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THE LILIES.

O ye, who cannot trust your God, Turn to you fields, and look abroad; Review the lilies there: Each verdant leaf, each tint behold; Not even farach's king of old, Arrayed in purple and in gold, With these could e'er compare.

Then why, ye children of the dust, Thankless, a gracious God distrust— A Father ever true ? 'Tis he who guilds each floral gent, And clothes unsought the rising stem: If thus his care extends to them,

Look on the lilies of the field; In them his providence reveal'd

The fainting soul may stay:
If he a short-liv'd flower arrays, Will be not clothe through distant days, And keep to show his endless praise, A better race than they t

Look on the lilies-let them be Meck teachers of humility,
To check th' clated heart;
The humble lilies can outshine
The gaudiest child of Adam's line, Though clothed in garments rich and fine, Adorn'd by human art. Rev. J. S. Brood.

THE SHORT CATECHISM, A. D. 1553. Continued.

Master. Thou hast touched (my son) the chief cause of Christ's rising again. Now would I fain hear thy mind of his going up ly to rule and govern us ! For, beside other divers causes, it is likely, that the love of the people towards their prince, specially being good and gracious, should grow the greater by his present company.

Scholar. All these things which he should do present, that is to say, if he were in company among us, he doth them absent. He ruleth, maintaineth, strengtheneth, defend. oth, rebuketh, punisheth, correctetà: and performeth all such things as do become such a prince, or rather God himself. All those things (I say) performeth he, which belong either to our need or profit, honour or commodity. Beside this, Christ is not so altogesubject to the sight of our eyes. For things that be not bedily, can not be perceived by any bodity mean. Who ever saw his own soul! No man. Yet what is there more present? or what to each mon nearer, than head of Christ: let him open the eyes, not

Master. Very well: but our confession me therefore how that is to be understand-

Scholar. So use we commonly to say of him, that bath attained to any high degree or dignity: that he is ascended up, or advanced into some high room, some high place or state: because he hath changed his former case, and is become of mere honour than the rest. In such case is Christ gone up, as he before came down. He came down from highest honour to deepest dishonour, even the dishonour and vile state of a servant, and of the cross. And likewise afterward he went up, from the deepest dishonour, to the highest honour, even that same honour, which he had before. His going up into heaven, yea, above all heavens, to the very royal throne of God, must needs be evident by most just reason, that his glory and majesty might in comparison agreeably answer to the proportion of his baseness and reproachful estate. This doth Paul teach us. in his writing to the Philippians: he became obedient even unto death: yea, the very death of the cross. Wherefore God hath both advanced him to the highest state of honour: and also given him a name above all names: that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of all things in heaven, earth and hell. But although he he already gone up into heaven: nevertheless by his nature of Godhead, and by his Spirit, he shall always be present in his church: even to the end of the world. Yet this proveth not that he is present among us in his body. For his Godhead hath one property: his manhood another: His manhood was create, his Godhead uncreate. His manhood is in some one place of heaven: his Godhead is in such sort eachwhere, that it filleth both heaven and earth. But to make this point plainer, by a similitude or comparing of like to like. There is nothing that doth trulier, like a shadow, express Christ, than the sun: for it is a fit image of the light and brightness of Christ. The sun doth alway keep the heaven: yet do we say that it is present also in the world; for without light there is nothing present, that is to say, nothing to be seen of any man : for the sun with his light fulfilleth all things. So Christ is lifted up above all heavens, that he may be present with all, and fully furnish Christ is set for an example unto us, to us out in predicting peace in death, as well as or had titles to benefices from him, might all things, as St. Paul doth say. But as I frame our lives thereafter. If Christ hath support through life.

in earth (if it be lawful to place in comparison great things with small), Christ's body is if he be gone up to heaven : he is but present to our faith: as the sun, when it is seen, is present to the eye: the body whereof, although it do not bodily touch the eye, nor with God: and reigneth in everlasting conbe presently with it together here in earth, yet is it present to the sight, notwithstanding so large a distance of space between. So Christ's body, which at his glorious going up was conveyed from us: which hath left the world, and is gone unto his Father: is a great way absent from our mouth, even then when we receive with our mouth the holy sacrament of his body and blood. Yet is our faith in heaven; and beholdeth that Sun of righteousness: and is presently together with him in heaven, in such sort as the light is in heaven with the body of the sun, or in earth the sun with the sight. And as the sun is present to all things by his light: so is Christ also in his Godhead. Yet nei-ther can from the body the light of the sun be sundered; nor from his immortal body the Godhead of Christ. We must therefore so say, that Christ's body is in some one place of heaven, and his Godhead every where: that we neither of his Godhead make a body: nor of his body a God.

Master. I see (my son) thou art not ignorant after what sort Christ is rightly said to be from us in body, and with us in spirit. But this one thing would I know of into heaven. What answer, thinkest thou, thee: why Christ our Lord is thus conveyis to be made to them, that say, It had been ed away from the sight of our eyes; and better for him to tarry here with us, present, what profit we take by his going up to heaven ?

Scholar. The chief cause thereof was to pluck out of us that false opinion, which sometime deceived the Apostles themselves : that Christ should in earth visibly reign, as other kings, and ruffling princes of the world. This error he minded to have utterly suppressed in us: and that we should think his kingdom to consist in aigher things. Which thing he therefore thought fitter, because it was more for our commodity and profit, that some such kingdom should be set up, as the foundations thereof should rest upon our faith. Wherefore it was necessary that he should be ther absent from the world, as many do sup- conveyed away from us, past perceiving of pose. For albeit the substance of his body all bodily sense : that by this mean our be taken up from us; yet is his Godhead faith might be stirred up and exercised to perpetually present with us: although not consider his government and providence, whom no sight of bodily eyes can behold. And forasmuch as he is not king of some one country alone : but of heaven and earth: of quick and dead : it was mos convenient that his kingdom should be his own soul ! Spiritual things are not to otherwise governed, than our senses may be seen, but with the eye of the spirit. Therefore he that in earth will see the God- constrained, sometime to be carried up to heaven: sometime to be driven down to of his body, but of his mind, but of his laith: the earth: to remove sometime into one and he shall see him present, whom eye half country, sometime into another: and like not seen; he shall see him present, and in an earthly prince to be carried hither and the midst of them, wheresoever be two or thither, by divers change of chanceable three gathered together in his name: he affairs. For he could not be presently shall see him present with us, even unto the with all at once, unless his body were so end of the world. What said 12 shall he turned into Godhead, that he might be in see Christ present? Yea, he shall both see all or in many places together: as Entyches. and feel him dwelling within himself; in and certain like heretics held opinion. If such sort as he doth his own proper soul, it so were that he might be eachwhere pre-For he dwelleth and abideth in the mind and sent withall, at one very instant time : then heart of him which fasteneth all his trust in were he not man, but a ghost: neither should he have had a true body, but a fantastical: whereof should have sprung is that he is ascended up into heaven. Tell forthwith a thousand errors; all which he hath dispatched by carrying his body up

whole to heaven. In the mean season he, remaining invisible, governeth his kingdom and commonweal, that is his church, with sovereign wisdom and power. It is for men to rule their commonweals by a certain civil policy of men: but for Christ and God, by a heavenly godlike order. But all that I have hitherto said containeth but a small parcel of the profit, that we take by the carrying up of Christ's body into heaven. For there are many more things, that here might be rehearsed. whereof large store of fruit is to be gathered. But specially this may not be left unspoken: that the benefits are such, and so great, which come unto us by the death, rising again, and going up of Christ, as no tongue either of men or angels is able to express. And that you may know my mind herein : I will rehearse certain of the chief: whereunto, as it were two principal points, the rest may be applied. I say herefore: that both by these and other doings of Christ, two commodities do grow unto us: the one, that all the things that ever he hath done, for our profit and behoof he hath done them; so that they be as well our own, if we will cleave thereunto with steadfast and lively faith, as if we had done them ourselves. He was nailed to the cross: we were also nailed with him: and in him our sins punished. He died : and was buried : we likewise with our sins are dead and buried; and that in such sort, that all remembrance of our sins is utterly taken out of mind. He is risen again : and we are also risen again with him : that is, aro so made partakers of his rising again and life, that from henceforth death hath no more rule over us. For the same Spirit is in us that raised up Jesus from the dead. Finally, as he is gone up into heavenly glory : so are we lifted up with him. Albeit that these things do not now appear : yet then shall they all be brought to light, when heaven and earth may pass away, but no Christ, the light of the world, shall shew himself in his glory, in whom all our bliss thy days so shall thy strength be." is laid up in store. Moreover by his going up are granted us the gifts of the Holy bold in our prophecy, we might appeal, as Ghost: as Paul doth sufficiently witness we have already appealed, to the registered (Eph. iv.) The other commodity, which experience whether of the living or the dead. we take by the doings of Christ, is : that This experience will go yet further, and bear

touching the bodily presence of Christ here I been dead : if he hath been buried for sin : I he was so but once. If he be risen again: once risen: but once gone up. From from the body, and appear at the tribunal of henceforth he dieth no more, but liveth my Judge. How shall I feel at such a motinuance of glory. So if we be dead : if we be buried to sin : how shall we hereafter live in the same? If we be risen again with Christ: if by steadfast hope we live now in heaven with him: heavenly and godly things, not earthly and frail, we ought to set our care upon. And even as heretofore we have borne the image of the earthly man: so from henceforward let us bear the image of the heavenly. As the Lord Christ never ceased to do us good, by bestowing upon us his Holy Spirit: by garnishing his church with so many notable gitts: and by perpetual praying to his Father for us : like reason ought to move us to aid our neighbour with all our endeavour: to maintain, as much as in us lieth, the bond of charity; and to honour Christ our Lord and Saviour, not with wicked traditions and cold devices of men, but with heavenly honour and spiritual indeed, most fit for us that give it, and him that shall receive it, even as he hath honoured and doth honour his Father. For he that honoureth him honoureth also the Father, of which he himself is a substantial vitness.

Master. The end of the world holy eripture calleth the fulfilling and performance of the kingdom and mystery of Christ, and the renewing of all things. For (saith the Apostle Peter in his second Epistle the third chapter,) We look for a new heaven, and a new earth, according to the promise of God: wherein dwelleth righteousness. And it seemeth reason that corruption, unsteadfast change, and sin, whereunto the whole world is subject, should at length have an end. Now by what way, and what fashion circumstances these things shall come to pass, I would fain hear thee

Scholar. I will tell you as well as I can, according to the witness of the same Apostle. The heavens shall pass away like a storm : the elements shall melt away : the earth, and all the works therein, shall be consumed with fire : as though he should say: as gold is wont to be fined: so shall the whole world be purified with fire, and be brought to his full perfection. The less. er world, which is man, following the same, shall likewise be delivered from corruption and change. And so for man this greater world (which for his sake was first reated) shall at length be renewed, and be clad with another hue, much more pleasant and beautiful.

Master. What then remaineth? Scholar. The last and general doom For Christ shall come : at whose voice all the dead shall rise again, perfect and sound both in body and soul. The whole world shall behold hun, sitting in the Royal throne of his Majesty: and after the examination of every man's conscience, the last sentence shall be pronounced. Then the children of God shall be in perfect possession of that kingdom of freedom shall reign with Christ for ever. But the angodly that believed not, shall be thrown from thence into everlasting fire, appointed for the devil and his angels.

To be continued.

AS THY DAYS, SO THY STRENGTH. e should not bear sickness as he ought; in sickness, that, if restored to health, he should not keep his vows and resolutions; when not exposed to much temptation, he fears that he should fall if he were; when apparently tasked to the utmost, he fears that exemption would only generate sloth. But let him be of good cheer; our text is a voice from the unknown futurity, and should inspire him with confidence. Sickness may be at hand, but so also is the strength for sickness; and thou shalt be enabled to take thy sickness patiently. You may just be recovering from sickness: and life-for it is often harder to face life than death: he who felt nerved to die may be attaid to live-life may be coming back upon you with its long array of difficulties, and toils, and dangers; but be of good cheer, the Author of life is the Author of grace: He who renews the one will impart the other, that your days may be spent in his service. And sorrows may be multiplied; yes, I cannot look on this congregation, composed of young and old, of parents and children, of husbands and wives, of brothers and sisters, without feeling that much bitterness is in store. I can see far enough into the future to

discern many funeral processions winding from your doors: I miss well known faces from the weekly assembly, and the mournful habits of other parts of the family explain but too sadly the absence. But be of good cheer the widow shall not be desolate, the fatherles shall not be deserted, when the grave opens there shall be the opening of fresh springs of comfort; when the clouds gather, there shall be the falling of fresh dews of grace; for jot and no tittle of the promise can fail-" as

And if you ask proof that we are not too bold in our prophecy, we might appeal, as

I have to pass through the trial from which nature recoils, the earthly house must be taken down, and the soul struggle away ment as this? Indeed I dare not conjecture, all that was possible, he waited on them al-The living know not, cannot know, what it is to die; we must undergo, before we can imagine, the act of dissolution; life is an enigma in its close, as in its commencement; we cannot remember what it was to enter, we cannot anticipate what it will be to quit the lower world. Yet if there be strength and collectedness, in that fearful extremity, to meditate of God, my meditation of Him shall be sweet." I shall remember that what God hath promised, He will surely perform. May I not, therefore, be glad in the Lord? The things that are temporal are fading from the view: but the things that are eternal already crowd upon the view. The ministering spi rits wait to conduct me-the heavenly minstrelsy sends me notes of gracious invitation; one more thought of God as my father and friend, one more prayer to the "resurrection and the life,"and I am in the presence of Him who has never failed in accomplishing his word to his people. Bear witness-yes, we must appeal to the inhabitants of heavenly places, to glorified spirits who have fought the last fight and now " rest from their labours." We will ask them how they prevailed in the combat with death? How, weak and worn as they were, they held fast their confidence in the hour of dissolution, and achieved a victory, and soared to happiness? Listen to their answer; the ear of faith may catch it, though it be not audible by the organ of sense :--We were weak in ourselves-we entered the dark valley, to all appearance unprepared for wrest-ling with the terrors with which it seemed thronged; but wonderfully did God fulfil his promise. He was with us, and He ministerpromise. He was with us, and He minister-ed whatever was necessary to the sustaining So he was against all innovations, or arbitrary our faith and securing our safety; and now be and assumed practices; and so much the more ye animated by our experience. If ye would win our crown and share our gladness, perse-vere in simple reliance upon Him who is alone "able to keep you from falling," and ye also shall find that there is no season too full also shall find that there is no season too full of dreariness and difficulty for the accomplishment of the words-"as thy days'so shall thy strength be."-Rev. Henry Melvill.

BISHOP BEDELL, OF KILMORE.

His practice in the ordination of the Clergy. He was very strict in his examinations hefore he gave orders to any. He went over the articles of the church of Ireland so particularly and exactly, that one who was mity was passed; for there is a special provi-present at the ordination of him that was afterward his arch-deacon, Mr. Thomas. Price, reported that though he was one of the senior fellows of the college of Dublin, make the Rubric the measure of his conformiwhen the Bishop was provest; yet his ex-amination held two full hours: and when he had ended any examination, which was always done in the presence of his clergy, he desired every elergyman that was present to examine the person further, if they thought that any material thing was omitted by him; by which a fuller discovery of his temper and sufficiency might be made. When all was ended, he made all his clergy give their that he likewise became a Christian, and and sufficiency might be made. When all from death and of everlasting life, which approbation before he would proceed to or- preached the way of salvation through faith in dination: for he would never assume that the way of salvation through faith in Christ crucified. In his teachings among his tions of the world were laid. And they singly to himself, nor take the load of it flock, Dr. Gaussen, becoming dissatisfied with

great care to be well informed of the moral

and religious qualities of those he ordained,

as well as he satisfied himself by his exami-

nation of their capacity and knowledge.

He had always a considerable number of his clergy assisting him at his ordinations, The Christian, when in health, fears that and he always preached and administered the sacrament on those occasions himself: and he never ordained one a presbyter, till he had been at least a year a deacon, that so he might have a good account of his behaviour in that lower degree, before he took measures for the preaching of the gospel raised him higher. He looked upon that power of ordination as the most sacred part of a bishop's trust, and that in which the laws of the land had laid no sort of imposition on them, so that this was entirely in their hands, and therefore he thought they had so much the more to answer for to God on that account; and he weighed excelule in his thoughts the importance of those words, 'Lay hands suddenly on no man,

and be not a partaker of other men's sins. Therefore he used all the precaution that was possible for him in so important an affair. He was never prevailed on by any recommendations nor importunities to ordain any; as if orders had been a sort of freedom in a company, by which a man was to be enabled to hold as great a portion of the ecclesiastical revenue as he could compass, when he was thus qualified: nor would he ever ordain any without a title to a particular flock. For he thought a title to a maintenance was not enough; as if the church should only take care that none in orders might be in want; but he saw the abuses of those emendicated titles, and of the vagrant priests that went about as journeymen, plying for work, to the great reproach of that sacred employment; and in this he also followed the rule set by the fourth general council, that carried this matter so high, as to annul all orders that were given without a particular designation of the place, where he person was to serve. For he made the primitive times his standard, and resolved to come as near it as he could, considering the corruption of the ago in which he lived. He remembered well the grounds he went on, when he refused to pay fees for the title to his benefice in Suffolk, and therefore took care that those who were ordained by him,

instruments himself, and delivered them to 1 To say nothing of piety, how can even mora the persons to whom they belonged, out of his own hands, and adjured them in a very solemn manner, to give nothing to any of his servants. And, that he might hinder it ways on those occasions to the gate of his house, that so he might be sure that they should not give any gratification to his servants. He thought it lay on him to pay them such convenient wages as became them, and not to let his clergy be burdened with his cervants. And indeed the abuses in that were grown to such a pitch, that it was necessary to correct them in so exemplary a

manner .- Life, by Bishop Burnet. His principle of Rubrical conformity. The true reasons that obstructed Bedell's preferment seem to be these: he was a Calvinis: in the matter of degrees and grace : and preferments went generally at that time to those that held the other opinions. He had also another principle, which was not very acceptable to some in power; he thought, conformity many many transfer of the source of the sourc formity was an exact adhering to the Rubric and that the adding any new rite or ceremony was as much nonconformity, as the passing over those that were prescribed: so that he would not use those bowings or gesticulations that grew so much in fashion [during the carly part of Charles the first's reign] that men's affections were measured by them. He had that these things were not unlawful in them-selves; but he had observed that when once the humour of adding new rites and ceremonies got into the church, it went on by a fatal increase, till it had grown up to that bulk, to which we find it swelled in the church of Rome. And this began so early, and grew so fast, that St. Austin complained of it in his time, saying, that the condition of Christians was then more uneasy by that yoke of observances, than that of the Jews had been. And therefore, Bedell thought the adhering to established laws and rules was a certain and when men were distinguished and marked out made highly penal, to use any other rite or ceremony, order or form, either in the sacraments or in morning or evening prayers, than what was mentioned and set forth in that book. And this was particularly intended to restrain some that were leavened with the former superstition, and yet, for saving their benefices, might conform to the new service, but retain still with it many of the old rites in sacred offices. And it seems out legislature were of the same mind, when the last Act of Uniforopenly used in any church, other than what was prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the said book. Therefore he continued to ty, as well before his promotion as after it.

THE REV. S. R. L. GAUSSEN D. D.,

OF GENEVA.

Drawn by the Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D.

Dr. Gaussen, the able coadjutor of D'Aubigné, and author of the admirable work on Inwholly on his own soul. He took also the Catechism imposed for instruction by the National Church, principally because it had no acknowledgement of the great fundamental truths of the gospel, laid it aside, and proceeded to teach the children and candidates for communion in his own way. For this he was brought before the "Venerable Company of Pastors," and finally was by them censured, and suspended for a year from his right to sit in

the Company. But Dr. Gaussen and his friends, D'Aubigne and others, nothing terrified by their adversaries, proceeded still farther. They framed the Evangelical Society of Geneva, in the city, and established, though in weakness and fear and in much trembling, yet in reliance upon God, the Evangelical Theological Seminary. Finding that all efforts and threatenings to prevent or stay their career were in vain, the Venerable Company proceeded, in 1831, to reject Mr. Gaussen from the functions of Pastor of Santigny, and to interdict Messrs. Gaussen, Galland and Merle from all the functions of the pulpit in the churches and chapels of the Canton. What a spectacle was this! It recalls to mind the action of the Genevese Republic 300 years before, in the banishment of Calvin and Farel from the city. The result has been happy in the highest degree. Forced out of the National church, these men have been made to feel, what at first it is so difficult to be convinced of, that the Church of Christ belongs to Christ, and not to any nation. They see that there is a new transfiguration, new approximating step of glory for the Re-formed Church in Europe, in which she shall become free in Christ—shall assume her true catholicity, her supremacy, her independence—becoming forever, and everywhere, a Church in the Spirit, the Truth, and the Li-

herty of Christ.

In Geneva, the Church is in subjection.
The people cannot choose their pastors—the pastors are compelled to receive every man to Christian Communion as an indiscriminate right of citizenship. At a certain age, every young man comes into the Church by law, n natter how deprayed, and declares in the most solemn manner that he believes, from the bot tom of his heart, the dogmas in which his pas-tor has instructed him; that he will still hold to them, and renounces the world and its pomps. For entering the army, for becoming an apprentice, for obtaining any employ, the young man must take the communicant's outh. Have you been to the communion? is the test question-first and implacable. Hence, if a astor should refuse the communion to a young libertine, the candidate and the whole family would reward it as the highest insult and injustice, debarring the young man from rights or had titles to benefices from him, might sacred to him as a citizen, shu ting, indeed, sins as she was, and love your Saviour, like he be put to no charge: for he wrote all the the door of all civil advancement against him, with all your heart, with all your heart,

grading subjection to the civil rower?

Dr. Gaussen was appointed to the office of

Professor of Systematic Theology in the new Evangelical School, and he also officiates as one of the Pastors in the Church of the Oratoire, of which M. Pilet is the regular preacher.

M. Pilet is distinguished for his gifts of elo-quence and piety, and holds the office of Pro-fessor of Evagetical Theology, along with Professor La llarne, the latter taking the De-partment of the Old Testament, the former of the New. Every Lord's day, at eleven o'clock in the morning, after the sermon, there is in the Church of the Oratoire an exercise is in the Church of the Oratoire an exercise for the young of which Dr. Gaussen has the special charge. It is a catechetical exercise in which the children are instructed from the Scriptures, making the Bible their text-book and book of study. It was for the crime of substituting the Bible instead of the old catechism of the Company of Pastors, in his instruction of the children of his flock at Santigny, that Dr. Company of the structure of the that Dr. Gaussen was first censured and finally deposed from that parochial charge. He has great power over the children, possessing the rare faculty of awakening and interesting the youthful mind, while at the same time his questions and illustrations are full of the richest instruction to those who are more advanced and learned in the things of Christ. Hence this exercise is attended by parents as well as children, and by strangers, who look on and listen with delight and profit at the under-standing and answers of the little ones. It is a most interesting spectacle to see these youth-ful minds brought so actively into play, and enriched and disciplined by the acuteness, knowledge, and lively eloquence of the teacher.

Dr. Ganssen seems a somewhat younger man than D'Aubigné, shorter of stature, with a quick and active eye and movement. His countenance is full of life, frankness and intelligence. There is a pleasing combination of energy and suavity in his manners, indicating perhaps the characteristics of his mind; for he is a man of learning in action, and of solid accomplishments gracefully employed. His style is admirable for its united richness and vivacity. There is the same interest and life in his conversation, as in his writings, with the great charm of a simplicity and friendliness of character as open as the sun, and a most attractive warmth and enthusiasm of Christian thought and feeling. His mind kindles and glows, especially on the preciousness of the Word of God, the advancing kingdom of the Redeemer, and the nature of the enmity which the Church of Christ in Europe must now encounter. counter. He speaks with the same deep earnestness as D'Aubigné of the great crisis which is so evidently hastening in Europe—the rapidly advancing battle, and final trial, between Rome and the gospel. No one can tell what scenes are soon to arise; what events—it may be, alarming ones—are to be developed. Dr. Gaussen's residence is in a beautiful

rural spot, not far outside the gates of the city, towards France, commanding a noble view of the Alps. During conversation in a walk thither, he spoke to me of his views of inspiration, as exhibited in his work on that subject. The professors seek to build up their pupils on the Word of God, and to make them strong in that, as their impregnable citadel, having no half-way in its divine authority. Next they would have them rooted and grounded in the doctrine of Justification by Faith. Dr. Gaussen told me that his high views of the Word of God were powerfully sustained in his own mind by the manner in which our blessed Lord himself quotes and which our nessed Lord himself quotes and refers to the Old Testament. It is the Word of God and not Man; it is God's own words, speaking to the Soul; by which, by every word, man shall live, and not a word shall be broken. They have an authoritative power and life, not weakened by any mixture of human authority or human opinion and doubt and they are appealed to in such a manner as could not consist with anything less than the highest, fullest, direct, divine inspiration.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CASHEL. PREACHING AT GENEVA.

Described by a non-Episcopalian. The Sabbath evening before we parted, Mr. Bacon had gone with me to hear the Bishop of Cashel. The service was in the dining hall of the Hotel de Bergues, a fashionable resort, where there were gathered as many of the votaties of rank and wealth from England as ordinarily are to be found in Geneva on any Sabhath. It was an unusual step ra on any Sabhath. It was an unusual step for a Bishop of the English Church;—a regular conventicle—a Sabbath evening extempore sermon from a Bishop in the dining hall of the Hotel! I love to record it as a pleasant example of a dignitary of the Establishment, using the influence of his rank to do good, to gather an assembly for hearing God's cumstances where no one else could have commanded an audience of half a dozen persons, where, indeed, the use of the room for such a purpose would hardly have been granted to any ther individual.

The hall was perfectly crowded. The preacher's sermon was a most simple, faithful, practical, affectionate exhibition of divine truth. It was on the subject of l'aul's conversion, its steps, its marks, its results, especially the blessed temper, Lord what will thou have me to do! He showed that every creature, who would be a Christian, must be converted, just like Poul; that the change in Paul was no extraordinary case, as it is sometimes viewed, but a case of conversion; and that they must every one he converted, and become as little children, in like manner, saying, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?

A second Sabbath evening, the good Bishop, having been unexpectedly detained in Geneva. appointed a second service of the same kind. Again the hall was crowded. He took for his subject, this time, the conversion of that sinful voman, who loved much, because much was forgiven; and again it was a most unostentations, straight-forward, practical exhibition of the truth, plain, convincing, humbling, direct to the conscience and the heart. Every person, he told his hearers, inveded conversion by the grace of Christ, just as much as this woman. Without that grace, he you ever so refined, so amiable, so upright, so pure, you are just as certainly unfit for heaven, and in the way to perdition, as she was. And you must come to Christ just as she did, he as penitent for your sins as she was, and love your Saviour, like her,

was heart-cheering, to hear a Bishop of the nistry, who agreed to make this monstrous Church of England, in the midst of the preva-innovation. But this was one of their lence of Oxfordism, the resurrection of a religion of forms, baptisms, crossings, and not of faith and conversion, take these simple themes, and go with Christ's bare truth straight to the hearts of his hearers. He must have had a unity of design in taking Paul for the first evening, and the sinful woman for the second; two extremes of society, two great sinners, high and low; and the grace of Christ equally necessary for both, and for all intermediate characters; and the grace of Christ just the same with both, and with all sinful hearts under whatever exterior; grace, divine grace, and not form; conversion and not haptism.

Among others present at these meetings, we noticed the youthful and extremely beautiful wife of M. Bodisco, the Russian Ambassador to America, our fair countrywoman. What can console her amidst the trials of her rank and expatriation, but that same grace, which the Bishop of Cashel commended with such affectionate earnestness to the heart of every one of us? Probably many a sermon of the same nature had she listened to in her own dear native land. May she find the pearl of great There were others there, who perhaps never before in all their lives listened to such plain truth. The good Bishop may reap a great reward from these two Sabbath evenings' simple labours .- The Rev. George B. Cheever, (Circular.)

The Verean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1848.

We have, in three successive numbers, inserted the sketches given by an American Divine, Dr. Cheever, of three men remarkable in the ecclesiastical history of Geneva within this century: Malan, D'Aubigné, and Gaussen. The author who, as an American republican, is naturally wholly opposed to all connection of the Church with the State, has introduced, in the sketches as we find them in his book, remarks upon the separation of Church and State which we have willingly omitted, thereby bringing the article within a more convenient length for our columns. In the author's own mind, probably, the melancholy defection from purity of doctrine which has taken place in the Geneva National Church, is much to be attributed to the Church's connection with the State; the history of a multitude of congregations in New England, however,-formerly orthodox, now unitarian—testifies to the fact that defections equally lamentable have extensively spread through religious communities quite guiltless of patronage from the State or dependence upon it.

It is, however, the fact that, for a considerable time back, the true faith of the Gospel has been exhibited at Geneva almost exclusively by those who were thrust out of the Established Church; and that the "Compagnic des Pastours," to which the title of "Venerable" is officially assigned, expelled men from their Church because they meant to be faithful in teaching the doctrines of the Scriptures, while the same Compagnie tolerated and promoted those who, instead of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, set forth the heresies of Socious, or any other form of error that would keep out the demand of submission to the cross of Christ, and of the heart's surrender to the renewing power of the divine Spirit.

We have fallen in, while looking over think will be read with pleasure and profit, though not without some surprise at the author's eagerness to seize opportunities for having a peck at English Bishops. If Dr. Cheever should become somewhat more acquainted with the course pursued by other Bishops of the Church of England, under circumstances where church-buildings to be had, he would probably think the Bishop of Cashel's preaching in the diningroom of the Hotel de Berques, not quite so strange a step :- and if he knew the mind of that truth-loving Prelate, he would no doubt it ever thought that all the commoners learn, that to him, as to members of the who stand before him in the commission Church of England in general, it would seem as undesirable a thing to turn a public diningroom into a church, as to turn a church into a place of public entertainment, whenever emergency does not require a departure from usages which experience has prescribed for ordinary times and circumstances.

TITLES OF NOBILITY TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY .- From an article in the Quarterly Review on Ireland, after describing the late denunciations and their impunity.]—It was at this particular juncture of time and circumstances-when the Romish hierarchy-after having for years abetted the seditious proceedings of O'Connell and Co .- had now, some legally by active interference, and the rest morally by silence and acquiescence—made themselves accessories to those frightful disorders, that the Ministers of the Protestant Queen of this no longer Protestant kingdom thought proper to violate the Constitution-to insult und endanger the United Church-to encourage furbulence and disloyalty-to countenance, apparently, whatever their inten-tions may be, rebellion and murder, by conferring the titles of Lords, upon the Popish Bishops of Ireland. We have the highest personal respect for Lord Clarendon—for his public abilities and his private charac -uniting censuring as we lile, both as a most stopid blunder as well as a mischievous illegality, his addressing the Popish Bishops by a style that assimilates them to the spiritual peers of the realm, we consider him on- that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, that, secured to your the confirmed.

innovation. But this was one of their schemes for tranquillizing Ireland. The conduct of the Romish priesthood having become thus intolerably audacious—the Ministry took counsel thus to soften and sweeten them-as if, having heard that pouring oil on water would still the waves, they expected an equally tranquillizing effect from throwing oil on flame! Lord Clarendon gave no explanation of this extraordinary creation of Lordships; the largest—the most sudden—the least to be antiipated -and, we suspect, one of the most nportant ever made; but we were soon informed, from a less discreet authority icarer head-quarters, not of the motives for this concession-that needed no explanation -sheer cowardice and sectarianism-but of the pretext on which it was to be excused. On the 23rd of November, 1847, there appeared in the 'Morning Herald' a copy of a circular from the Colonial Secretary of State to all our Colonial Governors, which, as an historical curiosity and specimen of ignorance and blunder, we think well worthy of quotation here:-

Downing street, Nov. 20, 1817. 'Sir,-My attention has been called by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to the fact hat the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in the British colonies have not itherto in their official correspondence with he Government and authorities been usualv addressed by the title to which their rank n their own Church would appear to give them a just claim. Formerly there were obvious reasons for this practice; but as Parliament by a recent Act (that relating to Charitable Bequests in Ireland) formally recognised the rank of the Irish Roman Catholic prelates, by giving them precedence immediately after the prelates of the Established Church of the same degrees, the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops taking rank immediately after the prelates of the Established Church respectively, it has now appeared to Her Majesty's Government that it is their duty to conform to the rule thus laid down by the Legislature. I have accordingly to instruct you, &c.'-Morning Herald, Nov. 23, 1817.

The first observation that strikes one on his grand patent of precedence is, that the Pope would have only to call all his prelates Archbishops in partibus, a power which he has and frequently exercises, to give them at once rank above all our hishops, both at home and abroad, as well as above all our secular nobility. But what will our readers think, after reading this elaborate and official statement, at finding that there is not one word of truth in it?--that the Act referred to neither mentions nor alludes to rank or precedence, nor to Protestant Bishons. nor Roman Catholic Bishops, nor any Bishops at all, nor to one circumstance stated in the letter. The only clause of the Act that the Lord-Lieutenant and Secretary of State could have been dreaming of runs as follows:-

"And he it further enacted. That it shall be lawful for her Majesty to appoint the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court, together with ten other proper and discreet persons, by warrant under the sign manual, of which ten persons five (and not more than five) shall be persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, to be Commissioners for Charitable Bequests.'

Which ten persons were not then named nor till six months after, when a list of them appeared in the 'Gazette.' So vanishes this fabulous excuse of the 'formal recognition by Parliament,' and the dutiful obedience of the Ministers to the rule laid down by the Legislature. We have no Dr. Cheever's book (Wanderings of a doubt that neither Lord Clarendon nor Lord Pilgrim) with a lively notice of Bishop Grey happened to look into the original Act; Daly's preaching at Geneva, which we and that some Roman Catholic adviser (whether by design or sheer 'ignorance) confounded the Act with the long-subsequent notice in the 'Gazette,' and by giving his own gloss to the mistake led both the Lords into this stupendous blunder. But this is not the whole of this absurdity. Even if the list had been in the Act of Parliament, it would not have, in the slightest degree, justified the proceedings of the two noble Lords. Who ever before imagined that the for the performance of public worship are not order in which persons were named in a commission regulated rank anywhere else than at the Board?

> It happens every day that a Lord is a junior member of a public Board-so placed in all official and legal acts:-was are thereby ennobled? In the present Board of Treasury the youngest member is the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne-does that invest his senior colleagues, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Craig, and Mr. Rich, with social place and style similar to Lord Shelburne's? All the elder sons of Viscounts and Barons take precedence everywhere of Privy Councillors, but was it ever thought that they should therefore be styled Right Honourable ? Some officeholders, such as the Chancellor, Lord President, Privy Seal, &c., precede Dukes; who ever thought of calling them your Grace? But what clinches the matter is, that the Act, which does not take any notice of the ten subordinate Commissioners. does give the first and presidential rank to three other Commissioners - the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron, and the Judge of the Prerogative, all commoners, who at that Board take place of the Archbishops and Lord Donoughmore. The pretence therefore is not only, fabulous, but foolish. But do our readers wish to know why this trumpery device was thought of ? The nomination of the Commission was Sir Robert Peel's; the present Ministers fancied he had done it in the Act, and, being desirous to glorify the Roman Catholic Bishops, fancied that they were

FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY. | Jer. xLix. 16 to 18. '1 by terribleness liath deceived. to 18. "Thy terribleness liath deceived to be agreed; should have failed to effect the thee, and the ride of thine heart, O thou adjustment; which at one time appeared to be

safe under his protecting wing.

Indeed it was pleasant, it was delightful, it by as the accidental mouth-piece of the Mi- | holdest the height of the hill : though thou shouldest make thy nest as high as the engle, I will bring thee down from thence, saith the Lord. Also Edom shall be a desolution: every one that goeth by it shall be astonished, and shall hiss at all the plagues thereof. As in the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrha and the neighbour cities thereof, saith the Lord, no man shall abide there, neither shall a son of man dwell in it." [See also the prophecy of Obadiah.]

"As a striking fulfilment of prophecy certainly no place can be more wonderfu -every word of prophecy has been mi-nutely fulfilled-and from the summit of mount Hor, when your eye runs over the land through which Edom would not suffer his brother to pass, you see how the desolation and the reproach with which his land was in return to be visited, have been fearfully brought about. The whole land is a burnt and barren desert, and Petra, its capital, shows only in the hundreds of her rockhewn temples and tombs, how beautiful she must have been in the days of her pride. For the most part these temples are much defaced, but there are two, of Roman work, still quite perfect: one ugly, the other, (the Khasne) is more lovely than any thing that eye ever beheld-a Corinthian rock temple. One of Petra's great peculiarities, is the wonderful colour of her stones-red and yellow, and blues of every hue. But here, in the Khasnè, there is a colour perfectly magical, as if a warm red sunset, or a red chemical light, was always glowing upon it-the most delicate soft rose—and this temple in a ravine of the highest and most savage rocks -a ravine two miles long, overgrown with oleanders, and like Khasne, glowing red."-From a letter lately written, after a visit to Petra, to a brother in this Province.

PARISH OF QUEBEC.

St. Paul's (Mariners') Chapel-At Meeting held in this Chapel on Alonday of last week, EDWARD TAYLOR and W. II. Hooss, Esquires, were appointed Chapel Wardens for the ensuing year.

THE QUEEN'S COURT, &c .- The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Saturday, April 15th, at her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight

At the Court the Most Rev. John B. Sumner, D. D., had an audience of the Queen, and did homage on being appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Bishop of Norwich, Clerk of the Closet, assisted at the ceremony.

The Right Rev. Dr. Hampden had an audience of her Majesty, and did homage on being appointed Bishop of Hereford. Secretary Sir George Grey and the Bishop of Norwich assisted at the ceremony.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was introduc-

ed, and was sworn of her Majesty's Most Hon-curable Privy Council. His Grace took his seat at the board.

At the Court at Osberne House, Isle of Wight, the 15th day of April, 1818: Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. It is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer to Almighty. God for the maintenance of Peace and Tranquillity; and that such Form of Prayer be ised in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, on Friday, the 21st day of this month, and on the four Sundays following."

DIOCESE OF HEREFORD .- The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Hereford, has appointed the Rev. WILLIAM HAYWARD Cox, B. D., Rector of St. Martin's, Oxford, and Vice Presi dent of St. Mary Hall, in the University of Oxford, and the Rev. GEORGE CLARK, M. A., Vicar of Cantley, Yorkshire, to be his Lordship's Examining Chaplains.

QUEBEC PROTESTAN'T CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

A General meeting of the Stockholders of the Quebec Protestant Cemetery Association, called by public advertisement, was held at the City Hall, this day (Tuesday, 9th inst.)
Geo. Okill Stuart, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the Chair.
The Chairman read the following

REPORT

Of the Directors of the Quebec Protestant Cemclery Association, presented to the Stockhold-ers on the 9th May, 1848:— The Directors beg leave to present the follow-

ng Report to the Stockholders of the Quebec Protestant Cemetery Association.

Pursuant to Resolution passed on the day of the election, it devolved upon them to commuthe Lord Bishop of Montreal upor certain matters connected with the projected It also became their duly to make enquiry

for a suitable spot of ground for the purposes of the Association. With respect to the former subject, they held

conference with the Bishop of Montreal, upon the proposal to set apart a portion of the ground to be consecrated and reserved for the exclusive use and ministrations of the Church of England The conference terminated by a proposal, to which his Lordship acceded, that he should favour the Directors with the result of his reflections upon the points which had been discussed. His Lordship, however, afterwards communicated his intention to address the mempers of the Church of England, and did so in a printed paper, upon which the Directors con-

ceived it proper to publish a few remarks.

They also held a conference with, and at the equest of, a Deputation from the Select Vestry of the English Cathedral, which terminated with a suggestion-acquiesced in by the Depu-tation, that they should furnish a written statement of the tenor of their overtures on the par of the Select Vestry, when the Directors would afford a written reply. Instead of this communication the Directors received a written intimation from the Deputation, that the Vestry, after having had reported to them the substance of the conference, had resolved upon measures

for acquiring a Cemetery for the Church of expressed their opinion that there would be no objection to the consecration, according to the usages of the Church of England, of conliguous lots belonging to Episcopalians who might desire it inorany to the consecration of the entire Cemetery ; provided that the rights of property were not interfered with, nor the ministraions of non-Episcopalian ministers at the interment of members of their own communions. But the Directors have now only to regret that two conferences so amicably conducted, and at the latter of which especially all parties seemed

With respect to a suitable tract of land for the purposes of the Association, advertisements having been published, the following offers have been received, viz: from

Hon. Mr. Justice Bowen, 32 arpents for £2,000 W. Price, Esq. - 32 arpents for £3.200. C. G. Stewart, Esq. - 36 arpents for £3.000. G. A. Parle, Esq. - 40 acres for £2,000. Hon. W. Walker. - 30 acres for £1,200.

Of the above lots it was only considered necessary to examine the three first, taking into view the several particulars of soil, distance, beauty, retirement, and price. Each of then bears favourable comparison with the others in some one or other of these particulars. But after weighing to the best of their ability, the respective advantages and disadvantages of all, the Directors are of opinion that the preponder-ance is in favour of the lot offered by Mr. Bowen, and they therefore recommend it to the Stockholders. Its soil is conceived to be adequate to the required purposes, and its diffe-rence of distance is inconsiderable; while, on the other hand, the scenery is more ready made, the spot is more secluded, and the price lower, than is the case with the other lots; and an adjoining strip of land which the Directors recommend should be purchased, commanding an extensive view of Point Levy and the Isle of Orleans, can probably be obtained for an additional sum of £250. The tenure is seigniorial, and the terms will be made to suit the convenience of the Association.

The Directors cannot refrain from stating that they received valuable assistance from Mr. Richard May, in ascertaining the nature of the soil of the three lots above referred

All which is nevertheless humbly submitted. (Signed,) G. OKILL STUART, Chairman.

Quebec, 8th May, 1818.

After which it was moved by W. S. Henderson, Esq., seconded by A. C. Buchanan, Esq., and Resolved unanimously—

"That the Report now read be received and adopted, and that the Directors be instructed to purchase the lot of ground belonging to the Hon. Judge Bowen."

The meeting then adjourned. HENRY S. SCOTT. Secretary, pro tem.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF Lowen Canapa. From a report signed by Dr. A. Von Iilland, Secretary; and dated 11th instant: " At the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, forming the " Provincial Medical Board," which has terminated its labours after a session of three days, fifty-three gentlemen presented them-selves for examination, of whom forty-eight were candidates for certificate for license to practise, and seven to enter upon the study of physic, surgery, and midwifery. Of the above number thirty-three were found qualified to practise, nine were rejected, and six either withdrew their certificates, did not appear, or were refused examination."

[Here follow the names.] A large number of the gentlemen who presented themselves for certificates for license to practise were bearers of Degrees either from McGill College or British Universities, to whom the legal oath of qualification alone was ten dered by the President without examination.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Capt. Anderdon, No 180 to 283; Alrs. J. Wuttele, No. 209 to 260; Messis. C. Wurtele, two copies, No. 209 to 260; R. Wurtele, No. 209 to 260; H. Dyer, No. 233 to 281.

The Agent Acu. Herald acknowledges the receipt of 6s. 3d. from Mrs. McLeod,

To Connespondents -- Received W. C. E -M. M. H ;-R. V. R.

Local and Political Entelligence.

The newspaper bags delivered at Halifax by the Britannia, whose arrival we announced in our last, reached this city on Friday of last week. We have extracted a few items of intelligence from the papers receivd, which will which follow.

The arrival of the Cambria became known by Telegraph on Monday last, and our daily City-papers promptly published the intelligence received. The shape into which teegraphic communications throw the news renders some part of it, not unfrequently, very worthless. We have before us one of our city-papers, giving an extra of a Montreal paper, which in one part states that " in Vienna tranquillity prevails"—and in another that " Austria appears to be honourably accepting revolution." If we substitute for the latter intelligence the reading of another con-temporary "hourly expecting revolution," the phrase becomes more intelligible, but conflicts strangely with the former assertion of tranquillity at Vienna. Naples, likewise, in one part of the report is described as quiet," in another as in such a state that to prevent outbreak seems impossible."

We have endeavoured to arrange the report into as much order as possible, omitting one or two evidently contradictory items. The steamer Cambria arrived at New-York

on Sanday morning.
IRELAND.—Matters continue as before—the people arming, talking and printing rebellion. The Government are taking strong measures to subdue outbreaks. Fearful suffering from deslitution of provisions. There is a rumour Dublin had been searched for arms. All the Blacksmiths in Dublin were busy making pikes. Rifle drilling to be put down.

Trouble was feared among the Chartists in Scotland and in the North of England.

France.—The Provisional Government is sued a decree abolishing slavery, and have ta-

ken possession of the Rail Roads.

Another quarrel between Lamartine and Le dru Rollin, threatening to overturn the Government. Latest advices from Paris state that the cluc-

tion returns continue satisfactory. The moderate party, represented by Lamar-tine, prevailed. This intelligence produced t very sensible improvement in money matters It was reported that Ledru Rollin was only waiting the meeting of the national assembly

to resign. 17ALY.—In Lombardy the army of Charles Albert, after having been repulsed before Peschiera, continues to maintain its position on the Banks of the Mincio. Skirmishes had taken place in which the Austrians were victorious taking possession of Prevant, Valvanshue and

odroipso.
The intention of the King of Sardinia to ahandon the war, rather than consent to the

The Austrians stationed in the neighbourhood | Government of Schleswig-Holstein, in a letter of Nantica, after a very warm engagement, were compelled to retire.

There was an engagement between the Italian Corps of Gen. Zucchi and the Austrians, at Visco. The contest lasted four hours. The Italians gained possession of Visco.

The King of Naples has unwillingly sent roops to Charles Albert.
Great feeling evinced in favour of a Republic

t Naples. The King is becoming so unpopufar that to prevent an outbreak seems impossi-

The (Sicilian) House of Commons have decreed Ferdinand of Boutbon, & his dynasty, for ever fallen from the Throne of Sicily. The disturbances in Rome have been put

The Bank of Rome has suspended, its notes have been made a lawful tender.

In Spain affaits are fast progressing towards an outbreak. Lord Palmerston had addressed letters to the Spanish Ministry; Duke of So-tomayor sent letters back containing strong expressions of rudeness and contempt. PORTUGAL seems to be on the eve of serious

novements. Accounts from Prussia not favourable. Riots

at Breslau, 30 or 40 citizens killed.

In Germany things are still unsettled.— Hesse-Cassel tranquil.—In Baden, an outbreak had taken place. The insurgents intimated that they wished to capitulate. General Gageren exhorted the rebels to obey the law. As he retired, he was treacherously shot and mortally wounded. The troops fell upon the insurgents and completely routed them. The insurgents suffered greatly.

In Prussia the approaching Elections were not expected to pass off peaceably.

The Schleswig Territory has been the scene of another action between the Danes and the Free Corps, on a high-way between Kielzic and Kielford, on the 21st inst. After a battle of five hours the Free Corps were driven back to Schleswig (which) Town was taken by the troops of the confederation after an engagement which lasted from 3, P. M. till 11 o'clock at night. Conflict bloody. The Danes had from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The Free Confedetation was the greatest. Loss of Prussians about 300 men killen and wounded .-The German troops entered Flensburgh after taking possession of Schleswig.

COMMERCIAL .- Breadstuffs are in fair demand and firm-enquiries improving, but last day buyers had rather the advantage. Sales-Indian Corn considerable a 26s. to 29s. American Wheat was 6s. 9d. to Ss. 3d. Flour 27s. 6d. to 28s. Stocks light—probability of an grains rather advancing.

Provisions at Liverpool command good prices. London also from-good enquiry. Good Lard firm-except for Bacon-

Stocks-Consols are firm at 82; and 821. Business in manufacturing districts quiet. The accounts are a little more favourable. No more failures in England, and but few ir

Money is now plenty in Havre and Paris. Bullion in the Banks in France and England is decreasing.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax on Thurs day last, and the Extra delivered the letterbags, without any newspapers, at the Quebec Post Office on Tuesday morning. The Mercury of Tuesday evening gave more demiled European news, furnished by its London Correspondent, of which we now avail ourselves in selecting or condensing for our columns, and perhaps interspersing our own remarks as need may require.

The Crown and Government Security Bill received the royal assent on the 22nd of April, and the two Houses of Parliament adjourned till the 1st and the 4th instant.

The weather had been wet, doing more or less harm, and threatening permanent injury to the wheat plant, unless a speedy alteration took place. - British ship-owners were likely to be senefited by the conflict between Denmark and the German Confederation, as their vessels would be required to carry on the German trade in those parts where the Danish navy would an English subject in France. I could exclude the shipping of the hostile powers .exclude the shipping of the hostile powers.— only enjoy my privileges as an Englishman Money abundant in London; a circular had when in England—in France, I should be what been issued by the leading London discount the laws of France grant to the citizens of the houses, reducing the rate allowed for money at call to 21 per cent.

In the cases of the accused Mitchell,

Meagher, and O'Brien, the Irish Attorney General, on the 26th and 27th of April, entered a nolle prosequi, on the part of the crown, to the bills found against them by the grand jury, and stated it was his intention to file ex-officio informations against them. This will have for its effect, that the information is substituted for the indictment of a Grand Jury, and the ac-

cused must plead in four days.
The elections in France took place on Sunday! the festival of Easter. On the same day, the Provisional Government adopted the decree for abolishing slavery in all the colonies and possessions of the French republic-to take effect two months after its publication in the colonies. If this measure in itself is to be anplauded, and if the return of moderate men as of thankfulness, the gross profanation of the Lord's day perpetrated in the two transactions cannot be passed by without the reprobation it That the decree for taking possession of the railways passed on the same day, is in character: they robbed God of his day, and employed its sacred hours to rob with as little scruple the owners of railway-property.

A letter from Toulon of the 17th says :- " In consequence of instructions received from Paris the squadron of the Mediterranean, com-manded by Vice-Admiral Baudin, left the three decker; the Inflexible Jupiter, the Jena; the steam-frigates Asmolee and Panama; and the steam corvette, the Pluton."

The following is the declaration of the Sicilian Parliament, deposing the former Sovereign of the island:

"Ist. Perdinand Bourbon and his dynasty are for ever fallen from the throne of Sicily, 2nd. Sicily shall govern herself constitution ally, and call to the throne an Italian Prince as soon, as she shall have reformed her stu (uto.). The city of Palermo was illuminated three nights following, and all brodze statues of members of the house of Bourbon were taken down; to be cast into cannons.

The Danish Covernment had taken hostile measures against Prussian shipping. It is reported from Hull, that the Tulia, from Copen-liagen, in 72 hours, "reports that the Danes are stopping all Prussian ships in the Sound; but that those of Hanover are allowed to pass. Several Prussian vessels have been already captured, and 30 provision ships in the harbour of Copenhagen have been seized and detained by the Danish Government!"

A bloody battle had been fought between the Prussians and the Danes, in which the former establishment of a Republic in Lombardy, was had the advantage. The Prussian General, should be taken by the co-operation of all confirmed. Yan Wrangel, wrote thus to the Province I parties to effects the restoration of trade; and

which, with great pain, we see dated 23rd of April, (Sunday) 11 o'clock at night :-

April, (Sunday) 11 o'clock at night :-Danes have been defeated, and the city of Schleswig, so far as the Gottorp Schlesdamm, fell into our hands about two o'clock this after.

"The attack was afterwards renewed by the left wing, whereby the city of Schleswig was surrounded, and our troops penetrated as far as the Chaussée at Flensburgh. At half past-seven the battle was over, in consequence of the en-

compassing of the city. The eastle of Gottorp was evacuated by the Danes."

We insert here a piece of intelligence which we find in the European Times received by the former mail.

PASSAGE OF THE Sound.—The following is an extract of a letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Stettin:—The Foreign Ministry at Berlin has notified to our Exchange, that the Prussian Ambassador at Copenhagen has been ordered to demand from the Danish Government a declaration, that Prussian vessels bound to Prussian ports, under every condition, shall clear the sound free and unhindered. In case he cannot obtain such a promise, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Prussian Ambassador, who is ordered then to request the British Government to send cruisers Channel and the Sound, who might inform ves-sels bound to our ports of the intertion of the Danish Government, and summon them to make for some British or Norwegian port, in order to escape the danger with which they might be

The state of the law with regard to captures in time of war, so far as may concern neutral owners of cargoes, is thus laid down by Lord l'almerston, in answer to inquiries addressed

" In the event of a war between Denmark and Prussia, Danish ships of war would have a right to capture, and carry in for adjudication in the merchant vessels of Prussia, notwithstanding that the cargoes which such merchant vessels respectively might be laden with, should be the property of British subjects, and that her Majesty's government would not be justified in interfering to prevent the exercise of such belligerent right by either of the contending states. But British subjects, owners of such cargoes, will be entitled in their character of neutrals to obtain restitution of their proper-ty by means of claims duly made and substantiated in the prize court of the country of the captor. The government of this country can only interfere in casses of denial of justice.? The following is given as the detail of the

there is a fair enquiry for Breadstuffs—Com

25s. to 30s. English Crops looking badly—
low grades Cotton down \(\frac{1}{2}\) of a penny. Good

25s. to 30s. English Crops looking badly—
low grades Cotton down \(\frac{1}{2}\) of a penny. Good numerical strength of the opposing forces:

"The Danes are computed to muster about 21,000, with 96 pieces of artillery. They have, sians have 14 battalions, eight squadrons, and 22 camons in Schleswig; their strength ameunts altogether to 13,000. The troops from Brunswick, Hanover, Oldenburg, Mecleuling, and the Schleswig-Holstein army, with the Free Corps, muster 8000 men. The joint force of the German army in Schleswig, is therefore, 21,000 which in a few days will be raised to

26 000. They have 60 pieces of artillery.
Buazti.—By an artival at Baltimore, intelligence from Rio-Janeiro to the 28th March has been received. There had been a change of ministry and the liberal party was in the ascendant. This change, however, had no connexion with the state of affairs in Europe, as the news of the revolution in France had not reached Rin-Janeiro at the time of the sailing of the vessel. It was made by the will an I sanction of the Emperor. The cause is not

LORD BROUGHAM, too versatile even for the French.—The Ex-Chancellor made written application to the French Provisional Government for admission to citizenship in the new republic. Mr. Cromieux, as Minister of Justice, begged him by letter to consider the consequences which would ensue from his natualization in France :- he must cease to be an Englishman; he will no longer he Lord Brougham, but Citizen Brougham. Lord Brougham. in reply, proposed his interpretation of the mat-ter in the following terms:

"I could never have felt any doubt that, in making myself haturalised as a French citizen, Republic,2

The Frenchman did not agree to that at all. Says he: "France admits of no participation of rights; she does not admit a French citizen to be at the same time a citizen of any other country. To become a Frenchman you must cease to be an Englishman; you cannot be an Englishman in England and a Frenchman in France; our laws are absolutely opposed to such a thing-an absolute choice must be made. It was for that reason that I was careful in

sointing out the consequences of naturalisation. Thus Mr. Crémieux decides that Lord Brougham's application cannot possibly be entertained in the sense in which he offers it.

His Lordship has been unsparingly assailed with ridicule on account of this abortive attempt; and he has found it necessary to state in the House of Lords that the only object he plauded, and if the return of moderate men as had in making it was, to protect the property members of the Constituent Assembly is a cause he possesses at Cannes in France. MAHOGANY FOR SHIPBUILDING .- Many of our

readers are, perhaps, not aware that mahogany

s used, to a considerable extent, in shiphuild

ing. It is imported in large quantities, and in long lengths, chiefly from Honduras; and, as it possesses many valuable properties for that purpose, and is, besides, as cheap as oak, it enters largely into the construction of our men-of-war and merchant ships. The oldest steamer in the navy is the Comet, built of mahogany; and the highest naval authority says of her in 1845. towards the coast of Haly. The squadron is composed of the Friedland, a three decker, has not yet come under remain? The carrying the vice-admiral commanding the has not yet come under remain? Spanish ships was sound, and of very great age, plank and beam; the timbers not mahogany were decayed, which caused the ships to broken up. The fastest vessel, perhaps, in the world is the new and beautiful government steamer Banshee, which has just accomplished the extraordinary average speed of nearly 19 miles an hour. This may, no doubt, be attribut-ed in a great degree to her build, as also, in no small degree, to the material of which she is composed namely, malogany, which is remark-ably buoyant, and at the same time possesses great strength. These qualifications combined are searcely attainably in any other wood; inpreover, it possesses such a varied range of excellence, that logs suitable to peculiar adaptations and weight can be readily supplied; and by adapting the heavy or hard pieces to the main parts of a vessel, namely, the frame and ontside plankings, and the lighter kinds to the upper works and inside planking, &c. the greatest perfection, as far as material goes, may be obtained in naval architecture.

BAVARIA,-The King of Bavaria has written an autograph letter to the Minister of the Interior respecting the working oclasses, expressing his great concern at the present state of commerce; and this desire that immediate steps should be taken by the co-operation of all

improvement of the working classes; that although this does not entirely depend unon the government, he nevertheless requests the government to take immediate steps to provide work for all who shall be inclined to work, by undertaking railways, waterworks, bridges, toads, public buildings, &c., so far as the public

exchequer will admit.

Lieut. General Von der Mark, Minister of war, has been released from his post, at his own request.

The ex-King Ludwig had left Munich for Switzerland, but the exact place of his residence was not known.

HUNGARY.—The question of the compulsory celibacy of the Romish priesthood has been such quarters, and that he had received innumerable letters from the clergy complaining of of their wool .- N. Y. Adv. the prohibition.
BOHEMIA.—The Archduke Francis Joseph,

who is not quite eighteen years of age, the eldest son of the heir presumptive to the throne, less been appointed Statthalter of Bohemia.

The Emperor has addressed the following reply to the demands forwarded to him on behalf of the Bohemians :---

44 1. The Bohemian language shall in future be equally valid with the German in all official branches of the legislature, and in public in-

struction. "2. The Bohemian diet shall immediately be convoked; all the states of the kingdom shall be assembled; the following changes shall be effected in the number of delegates:— The city of Prague is to send 12 delegates of the rector, and every faculty of the miversity by a delegate; every vicarial district is to send two delegates from the other classes of the people. Every burgher may vote who pays taxes to the city and is above 25 years of age. The delegates must be natives, and above the ego of 30 years. No person can either be an elector or a delegate who is in debt, under guardianship, or amenable to the laws for some Postat. Amaxomments: - Harre & Our-

" 3. Responsible central authorities for Buhemia are recorded in the city of Prague. 64. The petition for the incorporation of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, shall be delib-

erated on at the approaching diet. 45. The abolition of privileged and patrimonial tribunals shall be referred to the Minister of the Interior. His Majesty, nevertheless, now the abolition of the robot (forced labour), the tree exercise of the Protestant and Jewish religion, as well as the Roman Catholic, The admission of the Israelites to burgher pivileges shall be taken into consideration at the

Diet. od, Self-dependent religious communities with liberty of choosing their superiors, are also accorded.

" 7. A new law on the press will be fixed by the dirt. " S. Personal immunity against arbitrary

imprisonment is accorded. fainte be filled only by persons who are versed

in both languages.
440. The abelition of the tax on provisions has been already in part conceded, and will be further taken into co is derstion.

"11. A new military law for the levying o recruits has been already pround; ated. 12. Liberty of petition has been already

accorded; the right of association will be reaccount in the fundamental law.

1013. Public seminaries, &c., for instruction, through the medium of the Bohemian language, will be established under the special charge of the Minister of the Interior. The request that

all the military and the civil officers shall take the oath to the constitution, can be established by the fundamental law." ALLEGED GROWING WEALTH OF RUSSIA. We have alluded to the recent discoveries of gold mines in Russia, the result of which has

been, in the course of a dozen years, to raise that Government from being one of the powest to be one of the richest in Europe. Within the last day or two we have met with the Parliamentary paper, dated Dec. 3, 1847, in which a return of those facts is made. The following appears, by the return of our consuls, to be the quantity of gold produced in the empire of Russia, in the ten years ending with 1816 :-£900,673

to believe that considerable quantities have not heen declared. And, also, that new mines way House," between the Falls and Queenshave now been discovered in the Oural;—ton, remarked, respecting the curiosity of the while the fact that an Imperial Ukrase has lately forbidden the sale of public estates, in the passed his house on the way to the place of while the fact that an Imperial Ukrase has lately forbidden the sale of public estates, in the region of the auriferous sands of Siberia, justifies the inference that the Government has made successful surveys in that direction.

The above statement, which is cut from the European Times, may advantageously be accompanied by the remark that this return of the value of the quantity of gold extracted from the Russian mines gives no account of the expense of extracting it. It is very likely that the Russian Government is not able to give an account of that, ro does not much wish to give it. Deduct doubtful whether his legs could be saved, but from the above sums the value of the la- we are happy to state, that, owing to the skill bour - at fair wages, though the Government may obtain it by compulsion-the waste of health and life, still more the inroads made upon the liberty of the subject, his domestic comfort, intellectual and moral advancement, and perhaps Russia would be found to do a very unprofitable business in working her mines. We have not data on the subject; but we affirm that, without such data, the above return

Sweden .- At the sitting of the Swedish Assembly at Stockholm, the 4th of April, a royal edict, dated the 31st March, was read, in which, in consideration of the actual political state of the country, the King proposes the election of a secret committee of the States, to he composed of twelve members. Three of the four states have already proceeded to this election; the only one which has not nominated its

three members is the clergy. Norway .- The following is an extract from a letter, dated Christiann, March, 30:-"The French revolution will have a serious effect on the trade of this country, as of late years dou-ble the quantity of deals sent to England have been shipped to France—and all orders; the ble the quantity of deals sent to England have been shipped to France—and all orders; the loss, therefore, will be most serious. The business of one house here with one Paris house was one million france annually. This is siddently cut off; indeed, it, has had such an effect here; that, although the finances of the country are absolutely on a healthy and even country are absolutely on a healthy and even Permission has been granted by our govern- plied for at his office any day between 10 and 10 miles below the S. W. Point brilliant footing, Government contemplates, at ment for the Dallas and Jefferson, two steam 12, for the erection of a wall on the whole front and was making water.

commerce, the renewal of confidence, and the The instigation of the Storthing, making, or, more properly, seeking, a loan of a couple of million of specie dollars, with a view of warding off a threatened crisis by timely accommodation to the trading community and forest proprietors."

> South America .- Each port of the Argentine territory is closely blockaded; and all atuseless with a steamer constantly prepared for the chase. The French and English Ministers appointed to renew negociations have not arrived, and it is confidently thought their efforts will result a la Hood, Ousley and How-

den. The concessions which they intend asking for will not be granted by Rosas. In Buenos Ayres all commerce is stopped. A retail trade only is doing. The coasters are mooted in the Diet at Presburg by an ecclesiastical member. M. Kossuth replied that he
was rejoiced to find the subject discussed in
produce comes from the interior, and many of the distant flocks this summer will go unshorn

> ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY COM-PANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders in this Company was held at St. Andrews on the 2nd instant, when a statement shewing the state of he affairs and accounts of the Company having been read by the Secretary, and the prospects of the future success of the Company explained by the Chairman, (John Wilson, Esq.)the following gentlemen were unanimously elected, by acclamation, Directors for the ensuing year, [13 names] also—Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Ashburton, and Benjamin Sharp, Esquire, who, with four others, constitute the London Board of Directors.
>
> The Standard states that most satisfactory

The city of Prague is to send 12 delegates of the burgher class, and every other city of the kingdom one. Every city containing 8900 inhabitants is to send two deputies to the Diet; and had made attangements for forwarding on, the university of Prague is to be represented by hundred able bodied labourers by the ship Stare to sail from Ireland on the 17th April for St. Andrews. They are to be employed on that part of Railroad now in course of construction. It was expected that the propositions made by the Board to the Government would be accepted, and assistance at once afforded to prosecute

> BEC RAILROAD.-We learn from the Halifax papers that the Hon. James B. Uniacke has been appointed a Commissioner to carry out the provisions of an Act passed at the last sesden of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, for esta-dishing an uniform rate of Postage; and the Hon, Ground R. Young a Commissioner for collecting Statistics within the Province of Nova-Scotia, and for other purposes contemplated by resolutions which passed the Assembly in reference to the PROJECTED RAILWAY brough this Province, from the Atlantic to

INTER-COLONIAL TRADE -The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains His Excelleney Sir Edmund Head's proclamation, announcing that Nova Scotia having complied with the terms of an Act passed at the last session of our Legislature by admitting all articles the growth, produce or manufactore of New Brunswick (except Spirituous Liquois,) into the ports of that Province, all duties upon similar articles imported from Nova Scotia would cease and determine in this Province on and after this

day, (Saturday, 6th May.)
We trust that no time will be lost in carrying out the intentions of the Legislature with regard to the trade between this Province and Canada, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland .-St. John, N. B. Courur.

LAKE NAVIGATION .- On Monday evening there was a magnificent sight presented in the bend of the river helow this city. About sun-set, an unusual large fleet of sail craft came up the river, and owing to the wind, were not able to turn the "point," and, consequently, were o'lliged to anchor in full view of the city The fleet numbered over sixty vessels, and presented the most grand and imposing forest of masts that we ever beheld. It was with much difficulty that steamboats could pass Fifty of the vessels came among them. Fifty of the vessels came through the Welland Canal in one "gang;" and a gentleman aboard one of them, told us when they came into the Lake, they counted thirty other sail at no great distance, making a swarm of eighty vessels. Some fifty or sixty of this fleet have passed up to Chicago for loading .- Detroit Advertiser.

Execution .- A young coloured man, named 1837. £900,673 Alfred Smith Gaunt, was executed at Magara, 1838. 1,004,120 on Saturday, for the murder of a Mrs. Bell, at 1839 1,003,403 Port Robinson, in January last, under very 1840. 1,115,037 aggravated circumstances. We regretted to perceive, on passing down the Magara River 1842 1,518,808 shortly after the unfortenate mortal had passed 2 633 3861 into aternity, that a crowd of persons, from the 1840. 1,316,653 aggravated circumstances. We regretted to perceive, on passing down the Niagara River 1842. 1,818,808 shortly after the unfortenate mortal had passed 1843. 2,635,386 into elernity, that a crowd of persons, from the 1841. 2,730,647 American side, stood upon the shore, waiting moment, was densely crowded with passengers on the same errand. The keeper of the Halfpunishment; and that, fof the passengers, at least one half were females. It is a dreadful saying, but a true one, that nothing attracts natural curiosity so much as a circus, save an execution .- Hamilton Spectator.

Mr. James Russell has so far recovered from the effects of the late sad accident on the St. Lawrence, as to be enabled to return home. He arrived at his residence, near Ancaster, on Thursday last. It will be recollected that his hands were so hadly frozen, that they had both to be amputated—it was then considered of his physicians, there is now every hope of their being recovered. Mr. R. is yet very weak, but the bracing, healthy air of Ancaster will no doubt soon bring him round.-Hamil-

ton Guzette.

A letter received by a merchant in town states that the propeller England is now loaded at Toronto for Quebec. She is expected to bring down a cargo of about 3000 barrels, and will be the first craft direct from that port to Quebec .- Mercury.

DEATH BY DROWNING .- In the beginning of last week, as Mr. Alex. Scougall was clossing Mud Creek—RiverAuxsable—between Goderich and Port Sarnia,—in a canoe, the boat upset and he was drowned. It is believed that no person was in the boat but himself. Mr. Scougall was well known in Quebec, where he had long resided. He was also known in Toronto, where he had been a few months ago. Lie was a native of Leith in Scotland,—Toronto Globe.

STATE OF BYTOWN.—We cannot overlook the highly favourable change that has recently taken place in the aspect of affairs in Bytown, so far as the neace of the town is concerned Our little city is now in a state of profound

not the first and the strength to the strength of the strength

vessels belonging to the Revenue Department of of the English Burying Ground, in St. the United States, to descend by the St. Law-rence to a port on the Atlantic coast.

Fire.-We regret to say that a serious conflagration occurred in Bonaventure Street, in rear of St. George's Church, on Wednesday morning about one o'clock, which, there is every reason to believe, was the work of an incendiary. The house occupied by Mr. Jones (Tattersalls) is entirely consumed with all the out buildings; the house at the corner of the off street occupied by Miss Easton is completely guited, and the adjoining tenement much damaged, as well as the end of St. George's Church. Ten horses, lately em-ployed in drawing the carriages of the newly started omnibus company, perished in the flames-presenting to the sight an undistinguishable heap of charred flesh. We under-stand that Mr. Jones lost all his furniture, &c., and merely escaped with the clothes he wore. A great deal of Miss Easton's furniture is also destroyed-so rapid, indeed, was the progress of the flames, that scarcely any property could be secured. It is said that the flames burst out in several places simultaneously, completely enveloping the stable in which were the horses and omnibuses of the new company .- What gives every colour to the belief that the fire was the act of incendiaries -- prompted by a feeling of jealousy and revenge against the new omnibus company, i the fact that the omnibuses after being dragged into the street were scratched, cut, and otherwise injured by some villain or villains in the crowd. The omnibus proprietors were not

insured.—Transcript.

The Banque du Peuple narrowly escaped being burnt down on Thursday night. It appears that one of the servants, who had been ironing kitchen, and it is supposed that some sparks must have fallen amongst them, and so communicated to the wood work of the room. Fortunately the fire was quickly discovered, and put out with no other damage than the destruction of the interior of one room. The five engines were quickly on the spot, but Mr. Le Moine, with great prudence, prevented the firemen from coming into the bank, whereby he saved his property from being smushed to pieces in insane attempts to remove it .- Montreal Courier.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.-We observe by a advertisement in another column, that the Dry Goods' Merchants, following the example already set by the Hardware Merchants, are about to hold a meeting for the purpose of determining some general term of credit in their trade. We think these movements are in the right direction, and heartily hope, that the members of both trades will be sufficiently alive to their own interests-to adhere strictly to the agreement at which they may mutually arrive. We know nothing more destructive to the true interests of the fair trader, whether wholesale or retail, than that length of credit, which encourages the constant accession of adventurers, who are no sooner fairly embarked in trade than they are in the Bankrupt Court. We hope the Printers will follow the landable example now set them .- Montreal Herald.

IMMIGRATION .- From an official notice, dated 9th instant, it appears that His Exem-LESCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council has been pleased to reduce from one shilling to seven pence half-peany per day the amount payable by Masters of Vessels who are desirous of proceeding without delay from Quarantine, for each Psssenger left by them at Grosse-Isle under the Ninth Clause of the Quarantine Proclamation, beating date the third of April ultime.

It is stated that the Provincial Emigration

Bill has been disallowed at home. We do not believe it : as if so, instructions would have been issued to prohibit the collection of the taxes authorised by the law in question. No such

order has been given.
It is here a propos to state that the proprietors of the steamers on Lake Ontario demand the payment of one dollar over and above their fare for all emigrant passengers, being a tax im-posed by the United States government—the extension of the tax last year was confined to

the sen-bound.—Tuesday's Mercury.
Emigration.—Number of passengers for Quebec, up to the 17th of April, from lists received by H. M. Chief Agent for Emigration,

Gnosse Isi.E.-By the Steamer from Grosse Isle yesterday, we received information that there are only five cases of sickness in the Hospital, and those very slight. There had been another death on board the

lessy, and the passengers were to be landed. The ship Jane Black, Gorman, 9th April from Limerick, with 326 passengers, arrived at the Quarantine Station on Sunday. It is stated that they are tenants of Col. Windham and Mc. Spaight, and are reported as being in a miser-

nble condition.—Morning Chroni le.

MR. PAPINEAU IN QUEBEC.—A public meetng was held, on the St. Paul's market in this city, last Thursday, at which a series of reso-lutions was passed, complaining of the actual system of representation in this Province, protesting against the Union of the Canadas, demanding reform, expressing pleasure at the return of Mr. Louis Joseph Papineau to public

life, and congratulating that gentleman in a long and adulatory resolution.

Mr. Papineau had come down from Montreal on purpose to attend this meeting—he nade a long speech expository of his ingratitude towards the British Government of whose leniency he is so striking an example—setting forth his unmitigated hatred of those institutions which allow men like himself to revile and thwart the system under which they are protected in the midst of their mischievous career:—and showing nothing that could be advantageously substituted for the institutions

which he wants to pull down.
It is calculated that about a thousand people listened to Mr. Papineau, a large number of whom could not lose the day's wages, which hey sacrificed, without great inconvenience to hemselves and their families.

A public meeting was held, in St. John's Suburb, on the 9th instant, for the purpose of considering the propriety of abolishing the Corporation. Mr. J. B. Villeneuve took the chair; Mr. Tourangenu acted as Secretary; Messis. Rhéaume, Larose, Glackemeyer, and Hill addressed the meeting. The meeting bawled " a bas la Corporation," and a Committee of 21 was appointed to consider and repor ipon the changes which ought to be made, &c.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin took his sent on the Bench for the first time on Tuesday City Council,-The carters of this city have

petitioned against the by-law lately passed which affects their trade, praying for a re-consideration and amendment of the same. The Council have accepted the proposition

John Street, and for the re-building of a certain number of tombs and vaults, which exist in number of tombs and vaults, which exist in the portion of ground required by the Corporation, for the widening of the said St. John class daughter of W. Stevenson, Esq., of this

Street. ELECTION OF A M. P. P. FOR QUEBEC .- It is said that the election for the city of Quebec will take place towards the end of the month. The writ has been transmitted to A. Campbell, Esq., Returning Officer,—who is, at this moment, absent from Quebec.—Mercury.

Marke Sugar.—A great quantity of sugar

has been made this year in the district of Que-bec. It is said that in the parishes of Saint Joseph and Saint François, county of Dorches ter, many farmers have not made less than 3000 to 5000 pounds each, and that in these two parishes alone 300,000 pounds, at least, thave been made .- Gazette.

The Transport Bombay, from Barbadoes, arrived on Monday evening, having on board the 19th Regiment, the headquarters of which were sent forward to Montreal on Tuesday; the left wing, who were marched up to the Jesuits Barracks that afternoon, are staying there for the present. ENGLISH MAIL .- It will be perceived that

the Mail for England is to be closed to day at the Quebec Post Office; and, from the arrangement at Head quarters, we conclude that the next will be closed on Wednesday of next

Major General Sir C. Gone arrived in town, from Montreal, on Thursday last, for the pur-pose of inspecting the troops in garrison. The unfavourable state of the weather caused the unfavourable state of the weather caused the inspection of the 93rd Highlanders to take place on the parade ground of the Jesuits' Barracks that morning; the Battalion of the Rifle Briclothes, placed them in a room adjoining the gade was inspected on the Plains of Abraham on Friday morning.

> The Transport ship Maria Suames arrived at Halfax on the 6th inst., with the right wing of the 38th Regiment, from Montego Bay. Major General John Macdonald has taken the command of the district south of Dublin. instead of proceeding to Jamaica to which he had received an appointment as Lieut. Gover-

> The 79th Highlanders, at Gibraltar, were to have embarked in the Bellerophon for Canada; but the Montrose steamer brought out orders for the detention of that regiment at Gibraltar, and the Bellerophon was ordered to join the rendezvous of the fleet at Cork.

Surprise News .- Arrived among others: Bark John Bull, London, G. B. Symes & Co.,

general cargo, 33 passengers.
- Mersey, Liverpool, Symes & Co. general cargo.
- Montezuma, Liverpool, Gillespie & Co.

general cargo, 4 passengers. Ship George, Leith, Sharrles & Co., general

- Ottawa, Bridgewater, C. E. Levey & Co. ballast, 119 passengers.
- Fame, Limerick, Provan & Anderson, ballast, 182 passengers.

Bark Mary Sharp, Gibraltar order, salt and fruit. Lliza, Troon, W. J. C. Benson, coals, 13 passengers.

- Lady Elgin, London, C. E. Levey & Co. general cargo. - Elizabeth, Halifax, Gilmour & Co., ballast, 5 passengers.
- Mary Jane, Sunderland, Wm. Dawson

general cargo. Schr. Velocity, Halifax, Ryan, Chapman & Co. molasses, &c. - Primrose, Halifax, H. J. Noad & Co.

molasses, &c.

- Catherine, Halifax, McKay & Cassels,
molasses, &c.

- Actress, Halifax, A. Gordon, general

cargo. Conservative, Halifax, D. Fraser, sugar molasses, &c.

motasses, &c.
Ship Fatima, Liverpool, Gillespie, gen. cargo.
Bark Charles Jones, Liverpool, Gillespie & Co.
general cargo, 3 passengers.
Brig Ocean, Sunderland, general cargo.
Bark[Lord Aletcalfe, Aberdeen, order, ballast,

20 pass. Ship Stadacona, Liverpool, Gibb & Ross, salt. - Ocean Queen, Bristol, general cargo, 45 passengers.

Bark Berbice, Aberdeen, Le Mesurier & Co., ballast, 40 passengers. Mandane, Liverpool, Buchanan, gen. cargo.
Ship (transport) Bombay, Barbadoes, 23 cabin passengers, and the 19th Regiment.
Brig Fourteen, Newcastle, J. Joseph, gen. car-

go. Ship St. Lawrence, Aberdeen, order, ballast, 114 pass. Bark Envoy, Londonderry, Le Mesurier & Co,

do. 215 pas.

Brig Six, order, 272 passengers.

Prince George, Leith, Dean & Co., gen. cargo. Schr. St. Lawrence, Halifax, Mc Kay & Cas-

sels, sugar, &c. - St. Roch, Halifax, J Leaycraft, sugar, &c. - Victoria, Halifax, J. W. Leaycraft, sugar

PASSENGERS: By Elizabeth, from Halifax Captain Fitzgerald, R. A., and family.

Advices have been received by a Commercial House in this city, stating that the bark Alexina, Gourley, from Porto Rico, for Quebec, with 700 hogsheads of sugar, was driven ashore by the ice in the latter end of April in the Gut

of Canso, and totally lost.
The steamer Canada on her way down from Montreal on Thursday night, received considerable damage on starboard bows, having been n contact with a vessel in tow of the Steamer

Point Levy, when off Nicolet. Captain Creigh, of the brig Theodosia, arrived on Monday, reports that his vessel was ashore on Goose Island last Sunday night, and is making a great deal of water.

The bark Lady Seaton, Spencer, hence the 22nd of last November, for London, was on the 4th of Dec. wrecked on the Magdalen Islands. The captain and mate, it is said, were washed overboard and lost. The remainder of the crew saved. The first vessel for Great Britain this season

the brig Isabella, Craig, for Sunderland, sailed Monday evening. Previous to her departure the following document was left at the Shipping Master's Office :- Quebec, 15th May, 1818.

The undersigned hereby certify that the crew of the brig Isabella bound to Sunderland, have Shipping Master's Office, established by law, constant attention to his business, to meet with to our entire satisfaction. a continuance of their patronage. WILLIAM DAWSON, OWNER. Signed,

PETER CRAIG, Master. The Council have accepted the proposition of the Quebec Gas Company, to build a wharf near the Gas House, the Company paying the expense of building the same, and the Corporation paying them the interest upon the amount of outlay.

We perceive that the Road Surveyor advertises for Tenders from builders, to be sent in until next Wednesday—particulars to be applied for at his office any day between 10 and 2, for the erection of a wall on the whole front and was making water.

Peter Craio, Master.

Of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, &c., taving just received per "Douglas," from London, a general assortment of those articles; all of the very best quality and latest master of the Triune, of Sunderland, boarded him and stated that his vessel had been ashore plied for at his office any day between 10 and 2, for the erection of a wall on the whole front and was making water.

MARRIED. On Thursday, the 11th inst., at the Cathe

At Port Hope, on the 8th instant, Robert ARMOUR, Esq., Barrister at Law, of Port Hope, son of the Rev. S. Atmour, Rector of Cavan, to Marianne Burton, daughter of the Rev. E. J. Burron, Prebendary of Dysait, Ireland

In Montreal, on the 13th instant, MARTHA wife of Thomas Moison, Esq., aged 52 years. At Niagara, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Walten

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express I to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec ost-Office, THIS DAY, the 18th MAY, UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN

NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M. Post-Office, Quebec, 11th May, 1848.

AUCTION. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

IORSE, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SAD-DLES, &c. &c. &c. Will be sold, on FRIDAY next, 19th instant, at the residence of J. R. ECKART, Esq.,

Mount Pleasant: QUANTITY of Household Furniture-QUANTITY of Household Furniture— consisting of Mahogany Catd, Loo and Jining Tables, Sideboard, Clock, Sofa, Stools,

Chilfonier, Book Case, Chairs, Wardrobes, Fenders and Fire Irons, Bedsteads, Chests of Drawers, Wash-stands, Cooking and other Stoves, Kitchen Utensits, &c.

A new 61 Octave, Brilliant Toned PIANO, Lemuel Gilbert, Boston, Maker—with music tand and stool to match.

An excellent light Photon; do. Cart, patent axles; Family Sleigh, complete with Skins, Harness, Saddles, Bridles and Stable Furnilure.

-ALSO-A lot of Garden Tools, Wheelbarrow, &c. Flower Pots and Stands.
Sale at ONE o'clock precisely,

B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 18th May, 1848.

ENGLISH CHEESE, ENGLISH ON ELC-,
DER OCEAN QUEEN.
OHEDDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S
ARMS, TRUCKLES and PINES.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street. OUEEN'S

Quebec Bank.

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

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

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public; that he has removed to those large and spactous premises No. 2, ST. JOHN STREET, opposite to the Grocery Store of Mr. George Hall, and being about to make extensive alterations in and being about to loake extensive atterations in the front building, the business will be carried on in the workshops in rear, where all orders will be carefully and punctually attended to.

THOS, ANDREWS,

Tin and Copper Smith. Quebec, 11th May, 1848. 1 m.

ICE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to supply Families and Inn-keepers with ICE delivered at their residences. For particulars apply to J. MUSSON. Quebec, 10th May, 1818.

For Sale, LONDON MADE, SQUARE PIANO, Apply at Dr. Macdiannin's residence, first House, St. John's suburbs.

Quebec, 3rd May, 1818. NOTICE.
THE Subscriber, having leased one-half of that large and extensive LUMBERING ESTABLISHMENT, known as HIBERNIA COVE, is prepared to make advances on Timber, Deals and Staves placed therein for sale.

FRANCIS BOWEN, BROKER. St. Peter Street

Quebec, 4th May, 1848. FRENCII GOVERNESS is required

A FRENCH GOVERNOUS IS TO THE FORM OF THE F qualifications. Letters of application, stating terms, &c. addressed to Mrs. Pove, Princess STREET, KINGSTON, will be attended to. 20th April, 1848.

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

WANTED,

TIWO PROTESTANT LADS, about 15

years of age, for a RETAIL STORE.

Must speak French and English, and write a
good hand. Apply at the Office of this paper. Quebec, 11th April, 1818.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S Sonurns. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. Hyersel.,

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Mi litary and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commencbeen engaged and shipped by, and through, the ed business, and he confidently hopes by 'a

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

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM,

To be Let or sold, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS,

Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. THE HOUSE comprises every convenience Nursery Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Outbuildings.
The FARM consists of a good Frame Cot-

tage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land-100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation-I miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 21 from Bishop's College.

Terms casy—price moderate.

The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay. Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esq., Sherbrooke.

WANTS A SITUATION, S STORE KEEPER or CLERK in a A warehouse or dry goods store, a person who can produce satisfactory testimonials. Inquire at the Publisher's.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1847.

THE CANADA

CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT.

BURTON & SADLEIR, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS :

G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON. TIHIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assumance upon Lives and transact any usiness dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuilies or Reversions of all kinds, as also

Survivorships and Endowments.
In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can e obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assur-ances, Survivorships or Endowments for a 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 isks, as well as the prompt settlement of

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

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

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Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.
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The above rates, For Life without Particibe found to be LOWER than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the 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-

Cobourg.....James Cameron..... Colborne......Robert M. Boucher ... Dr. James Hamilton George Scott,..... Dr. Alex. Anderson. Frederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell ... Paris David Buchan Port Sarnia Malcolm Cameron ... Quebec ... Welch and Davies.
St. Catharines ... Lachlan Bell
Toronto ... & Edmund Bradburne ... Toronto..... Dr. Geo. Herrick . . . Woodstock...... William Lapenotiere Dr. Samuel J. Strat-

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

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

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

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

AT THE BOOK-STORE OF G STANLEY, No. 4, St. Ann Street, Quebec, R. & A. Millen, St. François Xavier Street

Montreal. Intended, principally, as a supplement to the Psalms in common use in the Church of England, as contained in the Prayer-Book.

Selected and Arranged by THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, M. A. (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.) Price in cloth is, 64; plain; leather is, 9d best 2s. A liberal reduction will be made; if a quantity be ordered.

Pouth's Corner.

A BIRD'S REPROOF TO A BOY. When quite young, in my boyish days, I had watched some sparrows carrying materials to build their nests, (in the usual season,) under the caves of a cottage adjoining our own; and although strict orders had been issued that although strict orders had been assued that none of us should climb up to the reofs of the houses, yet the birds' eggs formed a temptation too powerful to be resisted, and self-gratifica-tion was considered rather then obedience. A favourable opportunity presenting itself, the roof of the house was ascended, and not only was the nest pillaged, but seized and carried away. It was soon stripped of its unnecessary appendages, that it might appear as neat as possible. Among the externals thus removed was a piece of paper, which had been a page of one of Dr. Watts' Hymn-hooks, and which thrown away, had been taken by the poor bird for the purpose of strengthening the nest or increas ing the warmth. A word or two caught my eye and I unfolded the paper. Need I say that, boy as I was, I read these verses with, to say the least, curious feelings?

"Why should I deprive my neighbour Of his goods against his will? Hands were made for honest labour, Not to plunder nor to steal.

"Guide my heart, O God of heaven, Lest I covet what's not mine; Lest I take what is not given, Guide my hands and heart from sin."

Had the bird been able to read and reason it could not have selected a text more appropriate for reproof and instruction than this.— What was contrived and done "in secret," was thus condemned from the house-top. At all events, it can do your readers no barm to remind them that when they do wrong, God means of a bird. I have not forgotten the les-son presented to me by the leaf of paper which been fixed to the nest of a poor sparrow .--Youth's Magazine.

" KNOCK."

er bag, well filled with sundry newspapers, he speaks to the tardy, thoughtless servant lise. girl who has kept him waiting so long. A Yes, it is pretty evident that the postman cannot afford to waste his time, like some idle boys and girls whom I have seen creeping along at a late hour to their Sunday school. They would do well to imitate his activity and perseverance; and perhaps if we were all to take a lesson from the industrious letter carrier, it may do us some

There, now, the postman has turned round the corner of the street; and, I dare say, he will soon get to the end of his journey. But, only look! what a beautiful carriage, drawn by four prancing horses, has just stopped before that house over the way; and now the gay footman has jumped down from his seat behind, and given a most tremendous knock at the richly painted door.

Perhaps you are thinking, how nice it would be if you had such a fine carriage to ride in whenever you chose; or wishing that you had as much money as the grand lady and gentleman who are leaning back in its comfortable seat. Ah, I shall be very sorry, if the knock of the smart footman has awakened such feelings as these in your heart; sorry, because children who are in the habit of wishing for such things, are always idle, discontented, and unthankful; and I do not want you to be so. An envious and repining disposition will never buy you a fine carriage to ride in; and, indeed, if it would, I am sure it could not make you happy. Oh, no, my young friends, rather be grateful to God for the many, many mercies which He has given you, and always rest satisfied

with what He knows to be best for you. If you have resolved to follow the example industrious in all your employments; if, instead of envying the gay lady and gentleman in their fine carriage, you have been led to seek after true riches; I shall not be inclined to regret having chosen such a title as " Knock."

But I want this little word "knock," to remind you of something far better than all we have been talking about. I want you to think of that kind Saviour, who not only declares, that " those who seek him early shall find him;" but who has long been knocking at the door of your heart, and asking you to open it to Him. Is it not wonderful, that the high and lofty One who inhabiteth eternity, should condescend to dwell in our hearts? and is it not wonderful, that JESUS CHRIST, who is King of kings, and Lord of lords, should stoop so low as to knock, himself, at our hearts. and ask for admittance there? "Behold, I refuse, then, to open them to our glorious Lord and Master? or, shall we not rather listen to that kind invitation, "My son, give me thine heart;" and thus " remember our Creator in the days of our youth ?"

Fear the sin of your own heart, lest it bar the door for ever against all that is holy and good. Do you wish for strength to overcome every evil. and that CHRIST alone may reign triumphant in your heart? "Ask. and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you."—Child's Companion.

THE TRANSCRESSOR'S HARD WAY. (From an American Paper, about five years back,)

TOURS CRIMINAL COURT. STATE VI. AUGUSTUS V. JONES. INDICTMENT FOR PASSING COUNTERFLIT MONEY.

The defendant in this case was probably tyenty-eight years of age, but more the ap-pearance of thirty five. He had evidenty more been fine-looking; in stature he was something over six feet, and his stronglymarked features and prominent forchead gave ovidence of more than ordinary intellect But you could clearly discover that he had become a proy to the monster Intemperance: the mark of the beast was stamped

passed to one Patrick O'neal a counterfeit bill, to their suffering wives and children. surporting to be issued by the 2d Municipal- But, to pass on. For nearly three years ty of the City of New Orleans for the sum have been a drunken, wandering outcast. Six of three dollars; and upon being asked the months ago I received a letter from my dear dently endeavouring to calm his feelings, he proceeded as follows:---

May it please the Court - In the remarks I shall make, I will not attempt to extenuate my crime or ask at your hands any sympathy in passing sentence upon me. I know that I have violated the laws of my country, and justly deserve punishment; nor would I recall the past, or dwell upon the bitter pre- ent off, I remained at Louisville several weeks; sent, for my own sake. A wish to do good to others is my only motive.

I shall, with the includence of the court, give a brief narrative of my life, with a hope that those young men around me may take warning by it, and avoid the rock upon which I have split. I was born of respectable parents, in the State of New Jersey, and, during fond parents could bestow on an only son.sees them, and can send them reproof even by It was early discovered that I had a fondness, the literation the country-was now turned for books; and my father, although in limited off as unfit for a deck hand on a steamhoat circumstances, determined to give me a liberal education. I was sent to a high school in the neighbourhood, and such was my progress that at twelve years of age, my preceptor de-Oh, there goes the postman, with his leath- clared me qualified for college, and I accordingly entered one of the oldest universities of knocking so loudly at the doors around, the country. Here I also distinguished mythat you cannot doubt for a single moment | self so that, at sixteen, Igraduated with the sethat he is a person of some consequence. | cond honours of the institution, and returned Notice the quick step with which he home flushed with the brilliant prospect of walks along, the hasty and authoritative success that lay before me. I soon after commanner in which he announces his errand, menced the study of law, and when only in and the sharp urgent tone of his voice, as my twentieth year I obtained license to prac-

Acting upon the advice of friends, I determined to try my fortunes in the west. I accordingly arranged my affairs for departure early in the fall of 1833. I will not detain yeu with an account of my separation from those I held most dear-suffice it to say, that I received the blessings of my parents, and in return, promised faithfully and honestly to avoid all bad company, as well as their vices. Had I kept my promise, I should have been saved this shame, and been free from the load of guilt that hangs around me continually, like the fiendish vulture, threatening to drag me to justice, for crimes as yet unrevealed. But, to return, I left my early home, where all had been sunshine and where my pathway had been strewed with flowers. to try my fortune among strangers, and to try my strength in buffeting the storm and tempest of the world. With a light heart I looked forward to the future: and taking the usual route I soon reached Wheeling, where I took passage on a boat for Louisville. On the boat a game of cards was proposed for amusement, and although I had promised faithfully to avoid such things, still I argued to myself, there was no harm in playing a lowed by law. game for amusement.

Accordingly, I joined the party, and we kept up the amusement most of the way down. After we left Cincinnati, it was proposed to bet a bit a game, merely, as it was said, to make it interesting. My first impression was to leave the table, but I was told that it was only a "bit"-that I could not lose more than one or two dollars. This argument prevailed, for I lacked moral courage to do what was right. I feared my companions would say that I was stingy of a little money. Influenced by these feelings, I played, and as the fates would have t. I won. Refore we reached Louisville. we had twice doubled the stake, and I found my luck enabled me to pay my passage out of my winnings. It was the first time that I had ever bet money, and my success ruined me. Again I played, and was again play for amusement, until I had acquired a thirst for gaming, I settled in a thriving village in Tennessee, and commenced the practice of my profession under flattering auspices, and my appearance in a criminal court was highly complimented, and I soon became known throughout the circuit. Things went on thus for more than a year, and I believed myself fairly on the road to fame and fortune. I occasionally played cards; but I consoled myself with the idea that I only played with gentlemen for amusement.

One night I accompanied some young men a gaining shop, and, for the first time in my life, I saw a Faro Bank. My companions commenced betting, and I was induced to join them, although I did not understand the game. Again I played with success; and when we left the house was more than two hundred dollars winner. None of my companions had been fortunate, and it was insisted that I was the lucky man and that I must treat. We accordingly repaired to my room, where I ordered wine, and before we broke up we were all deeply intoxicated. With me it was the first time, and the next day I resolved never to play cards again. I adhered to the determination for nearly three months, when I again vielded to the entreaties of my dissipated

I now played with varied success, and in all cases found an excuse for resorting to the wine hottle. If I lost. I drank to drown sorrow if I won I treated my good fortune. Thus I drinking and gambling became my chief employments.

abandoned me, until my only associates were drunkards and gamblers, when almost reduced a letter informing me of the death of my father -that futher, who watched over my early years-who loved me so tenderly. And did. lact as an affectionate child? No. Vice had destroyed the human feelings of my heart, ted tranquillity of mind. "He then knelt

mon the indictments preferred against them. and in a few days I was again pennyless.-All the others had pleaded not guilty, (as is I will not dwell upon the every day scenes of usual) and a day was set for their trial. The my life, which were such as may at all times defendant was told to stand up, and the clerk be witnessed at any of the two hundred dram read to him the indictment, which charged shops of your city, where wretched men him with having, on the 10th day of August, squander the little pittance that justly belongs

question, guilty or not guilty? he replied, mother, enclosing \$100, and informing me "guilty, guilty!"—Then turning to the court, that she was fast sinking with disease, and he remarked that, as this was the last time entreating me with all a mother's feeling, to he ever expected to appear in court, he come home and see her before she died. For would be glad if he could be allowed to make a time I felt the appeal, and resolved to coma few remarks. The judge told him to pro- ply with her request; and accordingly took reed.—After a pause; in which he was evi- passage on a steamboat for that purpose. For two days I refrained from liquor; but my thirst became insupportable, -at length my appetite overpowered my better feelings, and I approached the bar and demanded the liquid fire. I was intoxicated when I madly sought the gaming table; and before the boat reach ed Louisville, I was stripped of every cent. Thus all hopes of seeing my dying mother in which time I learned that my mother had died, and that her last breath was spent in prayer for her wretched child.

From Louisville I shipped on board the steamer Brazil, as a deck hand, and came to this place where I was discharged for drunkenness. Let every young man reflect upon this picture. I, who had moved in the first my childhood, received every attention that circles of society-had been the guest of distinguished public men, and a favourite among vet intemperance had done this much.

I loitered about this city for several weeks and was sometimes engaged in posting up books of some dram shops, for which I was paid in the liquid fire, kept for the accomodation of customers. One evening I fell in company with a man who lately had been lodged in jail for passing counterfeit money. We played cards and I won from him the three dollar bill in question. The next day I learned it was a counterfeit, and did not offer to pass it for some days. I had no other money -I could meet no one who would ask me to drink. My appetite was like a raging fire within me. I could not endure it. I sought dram shop—offered the bill—it wasaccepted; and when found, a few hours after, by the officers of justice, I was beastly drunk.

The evidence of guilt was conclusive; and before my brain was clear of the intoxicating fumes I was lodged in iail to await my trial. I am now done. I have not detained the Court with any hope or wish that elemency would be extended to my case: But as a warning to other young men-that those who hear me may, when asked to play a social game of eards, or drink a social glass, to think of my fate and refrain. They may feel themselves secure—they may believe they can stop when they please: but let them remember that I argued thus until I was lost. Illere the defendant sunk down and appeard to be very much affected; and for a few moments silence reigned throughout the Court House.] At length the Judge, who is as much dis-

tinguished for the qualities of his heart as he is for learning as a Judge, proceeded in a brief but appropriate manner to pass sentence upon the defendant, putting his punishment in the Penitentiary down to the shortest time al-

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHING. Bread found after many days. "When I was in the West Indies, I heard of a poor soldier who had been condemned to die, and I wished to see him in his condemned cell. On applying to the gaoler, he allowed me to do so, on condition that I should be enclosed in the dungeon during the interval of meals, for some hours. That, in a West India dungeon, was not a very agreeable thing. However, as I had a sincere desire to talk with this man, I submitted to the condion and was shut up with him. I found him an interesting young man; and to my surprise, his countenance indicated pleasure rather than grief, when I presented myself before him. I began to inquire relative to the state of his mind; and, to successful; and, in short, I continued to my astonishment, he told me, that he had ohtained salvation through the Lord Jesus Christ. He went on to detail, in a most interesting manner, how he had found his way to the Redeemer. Knowing that no pious person had previously visited him, I vished to be informed how he had obtained his light; when he gave me the following narrative:-"Oh! Sir,' he said, "I was a scholar in a Sabbath-school at Nottingham. I was a very bad boy. I was expelled from the school twice, in consequence of my conduct. I cherished evil principles in my heart, because I was an exceedingly dissipated young man. In a fit of intoxication, I enlisted as a soldier, and, in a few days, left my native town. Soon afterwards, I was sent out to this country; and I fear my conduct has broken the heart of my widowed mother. After I had been in this country some time, I did not like the army, and deserted. I was apprehended and flogged. I deserted again, I was betrayed by a companion, apprehended, and am now sentenced to die When I came to this loathsome place, I was as dark and as ignorant of God as it was possible for any sinner to be. I meditated vengeance against the person who had informed of me, and against my Judges; and I thought that I would be amply revenged, if I could but escape from my place of imprisonment; but, when left done to my own reflections, I thought of the Sabbath-school at Nottingham, and all at once the instructions which I reprogressed upon my downward course, until ceived there, flashed upon my mind. I wept,-I prayed,-my heart was broken; and I found my way to that Saviour who All my friends who were worth preserving had so often been named in the school to which I refer; and, blessed be God," said he, "he has manifested his love to my to want, (for I had left off business). I received heart, and saved me from the fear of death." The time came when he was led forth to be shot. When we arrived at the

appeared deeply affected, and evidently -present !-fire !"-and in a moment, that interesting soldier lay a bleeding and a lifeless corpse. Now here was bread found after many days. That Sundayschool teacher at Nottingham had no idea that he had done any good to this young man; when he left the school, he had no hope concerning him; and yet the seed, which had been scattered in Nottingham, produced glorious fruit in a West India The conversion of a child seems this world; yet he who succeeds in converting a child, performs a greater work than he who saves a city from the plague, and a country from an invading foe. Yes, he gives a moral impulse to society, which may be felt, in a few years, at the very antipodes, and, at last, appear among 10,000 happy spirits before the throne of God. It is true, that, on the conversion of a little child in one of your Sunday-schools, there is no flourishing of trumpets, no ringing of bells, no firing of cannon, no illumination of the city; nor is any medal struck to commemorate the glorious event. Yet, it excites deeper interest among the angelic battle-field, and throw a nation into an these exploits without ever stopping to strike the lyre, they swell the heavenly the object. leads this little child to the feet of Jesus, -Rev. R. Young.

THE BILLE IN ATHENS. From a letter addressed by the Rev. John H.
Hill, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in
the Un. States, to the Rev. H. D. Leeves,
Agent of the British & Foreign Bible Socie-

ty, 1811. The important aid rendered to the Mission under my care, on the part of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has, from in our conversations with you, and we have never failed to express our obligations on this score in our reports to our Committee, But I am more particularly induced to write to you on this subject now, inasmuch as we have perhaps never before so fully realized the benefits arising from the circulation of the Holy Scriptures as during the year past. I am free to confess, that if we have been enabled to maintain the reputation of our schools as nurseries of piety and good mo- They answered they would. "Then give rals, it is, under God, mainly to be attributed to the liberal aid furnished by your Society for without the Scriptures our attempts a education would have been meagre indeed, and our endeavours to diffuse spiritual light among this people altogether vain. No sys. tem of education, however plausible in theory, or approved of by philosophy, can, without the aid of the Scriptures, reach to the reformation of the heart, and this should be the great aim of all engaged in the promotion of the spiritual interests of Christ's kingdom.

We have been highly favoured in having been the instruments of bringing many thousands within the influence of the word of God, by instructing them how to read its pages. So far as we ourselves are concerned personally, we might be content in having achieved this much, believing it to be the means, in the present state of things best calculated to promote the future spirituality of this people: sowing in faith, assured that the promised harvest will come. But it hath pleased Him who hath said, My word shall not return unto me void, to grant us, in addition, many interesting and enjoyed not a moment's peace, nor rest proofs that "God is not slack concerning till the Great Physician, passing by, gently his promises." We know many who are even now walking in the light of God's word. They are as suns in the centre of the building was speedily creeted and finished, their respective circles, and their influence attracts others to come to seek at its source | Church of which Jesus Christ is the CHIEF

the light which they are disseminating.

One of the persons alluded to, who had derived all her knowledge of the Bible in our schools, was lately called upon to visit the sick-bed of a relative, whom she had no reason to believe acquainted with religious some remarks of his visitor, the sick person drew from under his pillow a copy of Jon, gion.] (of the British and Foreign Bible Society' edition,) and said, "After the remarks you have made, I cannot but think you will be pleased with this book. I do not know how should have supported my afflictions, had it not been for what I have learned from The visitor was not a little surprised at these remarks; and on seeing this book in his hand, she replied, "that the contents of that book were well known to her, and sent for her Bible, and lent it to the sick to me for one, that she might give it to him

and receive again her own copy. Another instance of the way in which the light radiates from those who have been instructed in our schools, you will see in the following:-A young female of our flock had been presented with a Bible (the Old Testament), and it was read in the family by her for general improvement. An old friend came from a distance, on a visit, and, for the first time in his life, heard in his own tongue the words of God's book. He became much interested, and expressed a great desire to have a copy; but as we happencil to be absent when our young friend could not conveniently call upon me, and the old man could not remain longer in town, she would not let him go without the complace of his execution, his conversation, and the whole of his proceedings, indica-

and unnatural look. He was placed in the a part of my father's hard earnings, I drowned , and expressed himself in terms of confi- have, within a few months past, applied to box with others who were to be arraigned my grief that night in a Bacchanalian revel dence and hope. The Commanding officer me for copies of the Scriptures, induced to examine them for themselves, by one from felt much rejuctance in performing his among themselves, who, having been in-painful duty. At length, however, in a structed in the schools, and afterwards tremulous voice, he said, "Make ready! taught of God, has found in them, as we are well persuaded, "a well of water springing up unto eternal life."

These, my dear sir, are only some of maly instances which are daily coming to our knowledge: and they are sufficient, not only to encourage us to perseverance in our efforts to place the Sacred Volume within the reach of all with whom we have to do but they also urge upon you and your Society to continue their munificent bequests, and not to cease your work and labour of to be but a little matter in the estimation of love. Missionary efforts may fail; human instrumentalities may be withdrawn; but the Word or God must have free course.

CORNER STONE.

In one of the new settlements on our

frontier, so often destitute, not only of the stated means of grace, but of a place of public worship, a few pious individuals, with their families, were accustomed to assemble on the Sabbath, in the most commodious room, which could be obtained in a private house, and there read the word of God, and unite in singing his praises, and in prayer. As these meetings continued, their numbers so increased that they hosts, than all the exploits that mark the had no room which could contain them. They now felt the need of a place for pubecstasy of joy; for, while they pass by lie worship; but, like most new settlers, they were too poor to do much to accomplish In their extremity, they went chorus, and, throughout the shining ranks, to God for direction and assistance; and, they rejoice over that one little child that as a certain result of humble importunate has been brought to a saving knowledge prayer, they resolved to make a strong of the truth. There is joy in the pre- effort themselves. A subscription was sence of the angels of God; but it is not opened, and although each subscribed to said, that that joy is felt when a Wellington the full extent of his ability, alas! the conquers on the plain of Waterloo, but whole did not equal one fourth of the when the teacher in yonder corner amount required. One alternative only remained, and that appeared hopeless. In and to the enjoyment of a Saviour's love." the centre of the township was a man of -Rev. R. Young. the object might be accomplished—and not without it. But he was a man of the world. They again went to God in prayer, and arose from their knees to appoint a committee to call on the gentleman, and request his assistance, while the remainder still continued to beseech God to aid them with his presence and blessing. The committee immediately attended to the duties of their appointment. The gentime to time, been verbally acknowledged tleman received them courteously, and inquired their business. They answered, "We want to build a place of public wor-ship." "Then why do you not build one?" "We are not able." "Have you made any efforts?" "Yes, we have opened a subscription, and find we cannot raise one fourth as much as the expense." " Let me see your subscription.3 and running his eye over it, inquired, "Will you give all you have subscribed?" me your subscription list, and I will build

> He forthwith selected a suitable spot on his own land, collected the stone and the timber, and the boards and the shingles, and deposited them near the building spot. All things being now ready, the time drew near for lay ing the foundation; and all eyes were turned to the benevolent donor, to lay the corner stone. The day arrived—the whole neighbourhood were assembled to witness the cere mony, and in solemn, prayerful silence, encircled the spot. The gentleman descended to the stone, but, as he lifted the hammer to perform the office, a thought, sharper than a barbed dart, pierced his bosom !-"What am I doing! laying the corner-stone of a church for the worship of that God whom I never worshipped! Here will the gospel of Jesus Christ be preached: here the voice of prayer, and of praise, and thanksgiving, will ascend to God; and here will souls be born to immortal life and glory; while I-"have neither lot nor portion in this matter." Having with great agitation performed the ceremony he withdrew from the crowd. withdrew the dart, healed all his wounds and bade him live! It scarce need be added, that and that he became a pillar in that spiritual Corner Stone.—American Journal.

you a church."

[This event is interesting, as it shows the great power and grace of God in bringing good out of evil; but there is evil in the too common practice of assigning prominent situations-such as laying the corner-stones of truth. After listening for a short time to church buildings or being patrons of religious societies-to men notoriously destitute of reli-

ABSTRACT OF THE NEW AUSTRIAN CON-

STITUTION. All the provinces are constituted into one body, with the exception of Hungary, Croatia, Sclavonia, Siebenbergen, and, for the present, the Italian provinces. The division of the empire shall remain as it exists at present. The person of the Emperor is sacred and inviolable. The Emperor has she was glad to inform him that there were full power over the land and sea forces, and others of the same kind which could not the right of making war or peace. Treaties fuil to be of great benefit to him." She then of every description with foreign Powers can only he made with the sanction of the two person for a few days, until she could apply Houses of Parliament. The attribute of mercy and the right of bestowing rewards belong to the Emperor, but mercy cannot he extended to the Ministers without the sanction of the Parliament. The laws are to be administered publicly in open courts by verbal pleadings, and trial to be by jury The judges will be appointed for life. All projects of laws are to be proposed as well as sanctioned by the Emperor. The Emperor will assemble the Parliament annually, and he must call them together at stated intervals. He has the right to prorogue and dissolve them.

Freedom of religion, speech, the press, petition, and public meeting, is granted to every citizen, subject to future laws, Entire liberty of conscience and religion. The free exercise of religious liberty is accorded panion he so much desired. Her own Bi- I to all Christians and Jews. All citizens are ble was given to him, and when application | equal in the eye of the law, and every citiwas made to me for another, this explana- zen shall be tried by his peers. The responance: the mark of the beast was stamped and left only the animal passions and appe- upon his coffin,—prayed for himself, for tion was given. Once more:—Three of sibility of the Ministers will be regulated by Advertising by the year of upon his countenance, which gave it a vivid tites. As the letter contained a check for \$500, his regiment, for his mother, if still alive, I the most respectable families of this capital the Diet. The legislative power is in the I be time as may be agreed upon.

hands of the Emperor and the Diet. Two Houses of Parliament are to be constituted. The qualifications for Members for the Upper House are birth and large landed property; and they are to be nominated by the Emperor. Members of the Lower House are to be chosen from all classes, in order that every interest may be represented. two Houses have the power to project laws and receive petitions. All laws require the sanction of both Houses, particularly those relating to the expenditure, taxation, finance and the sales of public property. A law will be framed for the organisation of the national guard. The law of election is only provisorial, and will be settled by the first Parliament. Amendments of the constitution can only be proposed by the

NEW BOAT FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES. The prince of Wales is about to be initiated n the fine, manly, and truly healthful exereise of rowing, and a new and beautiful sinde sculling boat is now being constructed for his royal highness, on the latest and most improved principles, by the Messrs. Searle, her majesty's boat-builders, of Stangate-street, near Westminster Bridge. The skiff is a complete model of the boats used by gentlemen in the Thames, and as a specimen of workmanship is perhaps unequalled. It is 20 feet in length, of proportionate breadth, and is built of the finest bird's-eye maple, with mahegany lining, sax-boards, and thwarts. The spaces between the timbers are filled with a peculiar lining, not of cork, but of a material said to be considerably more buoyant, for the purpose of rendering it more secure; in fact, a perfect life-boat in minia-The cushion on which his royal highness will sit to pull his sculls is also stuffed with this material, and which, it is affirmed, will prevent the possibility of the little craft sinking. The minor appointments are most ingeniously designed, and of the most elegant and tasteful description, and in perfect keeping with the general appearance of the boat, which has been inspected at Messrs. Searle's upper premises, near Lambeth Palace, by most of the members of the Oxford and Cambridge and other crack aquatic clubs, who have expressed their admiration of its perfect build and equipments. It is understood that it is intended as a present for his royal highness from the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, Westminster, or one of the members of that society .- Morning Herald.

NOTICE.

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-I PASY having reduced their rate of Preniums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new

he new scale. R. PENISTON, India Wharf. October, 1846.

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Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

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