

THE U. S. REVENUE STRAMERS, In the port of Montreal.-The Montreal Corporation presented their address of congratulation, as agreed upon, to the commanding Officers of these two vessels, on Saturday fast, to which a grateful toply was given. The Officers were to be invited to a public banquet at Danegana's Lorel.

12. Colonel the Hon. B. Pruce, Military Selast week, from Legland.

PANOLAMA OF CANADA. - An American. Mr. W. Bure, with Ober artists, is engaged in maling a panotary of Canadian Stone. steamer Secrete, from re, and we learn from Monday's Mercury that the purry, in their progress from the western waters downwards, hove noised in Quebec, from which they will descend down the St. Lawrence, the whole distance Navidation of the Anazan,-The navi- to be travelled by them to make heady 2000

We learn from our Lower Province papers, received vesterday morning, that the com-Queloc Redway, Major Robinson and Captala Henderson of the Royal Pagineers, still remain at Halifait, where they are his yet iccupied in preparing place and sections of places, stapping several limits at each, going the several reads which they have explored Just received per " Liromanga," and for sale Bounds, where Mr. Mitchell is bound to present the surveyed. When their labours in this set I would be a surveyed. as I I years in exile from his native country, their first report, the commissioners will proher, but is subject to violent laminoree, examining various radways there, ascertain-(50h) courses, continuously analoge there in ing the cost of construction, expense of working, and such other particulars as to wooden railways, and railways on piles, as When he had exercised by two companies Rayn's will enable them to offer to her Majesty's Arthury, one of Support and Miners, Royal Government, a conful and well digested Maines, and both Butalines of the Alast Rayal cachante of the public expense of a railway Highlanders. It is the minerical naval rendez-through those colonies, constructed on the most economical principle with reference to durability, and the requirements of the contemplated traffic .- Moru. Chroniele.

City Council. - With reference to the hereatening fall of the rock over a portion of Champlain Street, it has been resolved-That his honor the Mayor, be authorized in concert with the competent authorities, to adopt such stops as may be best engulated to relieve the inhabitants of Champlain Street from the danger with which their lives and properties are threatened.

School Commissioners clerted in the slace of those who retire in due order: Prostant-the retaing members, Rev. J. C. Davidson, Jeffery Hale, and Robert Cassels, Esqrs., re-elected: Roman Catholic-Rev. Messrs. McMa-

hon, Harkin, and Charest, elected in the pines of Mesers. McMahon, Chabot, and O'Meara. Election.-Wm. Hume Blake, Esq., Soli-

citor General for Upper Canada, was, on Wednesday last, re-elected to represent the Faird Riding of York, in the Provincial Parhamest, without opposition .-- Meccury.

Menapenous Accinent.-We regret to say that a private of the 53rd Highlanders, William ing from Cape Diamond into a ward in the rear of Champlain Surget, -a height of about 200 feet. We have loard it supposed that looking down from the cliff he became gildy and felf. ---Fillar's Mercury.

lumidnants: The humber arrived, up to or Saturday, according to the Chief Agent's Moderation, was 17,617.
We understand that a new arrangement is

about to take effect between the proprietors of the respective lines of steamers between this and Montreal, and, in consequence, that but one boat will leave Quibec every evening (Sunday excluded). This condition does not include the Lady Elgin, the new stramer. She is to be driven off the line, if possible .-Mercury.

A SCHEME FOR MAXING PROFILE OF ON MIND.—From a communication in pesterday's Journal de Québec, we loain that the old parish church of Trois Pistoles has been destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of materials lodged therein, intended for the new church built near the river. It appears there are two churches being built by the parishioners, who are divided in opinion, and the supposition is, that this has been done by an incendiary, for the purpose of causing a re-union between the two parties .- Morn. Chron. PROMITE AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PROMITE ADDRESS OF THE PROMITE ADDRESS OF THE PROMITE ADDRESS OF THE PROMITE AND ADDRESS OF THE PROMITE ADDRESS OF

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening, the 8th inst., at the Rectory Chapel, Mr. William Levenn, to Miss Phebe Atterns, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Athins, At the residence of C. E. Pann, Esq., Manor House, De Lamadiere, by the Rev. N. Guerrout, Romare Gilmour, Esquire, of Guebec, to Many Amelia, daughter of Major C. Durn,
At Trinity Church, New York, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Boni. J. Haight, Prinaise G. Juliux, D. A. G. G., to Many Ann, eldest daughter of the late Citanums Brocklinsny, Esq., of this city.
At Montreal, on the 6th instant, the Rev. Richard Dawies, of Porthern, to Eliza, second daughtern.

AND LEWIS, of Portners, to ELIZA, second detect Thos. HAMMOND, Esq., of Montreal. At St. George's, Hanover-square, London, on the 30th May, Henry Turnett, Esq., M. P., to the LADY ANN PHIMROSE, daughter of the Earl and Counters of Roseneaux.

DIED.

On Monday morning last, at St. Etienne Beauce, O. Monday morning last, at S. E. Lenne recause, Mr. Geonge Pozen, son of the late Jacon Pozen, Esq., agol 42 years. His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of the late G. Pozer, Esq., St. John Street, on Thursday evening, the 13th

St. John Street, on Thursday evenue, inst., at 6 o'clock.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst., at his residence, with a moderate charge, Alwington, near Montreal, after a few days' libross; II. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street. Alwington, near Montreal, after a few days' ille-of Acute Bronchitis, CHARLES, BARO. OR LON-overly, in the 67th year of his age.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post -Office, THIS DAY, the 13th o

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

Sr. MAURICE IRON WORKS. pointed AGENTS for the above named WORKS, have now on hand for sale a General Assortment of these well known WARES, consisting of :- Single and Double Stoves,

Cooking, Parloar, and Office Stoves, Camporens, Cholers, Holloware, and other Castings. Plough Months, and Bar from. 2- Oriers received for any description of

CÁŚTINGS. C. & W. WURTELE, Quebec, 13th July 1848.

FOR SALE. TEW TONS LIGNUM VITE, of supe rior quality. Superior Malasses, in Panelmons & Tier-

ces. Muscovado Sugar, Hhds, and Barrels. Very Fine Honey. Jamaica Rum and Green Coffee,

Arrowices in Tins.
J. W. LEAVERAFT. Queber, 13th July, 1313.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, (ANE or two intelligent lads as APPREN-F HCES to the Printing Business, to whom every attention will be paid both as to morals and instruction. Berean Office, 29th June, 15-48.

NOTICE. THE BRITISHIA LIFE ASSURISOR COMions, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

R. PENISTON. India Wharf. Agent.

October, 1816.

NEW BOOKS.

By Gilbert Stanley, No. 4, Sr. ANNE STREET,
LANGE supply of BOOKS, carefully
selected from the best English anthors;
the whole of which will be soil at very re-

damage sustained in landing from one of the Quebec Steamers from Montreal. Quebec, Sth June, 1848.

MORE HEW BODKS

TABLE undersigned has this day received an additional supply to his already large stock of BOOKS, among which will be found, THEWORKSO

Charlotte Elizabeth, complete in 3 octavo volumes, with several of her works in single volumes. D'Aubigno's Reformation, (revised edition,) d rols, in 1.

D'Aubigue's Germany, England, and Scotland. James's Anxious Enquirer, and, True Christian. Sabbath-Musings, by Caroline Ery. Harpon the Willows, by Rev. James Hamilton.

Pike's Early Piety. Janeway's Token for Children. Several works by Jacob Abbott.

The Family Christian Almanac, by the Amer Tract Society.
Peop of Day, Line upon Line, Precept upon Precept, &c. &c.

Auso- I few Copies of MILTIAN'S LETTERS.

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

14th June, 1848. St. Anne Street.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY

CF THE Church Society,

AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL

GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTRÉAL. TTHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-

MENTS, RELIGIOUS HOOKS and TRACTS, me on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

YOUNG LADY, engaged in taition, who A YOUNG LADY, engaged in tutton has a few leisure shours, would be evate them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the Publisher's. Quebec, Sta Jane, 1848.

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES. PUST tereived, per "HELEN," from Lon-don, a small Lot of the above CELE-BRATED CANDLES, and for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec. 7th June, 1818.

REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STRUCT, MONTREAL.

TFOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: GGING, CHAIN, PAYENT CORDAGE, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WURTELE.

St. Paul Street. Quebre, 21th May, 1848.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

I MIE Subscriber begs to thank the Mi-litary and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with

a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &2., &c., having just received per " Dugglas," from London, a general associment of those articles, all of the very best quality and intest ashion, which he will make up in his usual

Quehoe, 131h Qol., 1847,

RECEIVING FOR SALE PATENT SHOT, assorted,
Sheet Lead,
Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorted colonis, Patty, in blatters,
Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2.
C. & W. WURTELE. St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1818.

WY ANTED, by a young person of respec-tability, a situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to make houself useful in any way. Respectable reference can be given.

Application to be made at the office of this

Quebre, 1st June, 1818.

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

St. l'eter Street. Queber, 4th May, 1848.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Watablished Bist August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

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

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

ZMIIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Auntities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.
In addition to the various advantages offer-

ed by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enalted, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can he obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium. and granting increased Annuities whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy lisks, as well as the prompt settlement of clai ns.

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

Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole

Age.	With	Without	
	Profits.	Profits.	Hall Credit:
15		1 6 5	
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45 50	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4
.55	5 17 S	1 19 11	5 3 4
60	7 10 10	9 6 9 11	6 13 2

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

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Ap plication, and any further information respectthe system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents. Agents and Medical Officers already ap pointed :

Brantford ...... Witliam Muirhead ... ! Dundas ..... Dr. James Hamilton George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson. Frederick A. Willson Montreal Montreal Dr. S. C. Seweil.

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Toronto. \{ Edmund Bradburne. Toronto...... Edmung Braudurne. Dr. Geo. Herrick... Woodstock..... William Lapenotiera Dr. Samuel J. Strat-

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

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

WELCH & DAVIES. AGENTS FOR QUEBEC No. 3, St. JAMES STREET.

MEDICAL REFEREE. J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: TUN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Irons Bar, Polt, and Hoop Iron,

Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet Fore Wire, Sal. Irons,
Scythes and Sickles,

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

Diamond Deck Spikes.
C. & W. WURTELE, Quebec, 24th May, 1848,

ON SALE.

V 1NDOW CLASS, in Half-Boxes, ageorted sizes, 64 x 74; to 30 x 40, co. di

Hest English Fire Bricks, and an

C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street.

#### Pouth's Corner.

VACATION JOURNEY from Ulm to Augsburg, in 1811. It was half past six o'clock in the morn-

ing, when I set out, over the bridge across the river Danube, to New-Ulm, which would be called a suburb of the venerable old city of Ulm, if the two did not belong to different governments. Ulin forms part of the dominions of the King of Wurtemberg; New-Ulm is under the Crown of Bavaria. The omnibus which conveys passengers to Augsburg stood ready with four lively black horses to draw it along nicely, though not so fast as the one smoking and pulling and roaring horse, called steam-engine, runs on rail-roads But it suited me a great deal better to travel at a more moderate pace; for I wanted to see the country, which one may do in travel-ling at the rate that horses will run, from eight to ten miles in an hour, but not when one goes along, thirty or forty miles an hour, on a rail-road. I secured a seat by paying the sum of one Guilder and forty eight Kreuzer, which is about equal to three Shillings sterling, for the distance of sixty miles: that comes to little more than a halfpenny per mile, and it shows that Bavaria is a very cheap country, compared with England.

I had been accustomed to the mountain ous parts of Wurtemberg lately; before my eyes now lay a wide extent of level country, covered with a rich growth of wheat and various other kinds of grain. Indeed, the increase seemed to have come too fast; the ears of corn were so heavy that when rain beat upon them, the stalks could not bear the weight, and so we saw the crop of wheat bent down to the ground, losing the fresh breezes and the bright sunshine of the morn-So it is with riches: they drag us down to the earth, and keep our affection set on the things which perish, so that it becomes harder for a man to enter rich into the kingdom of heaven than for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle.

Our first starting would have been more pleasant, if there had not been a veil of mist over the landscape, which would not suffer us to see a great distance, though the omnibus was conveniently furnished all round with windows. But a weather-wise peasant who had taken his seat near me. seeing me look impatiently on all sides, whether I might not discover a view of the landscape, comforted me by his promise : It won't be a quarter of an hour before the mist is gone and the country will show what it is. And sure enough, so it was. The prospect widened on the right and on the left. Mountains became visible at a great distance southwards; the waters of the Danube glittered like silver on the left side, and the opposite bank of that fine river made its appearance. It did not look like a very large river; but neither does a little boy look like the tall and strong man he will become one day; and as I knew very well how the Danube increases in size as it passes through Bavaria, and the whole length of Austria and Hungary, till at last it waters a large portion of Turkey, and makes more than one opening to pour its waters into the Black Sea, I looked upon the little stream at Ulm as one does upon hemmed in to regulate your strength and high spirits and make them drive wheels to grind corn and knives and to saw logs into planks and boards; and they are putting steam-boats upon you which will make you carry down-stream and up-stream, whether you will or no, and you shall not have your own way so much as you used to have it while there was nothing but horses to resist your downward course.

But I must do the Danube justice that it does not go skipping and jumping like a boy let loose from school; but in a most orderly manner it glides along, making itself very useful to every thing that will float upon it back and accompany it downwards: it is only when any thing wants to go against stream that the river offers resistance; and at being cooped up and made to turn the cutler's and the miller's and the sawver's wheels, the boy protests with great violence, grumbling and trying to escape. But that they don't mind; they just clap him in and make him give a good push at the wheel, and then he comes out on the other side, looking very angry. It is soon over, however; and at a short distance further on, he looks bright, and pleasant, and nothing the worse for having been put to some work, and for not having had his own way.

If Augsburg were situated on the Danube, I should have much preferred travelling on the river, though the boats which go downwards are but a rough kind of vessel, just knocked together to hold plenty of bales, casks, and boxes, with scanty accommodation for passengers. The reason why they do not build a better kind of boat is, that wood fetches a very good price at Vienna; so that a roughly constructed boat, when it has discharged its cargo at that large city, can be sold to better advantage for firewood than it could be employed for takingin a cargo again, and bringing it up stream. Thus an Ulmer boat is in one respect like the life of man: it goes downwards, and never comes back the way it went; but it is not needful that the end of man's life should, like the end of the Ulmer boat, be that the man is consigned to burning. Rather let man watch and pray and hope that the stream of life land him in endless joy and glory.

To be continued.

GRATITUDE OF A Doc .- The following anecdote was told us by an eye-witneswhich occurred a few days ago at St. Albans, Vt., in the presence of several respectable citizens of that village, who are ready to vouch for its literal truth. A gentleman going to his office was passing up the princihal street of the village in company with his dog, an animal of unusual size, when the dog, observing an affray in the street between tivo other dogs of very unequal sizes, walked up to the combatants, and taking the part of the lesser, (a stranger in the village by the by) immediately drove the assailant from the ground. The gentleman passed on with

office, a distance of some thirty or forty rods | ployed in subordinate situations in the pubfrom the affray, stood talking with several persons present, when the following scene occurred: The little dog came running from the direction of the recent squabble, having a piece of mest in his mouth, which he laid down on the side walk directly before the nose of the big dog, his ally and deliverer. "Blucher" picked up the meat and ate it with great deliberation, the bearer of the collation standing by and wagging his tail with manifest delight until the meal was over, when he wheeled about and departed. The spectators having heard the story of the rescue, looked at each other with surprise, and each made his comment in his own way, the substance of most of their speeches being " that it was certainly very remarkable for a dog!" Remarkable for a dog !" exclaimed the oldest of the bystanders, rather a cynical person, and a shrewd observer of men and dogs. "remarkable for a deg! it is an instance of gratitude which would be very remarkable tor a man .- Gospel Messenger.

[Among men of a certain class, the much more probable made of testifying gratitude would have been, to ask the benefactor: \* Pray, now, what will you take to drink? and it must be allowed that the dog acted in a more sensible manner than that.—Ev. B.]

WHERE SHALL I SPEND ETERNITY A lady had written on a card, and placed it on the top of an hour-glass in her garden-house, the following simple verse from the poems of J. Clare. It was when the flowers were in their highest glory. " To think of summer yet to come,

That I am not to see ! To think a weed is yet to bloom From dust that I shall be! The next morning she found the followng lines in pencil, on the back of the ame card. Well would it be if all would ponder the question -act in view of, and make preparations for, an unknown state

of existence.
"To think when heaven and earth are fled, And times and seasons o'er-When all that can die shall be dead, That I must die no more!

O where will then my portion be? Where shall I spend eternity !" CHRIST IS MINE.—A gentleman took a friend to the roof of his house to show him the extent of his possession. Waving his hand about, "There," said he, "is my estaté." Pointing to a great distance on one side, "Do you see that farm! Well, that is mine." Pointing again to the other Pointing again to the other side," Do you see that house? That also belongs to me." In turn his friend asked. " Do you see that little village out yonder! Well, there lives a poor woman in that village who can say more than all this." "Ah! what can she say?" "Why, she can say, Christis Mike."—Family Christian Almanac.

FOO-CHOW, IN CHINA. Described by the Rev. G. Smith, of the Church Missionary Society.

Situation-Population-Commerce. Foo-chow, the second largest of the five ports open to foreign trade, is situated in 7 N. latitude, and in 119 15 E. longitude: The amount of its population, in the absence of all authentic statistics, can a boy and girl—skip along, skip along; at best be only a subject of uncertain conjection will have plenty of burdens to bear in ture. Its apparent, extent of space, covered your course—you will be caught and with houses, is about twice the size of Ningno. three times that of Shanghai, and nearly five times that of Amoy. The lowest estimate I have heard, reckoned it to contain a population of more than half a million. I should myself beinglined to place it at about 600,000, a number which will not be considered excessive, when we remember its eight and a half miles circuit of walls, and the small proportions of space unoccupied with buildings. Though it is the capital of Fokien Province, it is a city, on the testimony of the high officers of the local Govof decreasing commercial importance. Nor ports along the coast of China of any considerable importance, its trade with the maritime parts being checked by the hordes of pirates, who, more or less, for centuries have been the scourge of an unwarlike people, and the terror of a weak Government. Of the pros pects of a foreign trade with Europe I am out little qualified to form an opinion.

Condition and Literary Character of the peo

ple.
The numerous sedan-chairs, with two, and ometimes with four bearers, which impede the way at every hundred yards, are a fair proof of the existence of considerable wealth in the city; though by far the greater part of the population, as in other Chinese cities. are immersed in the lowest poverty, earning, in compliance with the sternest conditions of human nature, a scanty subsistence by the sweat of their brow.

The neighbouring villages are entirely agricultual, scattered over the plain to the encircling hills; those situated on either bank of the

river, toward the sea, being addicted to frequent acts of piracy and lawlessness, Though the question, how far Foo-chow is a literary place, is one difficult for a casual visitor to investigate, the following fact supplied to me by an intelligent Chinese with whom I became acquainted during my stay, will show that it enjoys no mean reputation in this respect. Previous to my arrival the nublic examinations of the sintsai, or students of the first degree, and processions of successful scholars, had excited a temporary interest. It appears, that of the sintsai degree conferred twice in every three years, there are about 800) in the whole province of Fokien, of which 2000 belong to Foo-chow. Of the kujin degree, conferred once in the same period of time, there are about 1000 throughout the province, of whom 350 belong to the capital. Again, of the teintez? of whom only about 360 are made at each quinquennial examination at Peking, from he eighteen provinces of the empire, and beyond which step of literary distinction promotion is so rare that only thirty persons are raised to the highest degree of Hanlin at each triennial examination, from the whole of province of Fokien, 60 of whom belong to the city. In Foo chow there are also 5000 literary students, who have not yet gained a degree, and who earn their livelihood by tuition and

lic Government offices. The slutsai are said to obtain promotion to political offices, if supported by the influence of private wealth. The kujin, without such influence, have generally to wait ten or twelve years. The tsintsz' immediately gain appointments, as the sure reward of their rare distinction. A system of social equality, which thus holds out to the offspring of the meanest Chinese peasant the hope of becoming the instrument of family aggrandizement, and which naturally summons predilections of all in its favour, may be deemed, without doubt, as divulging the real secret of their national cohesiveness and duration through so vas and unprecedented a period of time, amid the frequent change of their dynasties, and ruin of surrounding empires. Though their classic literature, except as a means of distinction, and as a road to political preferment, exercises no very powerful influence on Religion, strictly so called, nor imposes any form of religious belief, but rather inculcates the wisdom of abandoning such subjects of uncertain speculation; yet it is easy to perceive that such a system of philoso-phical atheism as here has entwined itself pround all their national associations, and has become deeply imbedded in the very soul of the thinking inhabitants, will to the propagation of the Gospel oppose a gigantic obstacle, against which it will be needful to bring all the advantages, which a patient study of their own classics, combined with the literature of the West, can confer on those humble and persevering men, to whom belongs the high privilege of extending the Kingdom of Christ among this morally and spiritually unenlightened nation.

There is a remarkable scarcity of large and tandsome temples in the city. There is lowever, one of some little attractions to visitors about half-way between the south and west gates, close outside the city wall, and nearly opposite to the Consulate hill There is also a famous Buddhistic monastery. called the Yung-tsinenshi, about hait-way up the Kushan range, about eight miles, in a outli-western direction, from Poochow There are about 190 Priests on the endow. ment, of whom about 60 are generally resident in the temple. There are several inteligent men among their number.

Character of the Local Authorities. The disposition of the present Local Authorities is said to be, on the whole, liberal, and increasingly favourable to foreign ers. The city gates are closed soon after sunset; and so rigid are the regulations of a garrison city, that not even the Tartar General can be admitted into the city after they are once closed. Or all the officers of the Local Government, the acting Governor of the province far exceeds the rost in the varied extent of his information and the liberality of his views. With reference, also, to the full toleration of foreign religious, his ideas are far in advance of the generality of his countrymen. In his intercourse with the British Consul he has alluded to the more prominent eyents of modern European history, and shown his general acquaintance with the whole cycle of European politics: as, for instance, the difficulty of governing Ireland on account of Popery, the revolt of Belgium from Holland, the separation from Britain and Spain of their Colonies in North and South America, the ambitious career of Napoleon, and the closing victory of Waterloo. He also seems to have heard of the excitement in England consequent on the discussion of the Maynooth grant. For liours together he will converse on geography, and has pasted the Chinese names ver an expensive American atlas, presented to him by one of his subordinate officers from Canton; in addition to which, he will soon also possess a globe promised him by the Consul. The Consul's lady, at his ernnient, of little trade with the interior, and request, drew for him a man of the world, coloured respectively according to the divions into British, territory. Shortly after the receipt of it, he sent a note, inquiring why Affghanistan had been omitted, and whether it had become amalgamated with Persia, or was no longer an independent kingdom.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—By the courtesy of John Cameron, Esquire, of the Commercial Bank, we have been put in possession of a letter from the Red River Settlement, Hudson's Bay Company's territory, dated September 29th, 1847. The writer, after expressing his thankfulness that all is going on peaceably in that quarter, continues:-"The potato crops are excellent, the barley tolerably good, and the wheat better than expected. The severe drought in the spring filled all with apprehension that the wheat crop would entirely fail. However, rain fell in July, and the wheat improved amazingly, so that, after all, many will have both seed and bread. We have daily proofs of the advantages of a garrison in the settlement. All classes are content and orderly. The industrious are encouraged and rewarded Their lives and property are protected, while they have now a little market for their produce. The indolent are obliged to work, for they can no longer subsist by begging. I need not tell you, that every man who has any English or Scotch blood in his veins, feels himself a member of the British Empire, and deeply attached to his Queen and Country; but we all deeply deplore the policy which has led the Imperial Government to contemplate the withdrawal of the British troops from this country, in September, 1818. There is but one opinion prevoiling here, -viz: that Rupert's Land will not long remain either Hudson's Bay, or British territory, when once the Mexican question is settled, or the roops withdrawn. It is certain that with soldiers well disciplined—as Major Griffith has those under his charge-to lay in garrison, to keep our arms in order, &c., the Officers giving their attention to the training the loyal subjects of the Settlement China, there are estimated to be 200 in the and their formation into a Militia Corps, we might for some time to come renel jurging | eight. aggression. I hope our Government does not intend to give our neighbours Rupert's Land in the same childish, or shall I say

Oregon. Watch the movements of Govern- which some editions have been lately print and valuable. The Cincinnati Commercial ment, and keep a friendly eyu upon us.-Toronto Colonist.

PREDICTED FALL OF THE PAPACY The late Revolution at Rome deserves nore consideration than our contemporaries seem disposed to bestow upon it. We call the change a revolution, and the event fully answers that description. The civic guard have occupied the whole city, to the exclusion of the regular troops of the Pope. and exercise their power by a strict and calous superintendance of the Cardinals, They appoint and support a Ministry who are invested "with full power to decide all temporal matters, war included;" and in consequence, war has been declared against the Emperor of Austria, in major defiance of the expressed will of the Pope. Who does not see that this Ministry is, in truth, the real Sovereign of the State--a Provisional Government, in fact, moulded precisely upon that which has ruled France for the last eleven weeks! This Provisional Government has taken such steps to secure its authority as the circumstances of the place and time required.

1st. No Priest is to be employed in any civil or military capacity.

2nd. War against Austria is solemnly declared.

3rd. Pope Pius the Ninth is to be the nominial head of the Government, but in the same sense in which Charles the Pirst was the nominal head of that army which fought against him at Naseby, &c., &c.,

4th. Encouragement is to be given to the population to arm themselves univer-

Surely this is a revolution, if ever there was one, a revolution scarcely qualified by leaving to the Pope the nominal headship of the Government, after every shred of temporal power is taken from him.

Lord Lansdowne's Bill for legalizing diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome, if ever it pass into a law, will, therefore, come a little too late; for the Court of Rome, such as it was when the Bill was introduced into Parliament, exists no longer. Any Ambassador henceforth sent to Rome must be accredited to the present Provisional Government, or to such Government as shall be formed upon its to promisencus associates.

Whitst listening to his conversation I hapbasis, which, it may be safely premised, now twelve hundred years, the Papacy has exercised for evil, renders its overthrow a ubject of interest to all, and the circumstances of the event, as it has occurred, are such as to render it more interesting. The Pope has been compelled to declare war against an empire of forty millions of his Church, living under a Government which has already, on more than one occasion, manifested a sufficiently unequivocal disposition to east off his ecclesiastical authority; a schism with the Emperor of Austria would, however, leave the See of Rome without influence in Europe, for what is called Romanism in Spain and Pordisguise for absolute infidelity. These are circumstances which must suggest grave reflections to the minds of all who think seriously upon religious subjects.

Every Christian believes that the prophecies of Scripture have been "written for our instruction," though all must approach the interpretation of those that are apparent ly yet unfulfilled with reverence and plous nwe. On the other hand, we must auxiously avoid the guilt of the Jews, who neglected or refused to acknowledge the plain accomplishment of the Divine predictions. The question, therefore, seems properly to force itself upon our attention, Are we not witnessing the fulliment of one of the most striking prophecies of the Apocalypse—the overthrow of the mystic

Barryton? shall be thought free We, at least, being misled by a strained interpretation of Scripture, when it is remembered that, reasoning upon purely political grounds, we predicted, more than six months ago, that Pius the Ninth would probably be the last Pope of Rome. At that time the convulsions that have since, as it were, "turned Europe upside down," were anticipated, as we believe, by no man alive. At that as we believe, by no man alive. At that tions, the French divers, giving way to a time, too, the outward conduct of the Pope much mere reprehensible feeling, threatened left room for the charitable hypothesis that to obstruct the working of the railroad by viothe man was a sincere enemy of abuse of every kind. We therefore put the alternative, that if Pius was honest he would reform the abuses of the Church, of which he was the head, as well as of the State, and in that way terminate the Papacy; but that if he was dishonest, and a mere imitator of his predecessors of the sixteenth century, he would find, that he was three hundred years too late in renewing the game of the Borgias, and that Pope and Papal Sovereignty would fall together. This was a merely political prediction, and to this we adhere; for whoever shall conquer in the present strife, the temporal authority of the Pope is extinguished for ever. If the Austrians pravail, as we trust they will, they will be again guilty of the folly of re-establishing upon their weak. est frontier that which has ever proved the disturbing power of Europe. If the French once more achieve the protectorate of Italy, they, we may be sure, will use it as their predecessors used it forty or fifty years ago in either case the Papal States will disappear -in the former, absorbed into the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; in the latter, making the members of the Fraternal Association to part of the French kingdom of Italy. This is our political prediction.

We are fully sensible how ill the columns of a newspaper are suited to the treatment of sacred subjects-not less sensible of our own want of qualification for the task; but there is something so remarkable in the downfall of the Papacy, be it but temporary, be it final, (as we devoutly believe it to be), that we cannot withhold from our readers the striking fact that a pious interpreter of Scripture prophecies 147 years igo fixed the event as foretold in the Apprentypse for this very Year one thousand eight hundred and forty-

The prediction will be found in a little tract, by the Rev. Robert Fleming, published in 1701, under the title of "The Rise and bis dog, and having arrived at the door of his similar pursuits; a few, also, being em- cowardly, manner in which they gave up Fall of the Papacy." This little work, of

we have ever seen. It is written in a pure ginating between two steamboat captains, Saxon style, a clear method, and in a sober Christian spirit, as far as possible removed Apocalypse, by reasoning almost strictly n 1724—of the movement against the Jesuits towards the close of the last century, and of the destruction of the French mo narchy at itsend, placing the consummation of that destruction as to be effected before the year "one thousand seven hundred and ninety-feur"-a prediction fulfilled to the tter by the murder of the King and Queen in 1793. Mr. Fleming foretells the obscuration of the Papacy in the first years of the present century, (the imprisonment of Pius VII. by Napoleon,) and its final destruction

or the present year 1848. Mr. Fleming died in 1716, before the fulfillment of any of the extracted predictions of which we have spoken, so as to exempt him from the class of seers who prophesy after the event. We strongly recommend his little book to all upon whom present events are making the impression which they ought to make; and we recommend it with more confidence, because though, contrary to our expectation, the reader may not recognise the justice of Mr. Fleming's conclusions, he must be delighted and edified by his Christian spirit, - London Standard.

THE KIND OF PEOPLE WHO WANT A REVOLUrion .- As I was walking teisurely along the New Road, I observed a man who seemed "as woe begone"

"As he who Priam's curtain drew at dead of principles. "Alt is now

might,"
writing something with chalk upon a blank
wall. I had the curiosity to ascertain "the
burthen of his theme,"—the words were
Vive la Republique de l.'Augl—
here I interrupted him, and he involuntary
dropped his chalk. After assuring him that he
need not fear in me any emissity of the police
in districts he interrupt has her leave in disguise, he informed me that he had seen better days, had followed, with credit to himself, the profession of a school-master in times gone by, but misfortune had overtaken him. owing, he must admit, partly to his own indis cretion, which resulted in drinking and a result

will never be a Papist or Ecclesiastical pened to light another segar from the stump Government. The influence which, for of one nearly exhausted, which he begged pened to light another segar from the stomp of me, in addition to which I furnished with twopence for a pint of "half-and-half," and he left me comparatively a impoier man after telling me that his immediate necessitie and dissetisfaction had been occasioned by his losing his "last five shillings" in betting on " the Derby."

The Epson Races were just over. This is only a solitary example of a very numerous class of persons to be found here; men even of classical acquirements, who have lost caste in society by one cause or other, and who even tually become the questionable leaders of a degraded and besotted mobile

These are not the men calculated to overturn a Government fixed upon so firm a basis as that of the British. Indeed, the feeling of tugal, to say nothing of France, is a thin security here, by all classes, is undiminished, disguise for absolute infidelity. These are The main pillars of the social edifice are strongly fortified by the middling classes, by the manufac turers, the store-keepers, and the working and industrious citizens of all denominations. One and all willingly enroll them-elves, in the event of a commotion, as special guardians of the public weal. - Corresp. N. Y. Com. Adver

FRATERNAL SFIRT ON THE FRENCH RAIL-

ways.—We extract the following from the Journal do la Somme of the 4th :-- For several days there has been a deplorable struggle between the engine-drivers of the Boulogne rail road and the company. Many of these workmen, being affiliated in a society calling itself fraternal, holding its meetings in Paris, intimated to the company that on or before the 1st some few Englishmen who were employed Mursery Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, on the railroad must be discharged, or the Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and company would be deserted by all the rest of Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double its men. The 1st arrived, but the company, Stables, Cuach-House and very complete Out-Government, dated April 8, still kept on the English drivers, and the Frenchmen who had been employed by it, to the number of 20, left their work. These men thought that by acting thus the company would be unable to work the railroad, and be obliged to yield to their unjust exaction. But this was not the case, for the company found means to replace the deserters. Finding themselves deceived in their expectalent means. On the 2nd no attempt had been inade to carry these threats into execution, until about 9 in the evening, when a driver of the Northern Railroad, who was on the look-out at the bridge of Amiens, again made an effort to induce the new drivers and the stokers who were with them, and about to go on with the train, to abandon their post, promising that they should be immediately admitted into the Societé Fraternelle .- The engineers and stokers, however, warmly rejected these advances, and the driver of the Northern road again threatened that on the following day every possible means to stop the working of the Boulogne road would be brought into action by the memhers of the society, telling them that he was authorized by his associates to take down the names of all the men who remained in the service of the Boulogne company. On the same day, about 9 o'clock, the disc or signal at the tunnel, which was placed so as to indicate a stoppage, was turned with the white side forward, thus falsely signifying that the way was clear, and affording the chance of a collision should any uncoming engine atrive. To-day (the 4th), about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, two engineers, who did not approve the projects of their comrades, came and informed the company that measures had been taken by prevent the 9 o'clock evening train from starting; adding that the driver and stoker were to be killed on the engine, either by firing upon them from the bridges as they passed, or by laying obstacles in the way of the train. Inforthe commandant of the gendurnery, and the special commissary of police, who were at the station at the time of the exparture of the

frain. The chief of the station got on to the engine and went with the train as far as Abbe-

in, to take such steps as might be necessary.

A pilot engine, mounted by the engineer in charge of the engines, preceded the train to watch the sides of the road. So that, thanks to the activity of the persons in authority, no

ed at a cheap rate, is one of the most re-nurkable and interesting religious works that a knowledge of the transaction. A case oriwas brought before Mark P. Taylor, Esq., but for certain reasons put off for two or three

from enthusiasm. The book extracts from weeks. The day of trial came; but, in the meantime one of the captains had gone to arithmetical, a prediction of the persecution of the St. Louis—the other to Pittsburg. A friend of the French Protestants in 1723—of the of the St. Louis captain suggested that the massacre of the French Protestants at Thorn case should be deferred to some future time; but this could not be done unless the parties agreed to it. A telegraphic despatch was sent to the captain in St. Louis just before the hour of trial arrived. He answered. immediately, that he was willing to put the trial off, if his opponent was. A telegraphic despatch was then sent to the other captain in Pittsburgh, who immediately answered, giving his consent, and so the trial was adjourned to a day when both parties would be again in our city. The proceedings by tolegraph were entered in the magistrate's locket, being the first legal transaction of the kind in the world .- Morn. Chronicle.

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