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PRAYERS OUT OF THE DEEP. Out of the deeps—where the fearful tone Of the broken heart is heard alone;— Where the viewless grief that the body kills, And the icy pang that the spirit chills, Utter the voice of dread despair :— To thee I turn—Gop! hear my pray'r!

Out of the fathomiess depths, where roll Waves of remorse o'er the troubled soul; Waves of removes over the trop feet sour;
Where the tangled weeds surround my head,
And the last dim ray of hope is fled:
From the dread abyss beneath the sea,
God of my life! I look to Thee.

If Thou didst mark, with unerring hand, All sins of men- who then could stand ? Forgiveness and mercy to Thee belong Thy heart is love: Thy arm is strong. Therefore, in this mine evil day— Friend, Father and Gon! to Thee I pray.
Dr. Hackins

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

Master. Hithertothou hast well savisfied me, dear son. Now let us come to the Christian confession, which I will that thou plainly rehearse unto me.

Scholar. It shall be done. I believe in God, the Eather Almighty : maker of heaven and earth. And in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord: which was conceived by the Holy Ghost : born of the virgin Mary : suffered under Ponce Photo; was crucified: dead : and buried. He went down to hell : the third day he rose again from the dead. He went up to heaven; sitteth on the right hand of God the Pather almghty : from thence shall be come, to judge the aulek and believe the holy universal church : the commention of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the rising again of the flesh; and the life ever-

Master. At these (my son) thou hast rehearsed generally and shortly. Therefore thou shall do well to set out largely all that them hast spoken particularly; that I may plainty perceive what thy believe is concern- in Isaac his son: then again by Moses: last ing each of them. And first I would hear of the knowledge of God, afterward of the right serving of him.

Scholar, I will with a good will abov your pleasure (dear master) as far as my ning, and of nothing, made and fremoved Waich thing is sufficiently approprie by witerned and saved them by his boundy and liberal hand; hate ministered, and yet also we should so use them, as believeth mindful and godly children.

Scholar. For two causes : the one, for that he made us all at the beginning, and gave life unto usuall: the other is more Christ his own, true, and natural Son.

Master. Seeing then God hath created all other things to serve man; and made man to obey, honour, and glorify him: what canst thou say more of the beginning and making of man?

Scholar, Even that which Moses wrote : that God shaped the first man of clay; and put into hun soul and life; then, that he cast Adam in a dead sleep, and brought forth a woman, whom he drew out of his side, to make her a companion with him of all his life and wealth. And therefore was man called Adam, because he took his beginning of the earth; and the woman called Eve, because she was appointed to be the mother of all living.

Master. What image is that, after the likeness whereof thou sayest that man was

Scholar. That is most absolute righteousness and perfect holiness: which most nearly belongeth to the very nature of God : and most clearly appeared in Christ, our new Adam. Of the which in us there scant are to be seen any sparkles.

seen ? Scholar. It is true for sooth : for they do not now so shine, as they did in the beginning, before man's fall: forasmuch as man by the darkness of sins, and mist of errors, hath corrupted the brightness of this image. In ouch sort hath God in his wrath wreaked him

upon the sinful man. Master. But I pray thee tell me, where-

fore came it thus to pass? Scholar. 1 will shew you. When the Lord God had made the frame of this world, he himself planted a garden, full of delight and pleasure, in a certain place custward, and called it Eden; wherein, beside other passing fair trees, not far from the midst of the garden was there one especially called the tree of life, and another called the tree of knowledge of good and evil. Herein the Lord of his singular love placed man ; and committed unto him the guiden to dress, and look unto : giving him liberty to eat of the fints should without but the tor it. But Eve. de-Willeli Was for the lattices to the cyc take him now come down from the cross, and we Co. Berners-street.

that is to say, were not only subject to the fleshly mind, and deep ignorance of godly and heavenly things. Hereof grew the God had holpen us by the medicine of grace, been, that all men of all sorts should be sure us of safety by his uprising again, brown into everlasting punishment and fire unquenchable.

Muster. Oh the unthankfulness of men! But what hope had our first parents, and from themseforth the rest, whereby they were relieved?

Scholar, When the Lord God had both with words and deeds chastised Adam and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost. I Eve (for he thrust them both out of the g gdon with a most grievous reproach), he then cursed the serpent, threatening him. that the time should one day come, when the Seed of the woman should break his head. Afterward the Lord God established that same glorious, and most bount ful promise: first with a covenant made between bim and Abraham, by circumcision, and

dail by the oracles of the noble prophets. Master, what meanth the serpent's read, and that Seed that God speaketh of !-

Schuldr. In the serpent's head lieth all his venom, and the whole pith of his life and sings wit will suffer me. Above all things force. Therefore do I take the serpent's me must stedfastly believe and hold ; that head to betoken the whole power and king-God almighty, the Father, in the bigms dom, or more truly the tyranny, of the old serpent the devil. The Seed (as saint Paul this whole frame of the world, and all things | deth plainty teach) is Jesus Christ, the Sou whatsoever are contained therein; and that of God, very God and very man; converved ther all are made by the power of his word, lof the Huly Ghost; engendered of the that is of Jesus Christ the Son of God womb and substance of Mary, the blessed once and undefied maid: and was so born ness of scriptures. Moreover that, when he and fost red by her as other babes be, saving had thus shapen all creatures, he ruled, give that he was most far from all infection of sine

Master. All these foundations that their hast laid are most true. Now therefore let mind stereth most largely all that is needful, for us go forward to those his doings, wherein maintenance and preserving of our life; that | their our salvation and conquest against that

old serpent. School. It shall be done, good master. Master. Why dost thou call God After that Christ Jesus had delivered in charge to his Apostles that most joyful and in all points heavenly doctrine, the gospel, which in Greek is called Enangelion, in English good udings; and had as by sealing with potting, scorning, and spitting in his face: last of all his hands and feet bored through with nails; and he fastened to a Then he truly died, and was truly buried; that by his most sweet sacrifice be might pacify his father's wrath against mankind; and subdue him by his death, who had the authority of death, which was the devil; forasmuch not only the living, but also the dead, were they in hell, or elsewhere, they all felt the power and force of this saith) Christ preached, though dead in body. vet revived in Spirit. The third day after he uprose again, alive in body also; and with many notable proofs, the space of forty days he abode among his disciples, eating and drinking with them. In whose sight he was conveyed away in a cloud, up into heaven. or rather above all heavens; where he now sitteth at the right hand of God the Father; being made Lord of all things, be they in heaven or in earth: King of longs; our everlasting and only high Bishop; our only attorney; only mediator, only peace-maker between God and men. Now that he is entered into his g'orious majesty; Master. What I are there scant to be by sending down his Holy Spirit unto us (os he promised) he enlighteneth our dark blindness: moveth, ruleth, teacheth, cleanseth, comfort th, and rejoiceth our minds; and to modern phrase. But a new almanack, an so will be still continually do till the end of the world.

Master. Well, I see thou hast touched the chief Articles of our religion, and hast set out, as in a short abridgment, the Creed, that thou didst rehearse. Now therefore I will demand thee questions of certain points,

Scholar. Do as shall please you, master, for ye may more perfectly instruct me in those things that I do not throughly understand; and put me in remembrance of that have forgotten; and print in my mind deeper such things, as have not taken stedfast hold therein.

Muster. Tell me then. If by his death we get pardon of our sins : was not that enough, but that he must also rise again from the dead 1

Scholar. It was not enough, if ye have of all the trees of paradise, except the fruit of a respect either to him, or a us. For the tree of knowledge of good and evil, less he had itsen again, he should not be taken for the Son of Gal. For which cause also while he have mon the gross, they that egized by the devil out riving the shape saw him upbraided him and said : He bath of a screent, eathered of the forbidden trunt: saved other, but can not save himself; Lea

desired : for the sweetness in taste to be will believe him. But now uprising from abet them, and generally all their protecreached at ; and pleasart for the knowledge the dead to everlasting continuance of life, tors; and further, those who, without our of good and evil; and she ate thereof, and he hath shewed a much greater power of his authority and that of the apostolic see, knowgave unto her husband to cat of the same. Godhead, than if by coming down from the ingly, for any cause whatever, publicly or For which doing they both immediately died; cross he had fled from the terrible pains of secretly, upon whatever plea or pretext, read death. For to die is common to all men : or keep, print or defend, their books containdeath of the body, but also lost the life of the but to loose the bonds of death, and by his ing heresy or treating of religion; likewise oul, which is righteousness. And forth- own power to rise again, that properly bewith the image of God was defaced in them: longeth to Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son and the most beautiful proportion of righte- of God, the only author of life. Moreover cusness, holiners, truth, and knowledge of it was necessary, that he should rise again God, was confounded and in a manner ut- with glory, that the sayings of David and terly blotted out. There remained the earth-other prophets of God might be fulfilled, ly image, joined with unrighteousness, guile, which told before: that neither his body should see corruption: nor his soul be left in hell. As for us, we neither had been jusweakness of our flesh; hereof came this tified, nor had had any hope left to rise corruption, and disorder of lusts and affect again, had not be risen again, as Paul doth tions : hereof came that pestdence : hereof in divers places plainly show. For if he had came that seed and nourishment of sins remained in the prison of death, in grave: wherewith mankind is infected, and it is and been holden in corruption, as all men becalled sin original. Moreover thereby na- side; how could we have hoped for safety ture was so corrupted and overthrown, that by him which saved not himself? It was onless the goodness, and mercy of almighty meet therefore, and needful, for the part that he had in hand; and for the chief stay, of even as in body we are thrust down into all | our safeguard; that Christ should first deweetchedness of death, so must it needs have [liver himself from death, and afterward as-To be continued.

CALL TO PRAYER.

From a recent address by the Rev. James Haldane Stewart.

Our blessed Lord directs his disciples to nave "their loins girt, and their lights burnng, and to be like men who wait for their Lord when he will return from the wedding, that when he cometh and knocketh they may open to him IMMEDIATELY. He also, will come as a snare on all them that dwell on the face of the whole earth," charges them, "watch ye, therefore, and pray always that we may be accounted worthy to escape all those things which shall come to

pass, and to stand before the Son of man." If we meditate on those Scriptures we shall see how sure a guide they present for the conduct of Christians at this awful crisis. On the one hand directing them not to be so carried away by passing events as to be filled with terror, nor, on the other hand, so the sure word of prophecy" as to forget that the "Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men," and that the day is hastening on when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with his mighty angels, taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ." But instead of this state of dismay on the one hand, or of careless neglect on the other, like the prophet Habakkuk, "be standing upon their watch-tower, and watch to see what the Lord will say unto them." And with this watchfulness, "praying al-For how many powerful calls have sincere Christians for prayer at this eventful period. First, that they may be preserved from the deceits of Satan and from the prevailing being the hath begotten us again: making as mounterable, whereof all his life was full: stand out as witnesses for Christ, amidst a his life faith without wavering, and with all boldness tand out as witnesses for Christ, amidst a length was he see seourged: mocked crooked and processing and the pr crooked and perverse generation. Thirdly, priests, would be to murder all Protestants indiscriminately. becomes the Gospel of Christ, and shine forth with that attractive light which may win others to prepare for the coming of the Lord. Fourthly, That special wisdom may be given to them from above, leading them to adopt the most suitable means to awaken those who are now slumbering or sleeping Fiftidy. That the Lord would grant to all Her Majesty's subjects a spirit of loyalty and willing submission to our gracious death; to whom lying in prison (as Peter Queen; preserve us from the designs of wicked and turbulent men; continue to us our civil and religious liberties, and make us of one heart and mind as a Protestant nation. Sixthly. That "for the elect's sake the Lord would shorten the days of tribulation," and hasten forward that blissful period when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ;" that for this purpose he would graciously overrule the present tumults, and extend mercy to those who, blinded by superstation or infidelity, are hurrying on to everlasting destruction.

THE BULL " In Cana Domini." From

the Achill Herald. An old almanack may be worth nothing, ven the old almanack of history according almanack for the current year, brings its price in the market, and stands valuable till the 31st of December, 1848. On the 20th of April next, being Maunday-thursday (as this year's almanack has it marked) will be published according to annual and established custom and law, in Rome, the whole Bull " In Coma Domini." For this information we are indebted to the class book of Moral Theology by Peter Dens, used at Maynooth. The following extract is a fair specimen of the Bull in question :Sec. 1. "We excommunicate and an

athematise, on bohalf of God Almighty, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and by the authority of the blessed apostles Peter and Paul, and our own, all Hussites, Wickliffites. Lutherans, Zuinglians, Calvinists, Huguenots, Annhaptists, Trinitarians, and all aposintes from the Christian faith, and, all and singular, all other heretics, by whatever name they may be called, and of whatever seet they may be; and all that believe, harbour o

· Sae a tract entitled Troughts an the Attraction light of the Wise Virgins, published by Nesbit an

schismatics, and those who pertinaciously withdraw themselves, or desert, from obedi-

ence to us and the Roman postiff for the time being. §15. " We excommunicate and anathematise those who, by virtue of a pretended office, or upon the instance of any party, or of any other persons whatsoever, shall, directly or indirectly, and under what wer pretence, draw, or cause or procure to be drawn, ecclesiastical persons, chapters, convents, or colleges of any churches whatsoever, before their tribunal, audience, chancery, council, or parliament, contrary to the provisions of the canon law; and likewise those who shall any custom or privilege whatever, or in any other matter whatsoever, make, ordain, and

promulgate, or being made and ordained, shall put in use, statutes, ordinances, constitutions, pragmatics, or any other decrees whatever, general or special, by which the veclestastic liberty is taken away or in any degree injured or depressed or in any other way whatever restrained, or by which our rights, and the rights of the see aforesaid, and of any churches whatsoever, are in any wise, directly or indirectly, tacitly or express-

ly infringed. §19. "We excommunicate and anathematise all and sundry magistrates and judwhilst he declares that the day of the Lord grs, notaries, writers, officers, sub-officers, who in any way whatever interfere in capital or criminal cases against ecclesiastical persons, by serving them with process, summoning or arresting them, without the special specific, and express licence of this holy apostolic sec!

Is it not fair at all events, and reasonable, that the promoters of negociation with Rome, should answer to the Protestant community, by what means they reconcile to themselves, or will attempt to vind.cate their proceedings, when such a document as this, such a law egardless of providential occurrences, or of as this is to be rehearsed in Rome this very year, denouncing all British Protestants, Queen, Lords, Commons and people to everlasting damnation, as separatists from the Holy See; denouncing all our magistrates and civil authorities as well and as unspar ingly, if they shall not venerate as holy and inviolate the persons and properties of Roman Catholic Priests if accused before them

on any legal ground whatever! Much fauithas been found with altar denunciations, and heavy charges have been brought against Irish Priests for having excited the people to the crimes which have so ways, with all prayer and supplication." long blackened and hasted the reputation of our country. Why if every Priest in Ireland were merely to read out this extract after Mass, it would answer every end, and fully assure our quick and ist Higent, but miseriors of the latter day. Secondly, That guided people, that if the head of their religion

> This is no crude and wild supposition words have meaning, and the Bull Dr Carna Domini is designed to keep alive in every Romanist's mind, that all Protestants are he reties, and to be cut off when occasion serves. Let the negociators with Rome deny this if they can.

PROTESTANT BURIAL AT MADRID.

[The Rev. Dr. James Thompson, well known to many in this province as the Agent of the British & Foreign Bible Society, lost at Madrid, on the 29th Jan., his partner, himself being absent at the time. He found her remains in the house on his return, and the question respecting their burial arose. The following is part of an affecting letter addressed by him to the Editors of " Evangelical Christendom."]

We have, as yet, no proper burying-ground in Madrid. True, many years ago, a piece of ground was bought for this purpose, but it has never been enclosed, and is, therefore, unavailable for the purpose in view, as no body inter-red in it could be considered safe from violation. One body, I believe, was buried there some time ago, and was soon afterwards found dug up, and left stripped and exposed; and such cases are common in these Spanish Catholic countries, for in Caracas and Mexico similar things happened about the time I was in those places respectively. An English Protestant gentleman died here about a year ago. Much trouble was experienced regarding his interment. The body was carried to the parish church, and kept lying there beyond what was a desirable time, the burial being hindered in settling the point, whether he were a Catholic or a Protestant. As he could be interred in the Catholic burying-ground only on the understanding that he was of that religion there was, as might have been expected, a disshould be so considered, and, finally, it was settled on this side, although a Prayer Book, or Bible, or both being found among his things, stood much in the way of that decision. The double meaning of the word Catholic was, I believe, made available in projucing this resuit. More recently another Englishman died But neither Bible nor Prayer Book being tound in his roo , it was argued, perhaps not unfairly, that he could not, therefore, have been a Protestant, and so he was classed as a Catholic, that is, a Romanist, and buried accord maly. I almost suspect that, in this case, the Bible and Prayer Book had been temosed out of the way before the formal examination was made, by friend who foresaw what might resu from their appearance. But the man was well

known to be a decided Protestant, a

As it was necessary, in the present unhealthy state or the city, that interment should soon take place, and as my return was uncer tain, our kind host had done all he could with the parish authorities, and I found, when came, that all arrangements had been made for burial in the general Catholic burying-ground. After thanking my host for his friendly attentions, I stated to him, that I could not come under any compromise in the matter, as the deceased was in truth a Protestant, and that I knew such were not allowed to be buried in the Catholic cemetery. He replied, that all difficulties on that score were disposed of, and that no inquiries nor hinderances were in the way. With these statements before me. went to bel, tited with the night and day journey I had had, and oppressed with the distressing circumstances of its close. In the half sleepless night I thought over the subject, and said to my host in the morning, that, though things had been arranged as he had mentioned yet I believed the understanding was, though no inquiries would be made, that the party to be buried was indeed a Catholic, and that I for any cause whatever, and under any pre- | could not allow this false understanding to be tence whatever, though it be on the plea of acted on, and had the efore resolved to have the deceased interred in the English burying-ground. I begged him, therefore, to suspend all operations ordered.

As an Englishman, soon after I came here, in July last, I took an interest in this burying ground, little thinking how soon I was to be otherwise interested about it. Some others did the same, and I now thought, that we might, under Government neglect and shame, enclose a hitle spot of this ground for outselves, and in the mean time the body might be provisionally interred in some private place. Some time was necessary to had a temporary grave, but no time was allowed, as the body must be removed without delay. At length a relief pre-seated itself, as it was found that the body could be deposited without any difficulty, for three or four days, in the vaults of the parish church. Thither, therefore, the precious treasure was carried. Forthwith my two kind what might be positively interested themselves, He took the epistle to the Romans as his autiand found that we could have a temporary grave, in an enclosed place, on the premises of the gas works here, conducted by Englishmen, summer, almost all the students in theology

But before we could act on this, we had to regularly attended, perition the military commandant of the city. This was a most through our Ambassa or, Mr. Balwer. This Divine Providence, one of the most remarkable occasioned a delay of three days, as the subject to be found on record. What renders it more had to be referred to various authorities, civil astonishing is the fact that Mr. Haldane at first and ecclesiastical. The primission, however, was obliged to converse with these students was at length granted, though not till Mr. Bulwer and the others had urged the subject anew.

ready. At the time fixed on we went, but to our surprise we were told, that the body could not be removed without a written order to that effect. We knew not well what to do in this case, as we feared we should have another long delay, with all the former official business to go of the Reformation, young Merle D'Aubigné.

come from the rector of the patish, we thought we would go direct to him to see what was the we would go direct to him to see what was the matter. We found him, and after explanations, be said he would have all the papers and orders ready next day at noon. Fearing he might be beyond his liour, we fixed on four o'clock to meet again at the church on the following day.

Late in the evening the priest's vicar called upon me, and said he had received orders from the rector, that the body must be removed at six o'clock in the morning without fail. Will not i seven do, I said. No, he replied, it must be at ed, I said I should be at the church next morning at six, and that the body should then be removed. The headle of the church was with the priest, and he was instructed, in my hearing, to have the headers ready, and to somether. have the bearers ready, and to see the body removed and placed in the gas works, but . you must not put it," he said to the beadle, " into the grave, or have anything to do with the bu-rial." Thus was he charged to keep himself

clean, and those with him, from all Protestant defilement. Oh, holy hands, worthy of the holy inquisition ! Next day, before light, on a clear frosty

morning. I hastened to the church, and found all The coffin was raised up on the shouldders of four men, and borne along. The mourn ers and the funeral company consisted of one solitary individual, a real mourner, and with heavy cause. We wended our way through many streets of this large capital, and at length reached the gate of Toledo. Close to this, outside, are the gas works; and there on two boards over the grave the dear departed treasure was placed. I left the spot, and went homewards, intending, in the forencen, to see my friends and apprise them of all this unexpected thrust out, like Pharaoh's, after refusal. As I got upon the high ground, (for the works are in a hollow,) I stepped to test, and turned to view the scene and landscape before me. The glassy Manzanares was full in sight, windng its way to the great ocean in an imperceptible movement. Beyond the lovely river, and the undulating, cultivated, treeless, fenceless expanse before me, with here and there a church and its tower to diversity the scene, a bright golden hue was seen from the sun's rays cast before him on his rise. I thought be was still a good way off from the horison, but instantly and unexpectedly whilst I looked, the silver edge of its upper limb appeared. I kept my eye fixed. The sight was glorious. All the colours of the rainbow played around his edge as he arose (a philosophic subject worthy of investigation,) and I stood till his face was above the horizon, when he shone forth unclouded in his, majesty and glory. Just then did these blessed words of our Lord occur to me "Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Pather," and with my mind full of this blessed promise and hope as to my wife and myself, I turned from the scene, passed through the gate and the streets to my empty house, but rejoicing in the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens which awaits us, and a glory like the sun in his strength.

In the course of the forenoon I advertised my friends of what had occurred, and at fou clock we met together at the sacred spot and lowered the hody into the grave. I wait ed till the end, and saw the grave duly filled

I may remark here, that, in consequence of arrangements for extending the bounds of the city, the piece of ground bought for the Euglish convelery is found to lie within the limits, time of the Revolution in Belgium in 1930,

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It will be necessary, therefore, to exchange this ground for a place outside. This will require some time, and to meet this delay, I judged it necessary to have a leaden cottin, so that the body with propriety might be raised, and duly and finally buried in the English Protestant cometery of this city. I hope all due diligence will be used by Mr. Bulwer in the case, and that Lord Palmerston's help will be amply forthcoming to inclose and arrange the place in a becoming manner.

THE REV. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D. D.,

THE REV. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D. D., OF GENEVA.

OF GENEVA.

Drawn by the Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., Or, Merle D'Aubigné was a youthful student in Sociation theology in the College of Geneva; when, in the year 1816, it pleased God to send Mr. Robert Haldane, a remarkable Scottish Christian, on a visit to that city. This man seam became acquainted with a number of the soon became acquainted with a number of the students, and conversed with them familiarly and profoundly concerning the gospel. He found them in great darkness. Glad they been trained? says he, in the schools of Sociates or Plato, and enjoyed no other means of instruction, they could scarcely have been more ignorant of the doctrines of the gospel. To the Bible and its contents their studies had never been directed. After some conversation, they became convinced of their ignorance of the Scriptures, and of the way of sal-

vation, and exceedingly desitous of informa-tion."

The two students with whom Mr. Haldane at first conversed, brought six others in the same state of mind with themselves; and with them he had many and long conversations. Their visits became so frequent, and at such different hours, that at length he proposed they should all come together; and it was ar-ranged that they should do so three times a week, from six to eight o'clock in the evening. This gave him time to converse with others, who, from the report of the students, began to visit him, as well as leisure to prepare jact; and, during the whole of the winter of 1817, until the termination of their studies in the

This was a most remarkable movement of he could not then have conveyed to them the with some friends at a given hour, and hegged that I would come that the parties to bear the body should be all ready. At the time fixed on we were the some friends at a given hour, and hegged less, these singular labours, under circumstances so impromising, were so that young men, who had enjoyed Mr. Haldane's instructions, are said by Dr. Heugh to have become subjects of Divine grace. And among the students thus brought beneath the power

> vinity in the University of Geneva at that time, instead of teaching the students the peself to lecturing on the immortality of the soul, the existence of God, and similar topics. Instead of the Bible, he gave them quotations from the writings of Seneca and Plato. These were two saints, whom he delighted to hold up to the admiration of his students. A work on the Divinity of Christ having been published

At this juncture it was that D'Aubigné heard of the visit of Mr. Hallane. He hear of him as the English or Scotch gentleman, who spoke so much about the Bible, a thing which seemed very strange to him and the other students, to whom the Bible was a shut book. He afterwards met Mr. Haldane at a private house, along with some other friends, and heard him read, from an English Bible, a chapter from the Enistle to the Romans, concerning the natural corruption of man, a doctrine in regard to which he had never before received any instruction. He was astonished to hear of men being corrupt by nature ; but clearly convinced by the passages read to him, he said to Mr. Haldane, "Now I do indeed see this doctrine in the Bible." "Yes," replied the good man, but do you see it in your heart? but a simple question; but it came home to his conscience, it was the sword of the spirit, and from that time he saw and felt that his heart was indeed corrupted, and knew from the Word of God that he could be saved by grace alone in Christ Jesus.

Felix Neff, that Alpine Missionary of Apos-

tolic zeal and fervour, was another of these young converts. Never was the seed of the Gospel sown to better effect than in these hearts. Such an incursion of divine grace within the very citadel of error was anything but acceptable to its guardians; but, how could they resist it? Who knows how to shut the heart, when God opens it? What "Vener-alde Company of Pastors" can stand before the door, and keep out the Divine Spirit, when he chooses to enter? The strong man armed must give up his house, when a greater than he comes upon him. Nevertheless, an attempt was made on the part of the "Venerable Company" to have Mr. Haldane banished from the country, and it was proposed that he should be cited to answer for the doctrines he was teach. ing to the students. They would more justly have cited Paul in the Epistle to the Romans; ull was of no avail; the light of the gospel was diffused to a remarkable degree, and the religious excitement and knowledge in Geneva went on steadily increasing. The movement among the students had doubtless been greatly helped and forwarded by the remarkable and dmost simultaneous conversion and efforts of Dr. Malan among the ministers and teachers It was of God that Mr. Haldane should visit Geneva at that time.
Dr. Merle D' Aubigné finished his university

studies and repaired to Berlin in Germany. Thence he was invited to Hamburg, to become Pastor of a French Protestant Courch in that After five years spent in that station, he was called by the King of Holland to Brusnels, where he became Pastor of an Evangelical Church, and Chaplain to the King. At the

when D' Aubigne was four days and four nights to be more frequently exercised by appointamidst cannon balls and conflagrations in the city, he escaped with no small risk of his life into Holland, and thence returned to his native city. Immediately after this step, the New School of Theology was founded and established, and D' Aubigne accepted in it the office of Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Homiletics.

The manners of D'Aubigné are marked by a plain, manly, unassuming simplicity, no shade of ostentation, no mark of the world's applause apon him-a thing which often leaves a cloud of vain self-consciousness over the character of a great man, worse by far than any shade produced by the world's frowns. His conversaduced by the world's frawns. It is conversa-tion is full of good sense, just thought, and plous feeling, disclosing a ripe judgment and a quiet, well balanced mind. You would not, perhaps; suspect him of a vivid imagination, and yet his writings do often show a high de-gree of that quality. A child-like simplicity is the most marked characteristic to a stranger, who is often survived to see so illustrious a who is often surprised to see so illustrious a man so plain and alfable. He is about fifty years of age. You would see in him a tall, commanding form, much above the stature of his countrymen, a broad, intelligent forchead, a thoughtful, unsuspicious countenance, a cheerful, pleasant eye, over which are set a pair of dark, shaggy eyebrows, like these of Webster. His person is robust, his frame large and powerful, and apparently capable of great endurance; yet his health is infirm. Altogether, in face and form, his appearance might be described in three words-noble, grave, and simple. The habit of wearing spectacles has given him an upward look, in order to command the centre of the glass, which adds to the peculiar openness and manliness of his mien. He has great earnestness and emphasis of mauner in his discourses to his stu-

their residence at this season, will please to gire thoroin. notice at our Publisher's in order to ensure the regular delivery of their papers.

The Beream.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1948.

We inserted, in our last number, the an nouncement of Dr. Hampden's Consecration to the Episcopate. Nothing is said of earrying into effect the threat, which was held out, of an extensive defection from the Church, in case the appointment of the new Bishop were persisted in by the Government. The ground by on which opposition to it was raised, broke away from unde those who originated it, when the Bishop of Oxford withdraw his remoistrance, and declared that enough had been elicited " to secration to the office of Baboy." Sa more weight, perhaps, will be attached to the circumstance that the pious and discreet Bishop of Chester-whom few will suspect of a disposition to obtain his own advancement by a sacrifice of principle-accepted his appointment to the primacy with the full as Archbishop, would be the solemnity of consecrating the new Bishop of Hereford.

Nothing that has been said, however, in favour of carrying into effect the appointment of the Crown in this instance, can do away with the repugnance which men feel at the observance of empty forms connected with so solemn a transaction as the advancement of a Presbyter to the Episcopate. It is only a pity that this repugnance did not arise in the breast of any one of the remonstrant Bishops at the time when the very same forms were observed in the progress of ets, and our entire want of acquaintance with his own elevation to the Episcopate—and hitherto made us unwilling to take any notice ment. That was the object of his Resolution, in the case of the Dean of Hereford, especially, that he should have been content the whole of them should take their course, unresisted by him, provided he were the individual nominated to fill the episcopal chair.

The time will, perhaps, come when one or other of the Clergymen who have entered their protest against Dr. Hampden's advancement shall be nominated to a Bishoprica Deancry-or to a Prebend in a Cathedral church. What an opportunity will be afforded to these remonstrants, then, of acting out the principles lately asserted by them! Of course, they will clearly see Church extension, though it should arise from the inconsistency, on their part, of accepting preferment, as offered, sub onere :they will decline being made Bishops, unless the law be done away with, which forbids the Archbishop's entertaining objections which made be offered on the pub- they devote to Church extension : the other is lic call made previously to Confirmation ters in future free from the onus of having to approve, without any choice of their own, the Crown nomination. If such a self-denying course were pursued by any number of clergymen, it would have a moral force, forming an opinion of the value of his suggeson the side of freedom of election, in which the late movement, we must confess, has san seemed to us singularly deficient.

Should Her Majesty's Government see resultitio provide against the recurrence of agi-This tations from a similar cause, it will not be, ne we are well persuaded, by investing the Cathedral Chapters with the real power of sie! election to the Episcopule. We do not will sthink it is at all desirable; for it can not in sany wise be said that these ecclesiastical dure hodice fairly ropresent either the Clergy or to the Laity of the Church of England. Most probably, the empty forms will be abolished, proparty, and the substantial power continue with the

ments similar to that which has placed the new Primate in the archiepiscopal chair of Canterbury.

The article on our first page, headed "The Short Catechism, A. D. 1553," and which was commenced in our last number, is one among those works of late brought into notice again by "the Parker Society for the publication of the fathers and early writers of the English Church." It has struck us that excellent Society. The reader will derive profit from the sound exhibition of Scripture-truth contained in the work, and pleasure from the good feeling which the writer pre-supposes to exist between the Master and his Scholar, and which now and then somewhat entertainingly breaks forth in little civilities, not essential to the elucidation of the matter in hand, but keeping up a consciousness of grave affection in the Master, and respectful good-will on the part of the Scholar. The former inquires of the other as "my son;" the latter owns the questioner as his "good master." and asks him "do as shall please you," that those things may be printed deeper in his Those of our Subscribers who have changed mind which have not taken steadfast hold

At the same time, if we are to cenclude tion the scholar in the days of King Edward the sixth was required to commit to memory the long answers contained in this " Sum of Christian learning," we may be thank. ful, on behalf of our young recole, that less wearisome and more efficient modes of conveying Sceipture truth have taken the place of such tacks upon the faculty of mere remembering. The path of acquiring erudithan has indeed been remarkably smoothed in the course of modern improvements; and it only remains to be provided that while the acquisition of harmindge becomes easier, the attainments gained may not be found deficient in depth of imprinting.

INCREASE OF THE WOLKING CLERGY .- Among the members of the British House of Commons who take a preminent part in discussions upor quiet all just clarm at Dr. Hampden's eco. the effort of the Church, attention has lately been excited by Mr. Horsman, the member for Cockermouth, who has brought forward severe consures against the Ecclesiastical Commissioners-including Bishops and Laymen-for improper administration of the funds entrusted to them. The charges advanced by him, amidst a formidable array of figures, upon the accuracy of which we of course do not mean to pronounce knowledge that, among his first official acts any opinion, admit of being summed up in the caustic saying of the late Canon Sydney Smith that the Commissioners seem to be guided by the one perruding principle, that " taking care of the Bishops is taking care of the Church." The Commissioners have spent sums in providing terenue and residences for Bishops, and have allowed some of the most largely endowed sees to retain income, which in Mr. Horsman's opinion ought to have been devoted to the multiplication of parochial Clergymen and the increase of church accommodation.

The severity with which the remarks made by Mr. Horsman bore upon the Commissionof the discussions initiated by him. But on the 4th of last month, he brought forward a motion in which he had so respectable a member as the Right Hon. Lord Ashley for his seconder, and of which we think it right to take some notice. It had for its object a denial of the expediency, or the right, of keeping the large revenues which were accruing from the reduction of Episcopal incomes for exclusively Episcopa purposes-the plan to which the Commissioners conceive themselves to be tied down, whereas Mr. Horsman contends that any surplus which they may have in their hands, after seeing the incomes now fixed upon for the various Bishop rics secured, should be devoted to purposes of sources which formerly constituted the incomes of Bishops-such incomes being now admitted to have been excessive. The Commissioners are entrusted with the administration of two funds. The one arises from sources formerly enjoyed by Cathedral establishments; these composed of funds which formerly constituted they can not accept Cathedral dignities, the incomes of Bishops; these they assert must unless the conge d'elire come to the chap- go to the purposes of Bishous again, either in the mother country or in the British possessions abroad. bir. Horsman contends that this fund, like the former, ought to be devoted to Church purposes at home, without limitation to the salarying of Bishops. To guide our readers in tion, it will be more to the purpose if we insert a report of the ferms in which Lord Ashley secouled Mr. Horsman's motion, than if we extracted from the mover's own speech, which is very long, and would hardly admit of being much condensed without becoming unintelligi-

ble. Lord Ashley said "He should spare the House a long speech, and to avoid a repetition of the argument of his Hon. Friend, he should at once say that he seconded the Motion on the grounds which he had so clearly and emphati-cally stated. It was essentially necessary for the peace of the Church and for the satisfaction of all parties in the Church that an equal and impartial measure should be dealt out to all. With regard to the alloged necessity for an increase in the number of bishops; he was not

indispensable: but he did think that an increase, and a vast increase, of our working clergy was necessary, and was indispensable. He might say, without assuming any credit to himself, that he had had peculiar means of knowing the wants and the condition of the great mass of our working population, and he did say, not with the arrogance of a prophet, but with a sense of the responsibility which attached to the House and the country, that if Parliament did allow another interval of ten years to elapse before it addressed itself to provide a vast in crease of spiritual instruction, the evil would attain a gigantic proportion that would require the faith and inspiration of a David to tear down the Goliah. With this conviction it was with heattfelt satisfaction he seconded the Motion."

Sir Ceorge Grey, the Home Secretary, was the principal speaker on the other side, and he opposed Mr. Horsman's motion, only with a view that the question might be postponed until Government were prepared with a bill to give effect to the object sought. He said,

"He did not rise with a view of controvert-ing the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman and the Nable Lord, in which he in a great measure concurred; but at the same time he did not feel himself at liberty to concur in the Resolution which they had proposed for the adoption of the House. With respect to what adoption of the House. With respect to wha had been said by the Noble Lord as to the appointment of an additional number of the igher clergy, which the Noble Lord considered to be not so necessary as an increase of the number of the parochial and working elergy, he fully concurred with him, and measures were under the consideration of the Government by which some funds would be made applicable to church extension, not merely to the building of churches or to the superinten-dence of the Church, but to the providing of some agency that would, to a certain extent penetrale the masses of the people, and visit them in their own homes, under the direction of the parocnial clergy; a system which he trusted was extending itself throughout the country. At the same time, he did not say that it might not be requisite hereafter that there should be an increase of the Episcopal stall (if he might use the expression) for the superintendence of the parochial clergy. He trusted that nothing had fallen from his Hon. Friend and the Noble Lord, and that nothing would fall from him, which would imply an opinion that there ought not to be a superintendence proportioned to the increase of the working clorgy. The Hon. Member for Cockermonia had not proposed to proceed by Act of Parliament. He (Sir G. Grey), however, conside out that the proper way to proceed was by maring for heave to bring in a Bill, and pass-ing an Act of Parliament; whereas the Hon. Member required the House to bind itself by an abstract Resolution, without knowing how it was to be carried into effect."

Mr. Plampite, a well known enlightened and consistent Churchman, gave his support to Mr. Horsman's motion, expressing his confidence in his intentions as being friendly towards the Chutch establishment-of which he received assurance in the fact that Lord Ashley had seconded the motion. Sir R. H. Inglis, without expressing any opposition to the object of the motion, voted with Sir George Grey. Sir Robert Peel followed on the same side giving the preference to proceeding by bill. Mr. Bright, the Quaker, made a severe attack upon Bishops and Church establishment, and was castigated by Mr. Gladstone. With this exception-and one more, a few words from Mr. Joseph Home, just such as might be expected from him-the discussion was carried on with exceedingly good feeling, and Lord John Russell gave a pledge to which Mr. Horsman referred, as being perfectly satisfactory, in the concluding passage of his reply with which we close our extracts.

"The member for Tamworth had objected to his abstract Resolution; but, if, instead of an abstract Resolution, he had brought in a Bill would not the Right Hon. Baronet have said that such a measure ought to be in the hands of the Government? He had over and over again urged the Government to take it up-and having failed in that, he now moved a Resolution in order to get an expression of the opiand it had completely succeeded. He had elicited an opinion so strong—so unanimous— that it was impossible for the Government to withstand it. The Noble Lord accordingly only asked for time to confer with the Arch bishop of Canterbury, and with a view not only to introducing a measure on this subject, but on others to which he (Mr. Horsman) had referred. With that assurance he was quite satisfied. He warned the Noble Lord that the other measures to be proposed must be full and comprehensive; and upon that understanding it being distinctly stated by the Noble Lord that he agreed in the object of this Resolution that he was ready, after conferring with the Archbishop of Canterbury, to introduce a Bill, not only embracing this but other measures of still greater importance—understanding that clearly from the Noble Lord—he should not press his Motion to a division, but leave the subject most cheerfully and gladly in the hands of the Government."

The most remarkable part in the reception which this motion of Mr. Horsman's has met with at the hands of Her Majesty's ministers, is the intimation given by Sir George Grey that it is intended to apply certain funds to some visiting agency, to render services which are to " penetrate the masses of the people, und er the direction of the parochial Clergy We conclude that Scripture Readers are alluded to ; and a novel feature in the Churchsystem it will be, to see that kind of agency supported by public funds :- our tealers are aware that we are far from thinking unlayourably of the employment of Laymen in aid of the parochial Clergy. And as Lord John Russell intimates that he looks for guidance and co-operation to the present Archbishon of Canterbury, who is well known to have given effectual encouragement to every effort calculated to reach the bulk of the population by domestic visits, cottage-lectures, and facilities to the institution of public worship, it may be fully expected that a well conceived and promising scheme will be laid before the British Parliament for legislative action; and we hope that it will be of a character to extend very widely the labours of such institutions as tho Church Pastoral Aid Society.

EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.

ment was not absolutely necessary? was not of a letter which is now circulating in West | Two more on horseback rode on each side, and ture from Canada, and the high sense we en ern New York, will serve to show that nei-ther Maryland, Charleston, nor Pennsylva. Ichind followed a battalion of the National labours whilst amongst us. nin, is to have the undisputed honour of zeal

and devotedness to this cause :-"Dear Sir: - A Society having been formed, during the meeting of the last General Convention, under the title of the " Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Ecangelical Knowledge," the object of which is to furnish Episcopalians with a sound Protestant religious literature in the shape of Sunday-school books, tracts, &c.; and as auxiliaries to the Parent-Society have been formed in several Dioceses, ave deem it expedient to organize such an auxiliary in the Diocese of Western New York.

" A meeting for this purpose will be held in the lecture room of St. Luke's Church, in the City of Rochester, on Thursday evening, the 11th May, on which occasion we respectfully invite your attendance."

[Signed by 4 clergymen and 35 lav-

We have no doubt these brethren will devise and accomplish liberal things, and that Western New York will stand second o no other part of our country in activity and benevolence for the spread of the Gospel, or Cardinal Vizzardelli .- Corresp. of Daily News. for any society that is to promote its influ-

The New York Auxiliary to the above Society is circulating an address, soliciting support, from which the following is extract-

"It is only by the union of many rills that we can hope to gaze on a clear and mratfled stream, carrying along with it life and beauty, and fruitfulness to the City of God. Besides aiding the Parent Society from our treasury, it will be necessary in concert with it to establish, plethe principles and doctrines of the Clospel embedied in the Articles, Litingy, and Hamilies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Whilst carrying out these important measures, the Board will always strive to act under the conviction that the general administration and management with which they are charged, (subject to the supervision and direction of the Society itself,) must be conducted both with a strict regard to prudence and economy, and with untiling Zeal and fidelity, in order to command the confidence and appropation of the friends of the cause.

"To this great and good cause there are strong inducements to believe that very many of our brethren, both of the clergy and lasty, are ready(through the instrumentality of this auxiliary) to extend the aid essential to its saccess. crisis they petceive is to be improved which will never return; and if it be suffered to pass unimproved, it will leave Evangeheal Church men without on excuse for the apathy and sluggishness which have folded the hands to sleep. Divine trath must be maintained and propagated in its purity, integrity, and simpli-city, or we shall look in vain for those fruits

of righteousness, which are by lesse Christ, unto the glory and praise of God.

"Recognizing in the press the most efficient auxiliary of the pulpit for the ingathering of such an harvest, and having better us daily evidence of its power to scatter the blighte with the good seed, we cannot but know and feel the necessity of immediate and persever-ing effort to refresh and fertilize the vast field which surrounds us on every side. The signs of the times summon us to the prosecution of this work with trustful hearts and liberal hands. Let us undertake it in humble reliance on the strength and guidance of Him, of whose only gift it cometh that His faithful people do unto Him true and laudable service. Let each one, according to his several ability, bring his offering to its treasury; and, above all, let no friend of it fail to present to the Great Head of the Church his fervent supplications, that He would send down upon our labouts the healthful spirit of His grace, and pour upon them the continual dew of His blessing, so that they may result in His glory and the eternal good of the souls of men."

SUNDAY TRAVELLING ON RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Of late years a gradual change has been going on in the public mind in regard to travelling on Sunday. A few years since our public thoroughfares presented the same bustle and activity, the same crowd of goers and comers, on the Sabhath as on any other day of the week; and business-men im proved then what they generally regarded as a day of leisure, for the purpose of commencing their journeys. Now, however, there is a wonderful change. Instead of the day boats on the Hudson on the Sunday being crowded, as formerly, they have been withdrawn entirely the proprietors finding that it did not pay. S also with the railroad companies between Albany and Buffalo. We venture the assertion that not one of them upon the whole line, from the receipts on Sunday, pays the expen-ses incurred in running over the road. On the Auburn and Rochester road, the amount of through and way fare collected is extremely not sufficient to warrant the running of the train, were it not for continuing the chain throughout the line. On the Housatonic road, the care do not run on Sunday, and on the West ern road there is but one train on that day The Directors of the road between New York and Philadelphia have given notice to the Post Office department, that after their present mail contract expires they will not run their cars on Sunday. And we confidently express the opinion that five years hence, and we presum within less time, not a single locomotive will be seen ploughing its way through the country on the whole toute from Albany to Buffalo or Sunday .- Rochester Daily Advertiser.

Expulsion of Jesuits from Napies.—Napies, March 14.—For some time past well diessed mobs have collected in fore the Jeruits' College, hooting, hissing, and threatening to burn the building down! On Friday last a sort of deflutation from the concourse had an inter-view with the director of the community, and declated that its leaving was essential to the peace of the city. After much reluctance the lirector promised to do so on the next morning. From this time the 1st battalion of National Guards took possession of the college, an inventory was made of overything, and every portion of the building searched.

The next morning I went up to see the finale; an immense crowd had assembled in the front of the college as also in the streets. The National Guards were stationed in the interior, on the roof, and the outside, where they were strengthened by a regiment of Swiss. Every now and then a person addressed the mob, amidst vivas or expressions of disgust; nor was there less interest manifested by the well-dressed persons who thronged the windows of ind the substantial power continue with the prepared to say that an increase in their number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in their number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in their number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in their number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in their number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in their number of bishops, he was not prepared to say that an increase in the in until the prepared to say that an increase in the in until the prepared to say that an increase in the in until the prepared to say that an increase in the interest of the Church, and the prepared to say that an increase in the interest of the Church, and the prepared to say that an increase in the interest of the Church, and the prepa the Toledo and the Largo di Garla; At four

Guard, a regiment of the Swiss, and a squadron of cavalry. The people at this moment observed the most perfect silence. The last carriage was open, and there, amongst others of the padri, sat one, with a countenance that indicated deep grief and anguish. It was a picture well calculated to produce a deep impression. The procession descended by Monte Olive to the Fontana Medina, until they at length arrived at the Molo, where the steamer Vesuvio was in waiting for them. The crowd here was most dense, and on the steamer leaving the land there was a general shout of joy.

Ditto FROM ROME. - The Society of the lesuits has been finally ordered to quit the capital of the Catholic world, their colleges are suppressed, and their headquarters removed, with general and staff, out of Rome. Yesterday (31st of March) Cardinal Castracane reto Father Roothaan (a Fleming, General of the Jesuits) the decision that the Society must quit this city at the expiration of a moderate time given them for packing up. The vast property which had fallen into the Society's hands for the last 30 years, during which they had the undisputed control over the consciences of the rich and nobles of the land, is to be now transferred to the administrative capacity of

Russian Baltic Phovinces .- Private letters from Courland state that the Russian Lieuenant General von Suwarow is appointed Governor General of the Baltic Provinces of Russia. This news has produced great joy among the Protestant inhabitants of those countries, Gene-tal Suwarow having been educated at the German University of Gottingen, and being well acquainted with the demands of modern civilization, and with the wants of a Protestant peo-The Baltic Protestants are also much will be necessary in concert with it to establish, as soon as practicable, a Branch Depository in this city; to secure the co-operation of friendly and enterprising publishers; and be prepared to further in that part of the empire. This man, furnish an adequate supply of approved Tracts, Sunday School, and other books, setting forth the principles and doctrines of the Product. said, that, upon the publication of General Suwarowl's nomination at Iliza, the people cm braved each other in the streets.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ducksh of velluge.

Taisiry Cutaen, Mosravar. - On Photoday evening lasts, the armuil meeting of the Trackers of Turvery Currient Sors-DAY School was half in the new Vestry of that church when, in addition to the until mismoss of realing the several reports incnished by the Librarian, the Secretary, and he Committee in charge of the find collected in the subgolfor missionary, purposes, the bllowing address was real, after being signed by the Teachers then present—I i in name ber, Lailes and Gentleman :--

To the Rev. W. Bosomer, Middler of Trially Church.

We the Teachets of Trinity Church Sunday School view with deep tegret the time draw-ing nigh, that will call you from amongst usand we cannot allow that time to arrive with-out giving expression to the sincere desire of and yours may be all that a Christian's heart.

could wist. The pastoral care that has marked your conduct towards us—both individually and collectively—the kind love shewn by you to wards the Schollas whom Providence has placed under our charge-and the zeal you dave evinced in this portion of your Master's service-have made an impression that no cir-

constances will easily obliterate.

Having thus to acknowledge that, under God, you have been the instrument of our Sunday School being preserved when apparently it was about to be scattered—and increasing its numbers when there was every reason to expect a different result-we would earnestly join in prayer to the Giver of all good gifts that the return to your native land may place you where you may regain your health, being even more useful there than you have been here-no less blessed in yourself and in your ministry.

Should we never meet again on earth, the pain of parting is taken away by the hope of meeting in that happy place where we trust, the Savi merile we united for ever in singing the song of the Re-

deemer. Trinity Church Sunday School, Montreal, May 1, 1818.

To the Teachuns of Trinity Church Sunday School.

My dear Friends,
I thank you most sincerely for your kind
expressions and acknowledgments of my humble efforts. Deeply sensible of the valued services of your late lamented Pastor, and of his peculiar efficiency in the work of Sabbath School superintendence, I entered upon the brief charge conferred upon me in much fear and trembling. Blessed be God, that your united prayers and labours, joined with my ministrations, have been most graciously acknowledged, and abundantly answered, in the measure of success with which our efforts have been crowned! In parting with you, it is with the fervent hope and prayer that the good work will be carried on with much power, and he crowned with the salvation of many very many of those dear children whom the Saviour has given you for to train up and feed with religious traths.

Alay you be abundantly blessed in your own

experience, so that, not merely in doctrine, but in a life of devotedness to your Redeemer, you may ever show forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into His marvellous light. I commend you to God; may He bless you and keep you, supplying all your need out of the fulness that is in Christ Jesus.

Your faithful Servant in Christ,

FREDERICK BROOME. We can'only add that Mr. Broome, whose departure for England, his native land, in search of health, has been the occasion of the address, well deserves the enlogy it contains, as his endeayours have been most wonderfully blest, and his connection with the School has, under God, been the means of not only maintaining it in its former state of officiency, but also of increasing its numbers and thereby its facilities for doing good.

On Saturday, at noon, a Deputation from the congregation of Trinity Church waited on the Rev. FREDERICK BROOME, with the following address, signed by all the parishioners of the Church, and a purse, containing £56. 7. 6., the free-will offering of those who have in Trinity Church, for the past season, been under his ministry: To the Rev. FREDERICK BROOME.

Left, by the lamented death of our much esteemed and truly Christian Pastor, the lata Mark Willoughby, as sheep without a shep-herd, we had much cause to fear that a long nterval of spiritual dearth awaited us.

We have truly cause to say that the Lord has been with us, and most graciously sent us aid in our necessity; and while we acknow. ledge the divine source of all good, we feel constrained to offer you our heartfelt thanks for the untiring zeal, which has throughout characterized your labours, and the ability and faithfulness, with which you have preached the word of Life.

In you the poor, the sick, the afflicted, have found a true friend; under your care, the already flourishing Sunday School has increased beyond all anticipation, in short on every side we have evidence that your labours have been as successful, as they have been faithful and acceptable, and we have reason to hope that the seed you have so diligently sown has not all fallen on barren ground.

Accept our best wishes-we pray the Giver of all good to bless you in all your undertakings, to protect you from the perils of your voyage to prosper you in the land to which you propose to go, to open before you, what we know is the first wish of your heart, a path of much usefulness; to bless you in your family, to restore your health, enfeebled, we fear, by over zealous exertion in our trying climate, and above all to bless you in spiritual things, giving you, through life and through eternity, that peace and joy which only He can give.

To JAMES CRAWFORD, M. D., AND JOSEPH Joxes, Esquires, the Deputation from the Trinity Congregation.

My dear Friends, In receiving this united testimony of your esteem and liberality, I desire to convey to you my most hearty and grateful thanks. Preand on the eye of my departure for the mother country, such a cordial proof of the sympathy and affection of my Flock, I need scarcely assure you, is responded to by the warmest emotions of my heart.

During the short time in which it has pleased God to permit my labours amongst you I have been constantly most with the kindest proofs of your gratitude and value for my humble ser-vices. Persuaded am Lalso, at the same time, that Und has, in several justances, most gracious It blessed my forble ministrations to the concersion, building up, and strengthening in the faith of such as the has been pleased to a it unto the Church. It becomes therefore quetnatural for me, in conveying to you the assuaccepting this parting gift of your Christian have, to mingle with it the expression of my deep tegret and sorrow in saying " FAREWELL"

In after years, if it please the Lord to spare me, I shall read the names I now see reconted upon this Testinonial with many pleasing re-miniscences, joined with the ferrent prayer and hope that the God of all grace will conti-tute to guide you into all truth, and of his great mercy heartening the come. mercy keep you in the same.

May the Divine Head and Keeper of the Church ever biess and prosper you as a congreustion holding the faith in unity of spirit this bond of peace, and in righteourness of life; out feart, that the futtre welfare of both you to dispense to you the word of life, in the futness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ. Your faithful Servant in Christ,

FREDERICA BROOM A Deputation from the Gennan Society of Montreal waited on the Rev. FREDRAICK BROOME, on Tuesday, the 2nd of May, and presented him, in the name of florin countrymen, with a farewell address, accompanied with a large and valuable edition of Bagster's Comprehensive lible. A fastafully engraved silver plate on the cover bears the following

PRESENTED REV. FREDERICK BROOME, BY THE GERMANS OF MONTREAL, As a Testimony of Respect FOR HIS Voluntary Services

The Rev. ALEXANDER DIGHY CAMPDELL, Incumbent of Trinity Church, arrived with his family at Montreal on Saturday last.

Amongst them,

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL .- Tho late Chief Justice Reid, one of the warmest and oldest friends of this institution, bequenthed a large sum of money, sufficient or the building of another wing to the Hosital, to be creeted after the decease of his vidow. This lady, largely partaking of the iberality which prompted the act of her lamented husband, has determined upon its immediate erection, and has already ordered the necessary preparatory exeavation. This additional structure will in all probability bo completed this summer, and will be designated the 6 Reid wing,22 as the other has been the "Richardson wing." This valuable institution, one of the finest hospitals on this continent, has been singularly favoured within the last few years. The late Dr. Skakel bequeathed a valuable property to it in reversion, estimated at about £3000 in

Br. Am. Jrn. of Med. & Phys. Science.

THE QUEDEC Pauss .- Since the commencement of this month the Morning Chronicle has resumed its daily issue, as during last year's shipping season; the Gazette and Mercury also have commenced publishing daily; and all three of them are furnished with telegraphic reports daily. There are three graphic reports daily. There are three periodicals published three times a week n Quebec, in the French language: Le Canadien, Le Journal de Quebec, and L'Ami Journal, in English, publishes twice a week.
We hear of two others, projected or just commenced—the Spectator, and the Emigrant.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Ven. the Archdon-PAYMENTS: HECRIVED.— Ven. the Archuen-con of Kingston, No. 157 to 208; Capt. Ham-mond, No. 215 to 266; Lieut. Pollock, No. 202 to 253; Rev. D. B. Painthér, No. 105 to 208; Miss McGinnis, No. 168 to 219; Messrs. Saint! Muckleston, No. 157 to 208; Wm. Wade; No. 205 to 256; John Thorn-

wm. Wade, No. 205 to 256; John Thornon, No. 209 to 260; Wm. Macrae, No. 209 to 260; W. Titus, No. 209 to 260; J. Bissett, No. 209 to 260; J. C. Pierca & Son, No. 209 to 260; Geo. Rice, No. 209 to 260; C. Forest, No. 209 to 260; Thos. Owen, No. 209 to 260; A. C. Buchanan, 183 to 231.

rival of the Britannia, at Boston, bringing search the seas where there may be a probabilrent city-periodicals; should the newspapers; via Halifax reach us in time to make use of their contents in the present number, we shall do so to the extent that our space may

The Britannia arrived at Boston at 2 o'clock yesterday. News received at New York by Government express. General tone of Corn trade vernment express. General tone of Corn trade firm; supplies from abroad continue limited. Indian Corn 21s. a 27s. Demand for American Flour moderate; fair supply. United States 26s. a 27s. At Mark Lane, Canadian and U. S. Wheat, 43s. a 48s. Indian Coin 21s. a

At Liverpool, the trade firm. Value of mostly all articles advancing. Canadian Wheat, 6s. 6d. a Ss.

Flour, 27s. 6d. a 28s. Best Western Canal. telestand, exports exceeding imports during was this having received the privilege from test week, 8000 qrs. White, 24s. a 28s. 6d.; the Provisional Government of taking away as vellow, 27s. a 27s. 6d.; mixed, 25s. a 26s.— Beef commands full prices—76s. a 90s., and fair enquiry.—Pork; good quality would realize 60s. a 75s. Prospects of high prices.— Sound Cheese, a very limited supply,-Lard recorded.-Breadstuffs will be in good demand for some time. Appearance of crops still en-

couraging.

Iron trade dull :—Scotch pig 40s, a 43s.

Trade in the manufacturing districts continued dull. Men working short time; many entirely unemployed. Last quotations of Consols, 822 a 83.

Montretan, May Sile, 9, p. m.

The following is from the extra of the Montreal Herald :-

IGERAND .-- Outbreak appears certain .-- Pun on Savings' Banks continues. The O'Connells go beyond constitutional limits. The Last of Shrewsbury said to be favorable to repect. The trial of Mitchell, O'Brien and Meagher, is proceeding. Thomas Steele has attempted saicide.

A regular armed Chartist force is said to be

The House of Commons has passed the Crown and Government Security Bill, with an

overwhelming majority.

A Reform meeting has been held in London at which faity members of nathement patici-pated. Colden was one. Frame presided. The Prussian Diet has been dissolved.

Rerlin agitated. Joseph Poles have formed entroichments in Pasen. They have an army of 167802 ment, with stillery. Another report crys, the Poles number 22,000. The insurrection does

that appear serious. Germany in a state of anarchy. In Paden, the people have risen against the troops. A formidable riot had taken place at House Cassel. Insurrection in the north Saxony, which government has not been able

Aunthor bittle has taken place at Schlos-

Trade at Vienna entirely destroyed. There Trano at vicinia control ostitory. A trans-is said to he a strong Austrian party at Vicinia, weating an opportunity to revolt.—The govern-ment has ordered the Jesuits to quit Sicily. The King of Sardinia attacked Peschiera, a

strong town held by Austria, but did not carry It. Verona has been taken by the Piedmontese

army.
The King of Naples has been compelled to issue a proclamation in favour of an Italian in-

dependent union.
A revolutionary demonstration has been made in Egypt. The Pacha promised reform; but as soon as the people were quieted, hunged the

Affairs in France are in great confusion. A plat was formed to upset the Provisional Go-vernment, and assassinate Lamartine, headed by Ledru Rollin. An immense meeting of workmen had taken place.

Thus for the Telegraphic reports of Tuesday. The Mercury, published last evening, contains a good deal of intelligence communicated by tee the interests of the consumer, as regards its London Correspondent, the letter-bags by express from Halifax having been received erday morning, but without any news-

which will be on the 13th instant.

Confidence addresses were pouring into the Castle, from bodies of undoubted influence in the country. Arrests had been made of parties for the off nee of soundawfully assembling and

practising military exercises."

In Paris the national guard seems to have turned out in great force and with a determination to support the Provisional Government against the Ultra-Republicans who had laid their plot for getting rid of the more moderate

In Spain, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier were at Aranjuez; report said that the French Government had made a demand that

they should be sent out of Spain. The news from I rany is stirring. A battle was fought between the Sardinian army and the Austrians, on the evening of the Sth ulto. at the bridge of Goito, over the Mucio, which lasted two hours, and resulted in the retreat of the Austrians towards Mantua, with the loss of four pieces of artiflery, and a great number killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.—The Austrian General's version of the all ir admits sthe defeat, but attributes it to superiority of

The Provisional Government at Milan had decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits and sequestration of their property, the convocation of primary assemblies, and the formation of a Central Provisional Government of Lombardy, which is to supersade the independent local Governments, being composed of delegates from the different localities .- A horrible act of barbarity on the part of the Croatians - a savage portion of the Austrian army -is reported; they are said to have set on fire the village of Castelnuovo, surrounding it on all sides, so as to prevent any one of the inhabitants to escape, causing the destruction of the whole of them. We subjoin a few gleanings from papers re-

crived by the previous mail.
The Removal, or Aliens Bill. Considerable misapprehension has, we believe, arisen in the minds of foreigners residing in this country, as to the intended operation of the "Removal of Aliens Bill," introduced into the House of Lords on Monday last by the Marquis of Lansdowne. The object of the proposed measure is simply to give to the Secretary of State and the Lord Lieutenant the power to remove from the united kingdom by warrant under their hands respectively, aliens of disreputable charwhose presence and conduct may be deemed dangerous to the pence and social order of these conlins. Under the sixth clause of this bill it is provided that foreigners who have bean domiciled and sottled in this country for confidence up years cannot in any way be affected by the act.— London Times.

Horal and Political Entelligence. Lady Jane Franklin nas oneren a remain of two thousand pounds for the rescue of her husband, Sir John Franklin, from the northern husband, Sir John Franklin, from the northern husband, Sir John Franklin, from the northern Telegraphic reports published on Monday regions which he went to explore. This and Tuesday brought intelligence of the ar- reward will serve to stimulate the whalers to news, one week later, from Europe. We lity of finding the missing; and if success should subjoin the news as published by our differeward will not have to be paid by the wife, but by the country which sent the discoverer on

his perilous expedition.

An indication of the real state of the publie mind in France upon the desirableness of revolutionary movements was afforded in Paris, on the receipt of the news from London that the Chartist demonstration had been peacefully defeated by the loyalty of the English people and the strength of their Government. The French Funds (5 per cent,) which were at 53, rose at once to 61.

A report having been spread, that Lord Brougham had been stopped in travelling in France, and his cash taken from him, he took the opportunity of a speech in the House of Lords to state the circumstances which had Tour. 27s. 6d. a 28s. Best Western Canal, occurred. The way in which the report 127s. 6d. Good export for Indian Companies about his being stopped at the barriers originated much money as he pleased, he was determined to ascertain whether those reports about stopping travellers were true. When the officer asked him for the keys of his luggige, he (Lard Brougham) said,— What for? 'I want,' said the officer, to see if you have got any money? Well, said he (Lord Brougham), this is very singular, for although I have heard a great deal of the tyranny of the eld Government, I never Leard that it stopped people on the highway. (Laughter.) However, although he encoped himself, he saw a luge sum taken from one gentleman, who received bank paper in exchange. He hoped that these things would soon terminate, and a bet-ter state of things succeed. If the French people wished to make this experiment, they had a right to do so, and let no one interfere with them. The Provisional Government had tiken possession of one tailway which brought 8500 francs a-week into Louis Planc's pocket, and they were going to take possession of the other railways. They were also going to seize the Bank, and to issue paper currency to the extent of £4,000,000. This would min

the extent of £4,000,000. This would mind every description of property. He hoped the National Assembly would open their eyes to the miscured axising from these experiments, and then one columnty would be prevented to which a republic was more especially expect, namely, usurpation. Experience had shown that when a republic became too indesecond that when a republic occame to mac-cile to perform its ordinary functions, some mintary despats intenfered and planted a despot-lem in its sead, and at this moment if any one General murched 10,000 men into Paris, therewas, at ence, an end of the republic."

M. L. Blanc has laid before the assembly of ouvriets, over which he presides, the outline of his system for the organization of labour. The Government is to take possession, on its own account, of all establishments about to saspend work, the present proprietors preserving their rights, which are to be converted into bonds bearing interest, secured on the estabwig Holstein. The Germans had a slight ad- lishments, and reimbursable in money. The persons employed in these establishments are to be put on a new footing. The workpeople will form an association, will elect the directors of the works, and will fix the amount of the wages, or the share to which labour is entitled in the profits. The share being determined, he collective wages will be distributed among the workmen individually, by the counsel of travailleurs, [workmen] according to proportions open to discussion, but which the government commission thinks ought to be in equal parts. The produce, after deduction of the wages, is to be formed into a general fund, to be divided into four parts:—I. A quarter for the sinking fund of the capital belonging to the proprietor with whom the State made the bargain. 2. A quarter for the establishment, the sick, wound ed, &c. 3. A quarter to be divided among the workmen by way of bonus. A quarter for the formation of a reserve fund. Besides this, M. Louis Blane declares that it will be necessary to unite workshops belonging to the same branch of industry; to unite all the workshops of different branches of industry, but

the quality and the lowest possible price of the produce. papers.

IRELAND.—The Grand Jury have found true the great demand for the carriage of effects and bills against Messrs. Mitchell, Meagher, and O'Brien. The latter will take his trial first, parture from France, and have arrived in this parture from France, and have arrived in this country, we may remark that not only has there been an increased number of the regular packets trading between the port of Boulogn and this metropolis placed on the station, but that in the emergency other steamships, usually trading for heavy merchandise to more distant parts of the country have been pressed into service. The steam ship Free Trade, which has been employed to bring cattle and provisions from the Southern countries of Europe, and made the subject of especial notice on former occasions, has arrived from Boulogne, and the General Steam Navigation Company's ship Giraffe has been taken from the Rotterdam station and despatched to Boulogue, both of them arriving, as in the other instances alluded to, from that port with cargoes of merchandise, but more particularly with very large quantities of furniture and other effects of individuals who have already come to or are on the point of arriving in this country.— The Times.

It is stated that no less than 15,000 English

work people have been compelled to leave France, since the revolution.
It appears from the Moniteur, that the num-

ber of persons killed in the recent revolution at Paris was 150, and the number wounded 703. There was no serious lighting except at the Palais Royal; and that only lasted a hort time.

Considerable alarm has been created in Paris by an attempt made by the labouring classes to escape paying their rents. In one instance a landlord, who had no fewer than 60 tenants in one building, in the Faubourg Montmattre, was forced to give the whole of them receipts for the quarter's rent, under a threat that if he did not do so they would burn down the houses. Success in this case has encouraged others, and threatening notices have been served on several landlords, who will probably yield rather than run the risk of revenge.

Irany .- The federative organization of Italy Is said to be determined as follows:-The Peninsula is to be divided into six great States Naples; Sicily; the Popedon; the Kingdom of Etruria, comprehending Tuscany and the smaller Duchies; the Lombardo Venetian

Kingdom, and Sardinia. The German Diet had a full Meeting on Monday last, a few hours after the National Assembly had adjourned, and shortly after published a declaration that all ministers to the Diet had tendered their resignation, and had advised their respective Courts in the strongest terms to appoint successors of the popular party; that their former resolutions as to the presslaws and universities had already been annulled by the different decrees of the respective Ger-Iman sovereigns. Serious apprehensions were

Lady JANE FRANKLIN has offered a reward, entertained that new conflicts would take place ngain between partisans of Monarchy and a Republican form of Government, but the latter finding that they were in a very large minority, kept themselves quiet, and the day passed off peaceably.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES .- We find in a Boston paper of Saturday last, the following extract of a letter from St. Thomas: "We had a dreadful shock of an earthquake

this morning, (April 6th,) at three o'clock. I was sound asleep, when a noise awoke me which sounded very much like the rushing of wind, accompanied by a low rumbling noise, and I thought that a hurricane had made its appearance at the wrong time of the year, when suddenly the house I was in began to shake, and the dishes to rattle, and furniture to totter, and dogs to bark, cats mewing, cattle lowing, negroes screaming, cocks crowing, and such a medley of noises were never heard be-

fore in St. Thomas.

The whole affair lasted about half a minute, and the oldest inhabitants, here, say it was the most severe shock they ever experienced. Even the earthquake which destroyed Guadeoupe, which is one of the same chain of islands, did not cause so severe a shock here. Probably trouble may be anticipated from that quarter."

Major-General Sir Richard Armstrong, com- 1—Geo. B. Hall, Esq., of Peterborough, to be manding in Canada West, has been appointed Judge of the Surrogate Court, District of Col-Major-General Sir Richard Armstrong, com-Colonal of the 95th. Foot, vacant by the transfer of General L. Estrange to the 61st.

fer of General L. Estiange to the bist.

After a mild, open, and generally considered, unfavourable winter for the farmer, the Spring has commenced with us in a most genial form The wheat, which has remained during nearly the whole winter exposed to every vicissitude of the weather, and which was to all appearance nearly destroyed, is now rapidly recovering, and the fields are assuming their renovated

hvery in all its verdant beauty.

It would seem that the commonly received opinion that the plant required a most efficient protection by a constant covering of snow, is founded in error, and that it is of a much hardier nature than is supposed; and that, provided the intense frosts were not of long duration, it was able to withstand for a protracted period the rigour of our ice-bound climate.

In consequence of the very small quantity of snow which has fallen, the perculation from the surface has been inconsiderable, and the land is in a state for tillage at an earlier torried than ordinary; and there is scarce a farm or a field (on which wheat ought to be sown.) but may be considered safe, so far as it may be aflocted by atmospheric changes. The plough and harrow have been efficiently employed and Spring Wheat and Peas are being got rapidly into the ground. The land for Barley and Com may now be effectively prepared and the subsoil plough brought into operation, for tan-noted plants in particular.

There is certainly an appearance generally

of the Wheat being more preductive than last scason, and it needs to be a good yield, for the price will not probably be higher than at present, and there will be pinching times with too many before the next harvest.—From the Star Office, Colourg, C. W.

Eastern Townships.—Rait noar, We have the pleasure of amounting that the work on the Melbourne section of this important un-dertaking has been commenced. On the 25th, Capt. Pomrey, the Agent, placed a gang of 12 hands, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Farwell, at work clearing the timber from the five miles of the line at present located from Melbourne towards Acton. The timber is to be cleared from the line to the width of 100 and the grubbing to the width of 22 feet A larger party will be put upon the line as soon as the location is completed, by the party of Engineers now engaged in that duty.

The contract for clearing the timber from the section of 15 miles between St. Hyacinthe and Acton, has recently been let, and the work is now being performed.—Sherbrooke Gazette.

THE COUNTERFEITING BUSINESS.—On the 26th ult. High Constable Clark made another visit to Barnston, and with the assistance of Messis, Young and Bollen, secured a set of dies for stamping American quarter Engles, a quantity of counterfeit Mexican dollars and quarter eagles; and a quantity of bills, viz. 5's on the Cumberland Bank, Portland, Me. and 5's on the Nashua Bank, N. H.—Ibid.

It is supposed that at least 100,000 bushels

of wheat have been purchased in Canada for the United States. What an injury do the mechanical and manufacturing interests of Canada sustain by such a commerce, by such a drainage of her principal product of trade, and that, too, before we have reaped the advantages to be derived from manufacturing and preparing the same for market.—Kingston Heruld.

MONTHEAL.—The Repeal Meeting at the Bonsecours Market Hall, last night, [Monday] was not very numerously attended. There were, probably, from 600 to 800 persons present. The Chart was taken by Messis. McCoy, Develin, Brennan, and T. Ryan. A number of resolutions were passed, and the meeting separated, with a vote of thanks to the Mayor for the use

of the Hall.—Quebec Gazette.
We notice that the Steam boat Lord Sydenham has resumed her place on the station be-tween Montreal and Quebec, under the comtween Montreal and Quebec, under the com-mand of Capt. Arostrong. She is changed in every thing but name, being now one of the swiftest, and, to our mind, the most elegantly fitted-up boat on the St. Lawrence. Her length over all is within a few feet of the Montreal, and her main saloon, which is one hundred and sixty feet long, surpasses in splendour of decoration any thing yet seen on this river .-

Montreal Guzette.

At Monraean, a new steamboat belonging to the Messrs. Tarr, was launched at the Cross, on Wednesday. His Excellency the Governor General, and the Countess of Elgin, were pre-

On Thursday, a fine new steamer of about 200 tons, intended for trade on the Canals, was launched by M. Cautin from his ship yard, at the Red Store, Lower Lachine road. This vessel is fitted with wheels, which, together with the entire engine, lie close to the stern. She was, contrary to the usual practice, launched with her broadside to the water. She was launched with her engines on board, all ready for her first trip, except paintwork.

NEW STEAMER, THE OTTAWA .- This splen-NEW STEAMER, THE OTTAWA.—This splendid steamer, which is destined to ply in place of the Oldfield, between Lachine and places on the rente from this city to Bytown, was launched on Saturday afternoon, from Mr. Merritt's ship yard, near the Cross. The day being delightfully fine, a large number of spectators were congregated, amongst whom we noticed many gentleman interested in the Ottawa trade as well as numbered to the Ottawa. trade, as well as numerous personal friends of he popular commander of the new vessel, Captain Shepperd .- Montr. Gazette.

By Triegnavit, Dernoit, May 9th, 2 p. m -Tenninge Fire Now Rading .- Yellow Store-House and Mr. Ethert's store and house rone .- Steamboat Hotel on fire .- American Hotel in flames. One-third of the city threatened—Forty buildings now burning. Adver-tiser Office gone.—Gazette.

The upper part of Mountain Street being under repair, the passage through Prescott Gate was slopped on Monday, but is open again.

Notice is given by the Commanding Officer of Royal Engineers that the Road-way for Carriages as well as for Horses, at St. John's Gate, in this town, will be closed for repair for five or six days from MONDAY MORNING next, the 15th instant. The Sally port will be

open for foot passengers only.

PROTESTANT CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.—It is stated that at a meeting of the Stockholders, held on Tuesday, in the City Hall, Parliament Buildings, choice was made of Judge Bowen's property, at Pointe à Pizeau, as the site of the future cemetery.

Quenge & Sr. Foy Omninus.—Notice of

the running of this vehicle, which commenced on the 1st instant, starting from the St. George' Hotel, Place D' Armes, and calling each time at the Albion Hotel in passing, specifies the following hours of departure:
From Quebec to St. Foy ... at 7 o'clock, A. M.
St. Foy to Quebec ... at 8

" Quebec to St. Foy . . . at 4 past 10 "
St. Foy to Quebec . . . at noon. Quebec to St. Foy ... , at 5 o'clock, P.M.

St. Foy to Quebec at 7 " Josuph Legané, junior, Esq., has addressed the electors of this city as a candidate for the vacancy in its representation.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COVERNOR GENERAL bourn.

Joseph Edes, Esq., of Gaspe Basin, to be Revenue Inspector, District of Gaspic.

Removal from the Commission of the Peace,
District of Montreal: André Benjamin Papineau, Esquire.

WHOLESOME PROGRESS .- Notwithstanding the little encouragement afforded by those in authority to the settlement of the Lower Province, by emigrants from the old country, we are glad to find that our numbers are, if slowly, yet steadily increasing. We have just seen a note of a census recently taken, from which it appears that in a small settlement known as Haleborough, in the back concessions of the Barony of Portners, there is an Eliglish speaking population of 276 souls—comprising 233 Protestants and 43 floran Cathofics. There are also several families of kindred

origin employed in the paper and hall manufactories, in other parts of the same Baieny.-

Mercury. QUARANTINE STATION .- The season of emigration having arrived, active preparations are going on for the termination of Quarentine duties. Supplies of fresh bacf, brend and fuel have been advertised for by the Commissarial for the use of the troops, public bespitals, and the healthy division of the Lastantine Establishment at thouse Isle, during the present servor of navigation; and the medical taff, under the superintendence of Dr. Douglas, leave here. ve understand, to-morrow, for the resmaption of their duties on the island, - Mora. Chroni

Emigration. From an abstract of passenger-lists received by A. C. Enchanan, Fisq. Chief Agent, it appears that the number who embarked for Queliec up to the 21st of April was 3797, from British and Irish ports.

Surprise News - Arrived among others. Ship Cambria, Glasgow, J. R. Orr, (Montreal) general cargo, 32 passengers. Great Britain, London, Molson & Spiers

general cargo for Montreal, 10 pas. Britannia, Liverpool, G. B. Symes & Co.

general cargo. Sir Richard Jackson, Livetpool, G. B Symes & Co. general cargo for Mont real, 9 passengers. Bark Mearus, Port Glasgow, A. Gilmour & Co

general cargo, 3 passengers.
Ship Bellong, Liverpool, A. Shaw, gen. cargo.
Bark Fingalton, Glasgow, A. Gilmour & Coi.
coals, S passengers.
Mahaica, Liverpool, gen. cargo, Montreal.
Ship St. Andrew, London, for Montreal, gene-

ral cargo. Bark Pearl, London, Gillespie & Co. general cargo, 23 passengers. - Anne, Liverpool, Ross & Co. gen. cargo.

Ship Torrance, Glasgow, R. Shaw, gen. cargo, for Montreal. Bark Cherokee, Glasgow, R. Shaw, gen. cargo. Ship Paragon, Liverpoel, W. Price, gen. cargo. Bark Charlotte, Lancaster, Welch & Davies,

87 passengers. Royalist, Greenock, coals, 15 passengers. Chieftain, Lancaster, Sharples & Co. 1 pass. Brig Mary, Glasgow, J. R. Orr, (Montreal,) general cargo, 25 pas. Bark Syria Davis, Liverpool, J. B. Symes

& Co. general cargo. -Earl Powis, Dundee, order, general cargo, 33 passengers.

LAUNCHES.-By W. J. C. Benson, Esq., on the 3rd inst., a full-rigged ship, the Harbirges. 750 tons new mass.

By Messis. Shaw, Jeffery & Co., same day, a bark, called the Eliza, 783 tons old meas. By Messes. Parke & Co., on the 2nd inst., a hin of about 850 tons. By John Munn, Esq., a ship on the 4th

On the 6th inst., two full-rigged ships, one by Mr. Nusbitt, the other by Mr. Oliver.

By Mr. Russell, Point Levy, on the 6th inst., a full-rigged ship, the Marion, 738 tons.

By Mussrs. Shaw, Jeffery & Co., same day, bark called the Kale, 790 tons.

CONTRACT STRUCTURE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERTY OF THE PE MARRIED.

Yesterday, by the Revd. Dr. Cook, Danier Macphenson, Esq., Notary Public, to Charliotte Holt, eldest daughter of Charles Gethings, Esq., Cashier City Bank, Quebec. DIED.

On the 4th instant, William Forester, only son of the late William Amnerst Hale, Esq., aged 2 years and ten months.
On Saturday, the 6th instant, aged 34 years, Saturday, the 6th instant, aged 34 years,

Mr. Thomas Browness, Pilot, native of Northshields, Northumberland.

At Point Levy, on Thursday, the 4th inst., MARGARET ORR, wife of Mr. ROBT. BUCHANAN, Merchant of that place. THE THE PARTY LINE OF LIVE CAN BE ASSESSED.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Expres to Haliffix,) will be closed at the Quebe Post-Office, THURSDAY, the 18th MAY.
UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN

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

AUCTION.

Will be sold, on SATUNDAY, the 13th inst., a Mr. G. ARNOLD'S STORE, Lowen-Town the whole of the Furniture of the Bytown He-

CONSISTING of Dining and other Tables, Sofas, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Carpets, Bodstonds, and Bedding, Washslands, Tollar, and other Looking, Glasses, Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, Re., and a variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold without the least reserve. Sale at ONE o'Clock.

Conditions—Cash. B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 11th May, 1848,

Quebec Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that the AN-NUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the BANK on MONDAY the 5th of JUNE next, at ELEVEN o'Clock, when a statement of the affairs of the Corporation will be submitted, and when the Election of Directors for the ensuing twelve months will take place. By Order of the Board,
NOAH FREER, Cashier.

Quebec, 10th May, 1813.

REMOV.IL.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the Laublic, that he has removed to those large and spacious premises No. 2, ST, JOHN STREET. sparies premises Mo. 2, 81. Only STREET, opposite to the Grocery Store of Mr. George Hall, and being about to make extensive aftentions in the front building, the business will be extried on in the workshops in rear, where all orders will be carefully and paractually attended to.

THOS, ANDREWS,
This and Courses South

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

ICE.

TABE Subscriber is prepared to supply Fami-lies and Inn-keepers with ICE delivered I their residences. For particulars apply to J. MUSSON.

Quebec, 10th May, 1848.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY TRAL GOARD will, D. V., be held at the NATIONAL SCHOOL HOUSE, Montreat, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 17th, at TWO o'clock, p. m. A SPECIAL MEETING of the SOCIETY

will also be held on THURSDAY, MAY 18th at TWO o'clock, P. M., at the same place, ARMINE W. MOUNTAIN,

Quebec, April 29, 1848.

For Sale.

LONDON MADE, SQUARE PIANO, second hand, but a good Instrument. Apply at Dr. Machianamin's residence, fits louse. St. John's sabuths. Quebec, 3rd May, 1818.

Now marias THE Subscriber, having leased one-half of Lathat large and extensive LUMBERING INTABLE-HALLINT, hashings THEERNIA COVE, 14, repried to make advances on Timber, Duals and Staves placed therein for side. FRANCIS BOWEN, Barentin.

St. Peter Street. Quebre, 4th May, 1848.

A FRUNCH GOVERNESS is required for a Unishing School in Choods West, to whom a salery will be given according to qualifications. Letters of application, stating terms, &c. addressed to Mas. Poor, Parsons Experience will be attended to Strong, Kinosyen, will be attended to. 20th April, 1818.

WANTED,

TSIWO 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, 1848.

TO BE LET,

THE large and convenient STOR, eppesite
the Exchange, with DOUBLE OFFICES
and FIRE PROOF, SAFE, in possession of A. Bunks, Esq. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE.

Quebec, 22nd March, 1818.

OR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.
A FEW PATENT WATER FILTER-ERS. MORKILL & BLIGHT.

Quebec, 20th April, 1848. PATENT

nevolving Fremium Enumps. Sale the above PUMPS. which, for simplicity of construction and convenience, have secured the premium at seve-

HYDRAULIC RAMS,—an ingenious and simple contrirance, by means of which the action of a sligh lescent in water is made to force a stream up wards through pipes or otherwise.

HENRY S. SCOTT.

Quebec, 12th April, 1848.



FIRE ENGINES.

FIRE ENGINES, made by L. LEMOISE, g FIRE ERGINES, made by L. LENOISE, well finished and warranted perfect, capable of being worked by one person, price £3. These Engines are easily convoyed to any part of a house, and are very useful for Gardens, Washing Windows, &c. --ALSO,--

Engines of greater power at Manufacturer's Prices, from £5 apwards.
HENRY S. SCOTT. Quebec, 30th March, 1848.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM,

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

Milion between Sherbrooke and Langerville. THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Genteel Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery Pantries, 2 Kitchens, S Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Out-

buildings.
The FARM consists of a good Frame Cot tage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellen Land-100 cleared; good Sugary; chief par well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation-14 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 21 from Bishop! College.

Terms easy-price moderate. The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Ruilroad is opened,) at a small present outlay.

Address, post paid, tt. 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,

Mutual Life Assurance:

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET,

GLASGOW. HE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society s established, and their ailocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.
It is provided by the Rules, that the whole

Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Inserance for Life with it, of more than three years standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlenen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Pro-

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

Quebec, August, 1845.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Watablished 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

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

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

FEATILIS COMPANY is propored to effect Association eros Livins and transact any business dependent upon the value or daration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Anneaties or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments. In addition to the various advantages offer-

ed by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of he Premiuma in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can e obtained in Britaln, to promise a most matereat reduction of rosts; guaranteeing Assursmaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Anautrius 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 Assured, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Comsks, as well as the prompt settlement of

Assurances can be effected either with one correct participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half company, the premiums may and the HALP specify or quarterly instalments; and the HALP carrier system flaving been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first suveri premiums, secured upon the Policy

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

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60 7 10 10 6 9 11 6 13 2 The above rates, For Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be LOWER than the similar tables ral Mechanical Exhibitions.

ALSO, Daily Expected direct from the Manufacturer, LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, of various qualities.

Also, Daily Expected direct from the Manufacturer, will share in three fourths of the whole profit that Branch of the Company's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Ap-

plication, and any further information respect-ing the system of the Company or the practice Life Assurance, can be obtained Secretary, or from any of the local agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already ap-

Brantford William Muirhead Dundas Dr. James Hamilton George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson. Frederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell . . . Montreal Quebec Welch and Davies Toronto..... Dr. Geo. Herrick... William Lapenoticre Woodstock. William Lapendice. Dr. Samuel J. Strat-

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

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

WELCH & DAVIES, AGENTS FOR QUEBEC.

No. 3, St. JAMES STREET. MEDICAL REFEREE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

TIME Subscriber bugs to thank the Mid litary and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with continuance of their patronage.

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

11. KNIGHT,
12. Palace. Street.

12, Paloce Street.

Quebec, 13th Oct., 1547.

Pouth's Corner.

HINGES ALL OVER. A converted native of the South-Sea-Is. lands was once endeavouring to give an account of the manner in which he persuaded himself that the Bible is the word of God-"When I look at myself," he said, "I find I have got hinges all over my body. I have hinges to my legs, my jaws, my feet, my hands. If I want to lay hold on any thing, there are hinges to my hands, and even to my fingers, to do it with. If my heart thinks, and I want to make others think with me, I use the hinges to my jaws, and they help me to talk. I could neither walk nor sit down, if I had not hinges to my legs and feet. All this is very wonderful. None of the strange things that men have brought from England in their big ships is at all to be compared to my body. He who made my body has made all those clever people who have made the strange things which they bring in the ships: and he is God, whom I wor-

"But I should not know much more about him than as a great hinge-maker, if men in their ships had not brought the book which they call the Bible. That tells me of God who makes the skill and the heart of man likewise. And when I hear how the Bible tells of the old heart with its corruption, and the new heart and a right spirit which God alone can create and give, I feel that his work in my body and his work in my heart fit into each other exactly. I am sure then that the Bible which tells me of thes: things was made by Him who made the hinges to my body, I believe the Bible to be the word of God.

"The men on the other side of the great sea used their skill and their bodies to make ships and to print Bibles. They came in their ships and brought from hoops. knives, natls, hatchets, cloth, and needles, which are very good. They also brought rum and whiskey which are very evil. They moved the hinges of their jaws, and told lies and curses, which are abominable. At last some came and brought the Bible, They used the hinges of their bodies to turn over the leaves and to read and to explain God's blessed word. That was better than iron ware, and stuff for clothing. They were the servants of the living God, and my heart opened to their words as if it had hinges too, like as my mouth opens to take food when I am hungry. And my heart feels satisfied now. It was hungry, God has nourished—it was thirsty, God has refreshed it. Blessed be God who gave his word and sent it across the sea to bring me light and salvation."

FILIAL AFFECTION.

Gustavus 111., king of Sweden, passing one morning on horseback through a village in the neighbourhood of Stockholm, observed a pretty little peasant girl drawing water at a fountain by the wavside. He went up to her, and asked her for a draught. Without delay she lifted her pitcher, and good-naturedly put it to the lips of the monarch. Having satisfied his thirst, and courteously thanked her for the kindness received, he said: "My girl, if you will accompany me to

the city, I would endeavour to fix you in

a more agreeable situation."
Ali, sir, "replied she, "I cannot possibly leave the village. I do not want to rise above the state of life in which God has placed me; indeed it would be very wrong in me to do so."

"And why?" rejoined the King, some-

s hat surprised.

" Because," answered the girl, timidly, "my mother is poor and sickly, and has no one but me to do any thing for her; and how could I leave my poor mother afflicted and lonely, to go and look for a more agreeable situation to myself?"
"Where is your mother?" inquired the

monarch.

"In that little cabin," replied the girl, pointing to a wretched havel beside

The King, who had become very much interested in the girl's favour, went in, and beheld, stretched on a bedstead, whose only covering was a little straw, an aged female, weighed down with years and sickness under infirmities. Moved at the sight, the monarch addressed her : " I am sorry, my poor woman, to find you in so destitute a condition."

"Alas, sir," answered the venerable sufferer, "I should need to be pitied had I not that dear girl, who labours to support me, and omits nothing that she thinks can afford me relief. May a gracious God remember it to ner for good," she added. wiping away her tears.

Never perhaps, was Gustavus more sensible, than at that moment, of the pleasure of possessing an exalted station. The consciousness of having it in his power to assist a suffering fellow-creature almost overpowered him. Putting a purse into the hand of the young villager, he could only say, "continue to take care of your mother; I shall soon enable you to do so more effectually. Good by, my amiable girl; you may depend on the promise of

your king." On his return to Stockholm, Gustavus settled a pension for life on the poor woman, to be continued to the girl afte her mother's death.

CHINA MISSION. From a letter writ. ten by the Rev. P. D. Spalding of the Prot. Ep. Church in the United States, dated Shanghai, October 28, 1817.

1 left Boston in the ship Ashburton, of which and some of the scenes of the passage, I informed you in my letter from the island of Java. From thence to Hong Kong, we had a fine, though not speedy run up the China sea of 1810 miles in 19 days, which place we reached on Sunday evening, July 25th. I believe ships gonerally arrive in port on Sunday, particularly if they have missionaries on board 1 was kindly received and entertained while I remained here, by the Roy. Vincent Stanton, colonial chaptain of the station 1 remained with him three tracks before I could secure a passage up I river, 12 miles from and cap of Samplan,

the coast to this city. I found him in delicate health, and rendered him all the assistance I could in his public ministerial duties. He is obliged to have three services on each Lord's day, in order to accommodate the military and civilians. took all the preaching, by his request, while I was there, both on Sunday and the

weekly lecture. I trust and pray that the truth spoken, may, by the grace of God, take root and spring up, and bring forth fruit to the honour of God, and the good of souls. Many deaths take place almost duily among the military there. I felt after taking a light lunch retired to bed, that I was preaching, indeed, to dying men. The island of Hong Kong is barren and have travelled over 18,000 miles, and hilly, of little value except as a military station. The population is about 20,000, nearly all Chinese. I suppose there may be a thousand Europeans, exclusive of the troops. It is delightfully situated, and has one of the loveliest harbours I think I ever saw. It affords a safe anchorage for ships at all times. They are building a fine large church at Horg Kong, and it the Church of England send out a Bishop to China, which I trust they will do ere long, Hong Kong will in all probability be the place of residence. A chaplain has recently arrived at Canton. At the close of the last difficulties with the Chinese, Sir John Davis secured an acre of ground for a chapel, which is now building, and Mr. Banks is to be the chaptain. He is shall come for me to open my mouth. supported by the English residents. He is reported to be a lover of the truth. I left Long Kong on the 16th of August

after a pleasant intercourse with many christian people while there. Col. Phill. pots of Royal Engineers is now residing an long Kong, or rather stationed there He is the brother of the present Bishop of Exeter. I saw much of him, and wahighly pleased with him. He has resided Canada for 30 years, but is now from Madras, India; where he has been stationed the last 9 years. But to return I left Hong Kong in the English brig 'Champion," on the above mentioned day, and after a passage of six days, we anchored about 30 miles from the Hoosmay river on Saturday night. The chan nel being difficult to navigate, our capture deemed it most prudent to anchor unit morning. We did so; but with he morning came a strong head wind which drove us from our anchorage, and for tour days kept us beating to and tro until, on the Wednesday following, we found anchorage again about 60 miles from where we

had been driven, about 40 miles north of the island of Chasan. The island under which we anchored goes by the name of Shipping island. You are aware that the English held possession of the island of Chasin until about 18 months since. 1 went on shore in company with my two fellow passengers the following day. The natives (Chinese) were quite alarmed at the sight of us, and ran away over the high hills to their village. We followed on and after descending the hills we came to a small village. The people had secured their poultry and chickens, and barred their doors. We saw but one solitury man pacing like a sentinel in front of the first house we came to. One of our number could speak Chinese sufficient to assure him that our intentions were those of peace. We soon had the whole town of darty children, men and women, dogs and goats, all around us and on us I suppose we were far greater objects of curiosity to them than they were to us. Every thing we had on, from the working of a button hole to the manner in which our jacket strings were tied, were examin-

We drank some tea with them, and after a few hours returned on board ship. The houses were well built; the materia was stone or brick slightly buyined. I could not in conscience give them much credit for cleanliness as a whole A short time before we left, two ladies belonging to the gentry came to see us, and certainly looked exceedingly neat. The island was highly cultivated; though every thing we saw was quite parched by the heat, and the soil seemed to be very poor. Soon after we returned to ship, a fine fair breeze sprung up, and by 12 o'clock M. we were under way for Shanghai again. We had a long narrow passage to pass through between several islands, of some 29 miles long. When about half way through, the tide, (which was with u+ when we weighed anchor,) turned, and was just strong enough to balance the wind. We could not turn round, nor could we proceed, and as the wind treshened or fulled its breezes, we went from

one side of the channel to the other, many times coming so near the rocky shore as to be able almost to jump from the ship to land. Indeed I felt that no. thing but the hand of God preserved us in this extremity. The captain was under great anxiety. The hills were covered with Chinese watching our movements. In this condition we remained for six hours, until the tide turned. This happened in time for us to get through the channel before dark. We all felt that evening at prayers (which I conducted morning and evening during the passage), that we had been mercifully delivered. This is a had coast to navigate. It is also infested with pirates. The Rev. Walter Lowrie, a missionary of the Preshyterian board, stationed at Ningpo, was murdered the week that I came up, in going from

this city to his station, by some pirates who attacked his bout and rifled it and threw him into the sea. The paswhich he was making was about 20 mileacross an armiet of the sea. He had been here since June, on the Committee engine ed in the revision of the Sermures. Ha was obliged to go to Ningpo to attend to some business, and intended to return to the work in which the balance of the Committee are still engaged, when he was

thus called into another world. He seems to have been propored for his Muster's summons from all I hear of him. He was an invade of the Bishop's family luring the tine he was here, and the Bishop becan't very much annehed to him. I about 18 hours after, se cerebral the oper kea, we were subly more of in the Wooseng.

self of the succeeding tide, which was flood at 9 o'clock, P. M., and took a small boat, with two Chinamen who brought me up to the city. I arrived at the Merchant's landing at 10 o'clock, P. M. This kind letter to Signor De Sanctis in the Pope's is two miles from our Mission. I procured two coolies to take my trunk, and, under their guidance, was led through the whole length of this city at the dead of night unmolested. One hour brought me to Mr. Syle's door, I roused him up, and at 21 o'clock, Aug. 28, 1847. Thus I been kept in health and safety to reach this place, where, if God permit, I desire to spend my days in labouring for the good of these poor perishing Chinese, may God give me every needful blessing to become all I desire to them. I have been kindly welcomed to these twilight shores by our little band of devoted missionaries here. I spend four full hours at the Chinese language. Rise at 5 A. M., and retire at 10 P. M. The remainder of my time I devote to other studies. The Bishop thinks that this is, as much as can be faithfully given to be profitable. He thinks it quite important for me to keep up my reading, so as to be able to teach his people sound doctrine when the time

Thus you see I am fairly in the work. I am contented and happy. I thank God that he has brought me safely here. I feel that I am in the path of duty, and that there is a great work before me. His grace alone can help me to do it. It is my aim thereby, to make such a use of the talent committed to his servant, that I may be found faithful in the day of the Lord.

THE BIBLE IN CRETE. From a letter by the Rev. G. Benton, Mission-ary of the Prot. Episcopal Church in the Un. States, to the Rev. H. D. Leeres, 1844. I cannot leave this part of the Lord's vine. and without expressing again to you my sinere tanks for your prompt and liberal supplies of the Holy Scripture in this much-negect I and needy island. Let our prayers le continually given to the divine Head of the Charch, that He may water the seeds sown with the dews of Heavenly grace. I have dways regretted that my pecuniary means have not permitted me to visit the island more extensively, and to distribute in person the Word of God to a greater number of souls I laid this subject before the Committee long ago, and urged the necessity and benefit of it and I did not receive the unsiver and support which a matter of such importance demanded; so that I have always been obliged to rest contented with such opportunities of disribution as my means allowed me to take The greatest number of copies of the Holy Scripture which I have ever distributed on and single excursion was 240, which was made in the space of six days only, including he whole time consumed in going and return ing. This distribution was made in the villages of Vlacheroninssa, Robemarchy, Spelia,

and some villages bordering on the province

of Selimo. The following anecdote may be related as flustrative of the force of the simple reading of the Scriptores upon the mind. he villages, about four or five hours distant from Canea, a monk (whose name I do not now recollect) was making his visits for the purpose of collecting oil, money, &c.; and for the better furtherance of his designs he carried about with him the relics of some saint famous for his godliness and piety: these relies he presented to the people to kiss, and the sign of the cross over them, and afterwards to give him whatever they chose, the spirit of His ministers. My brethren But wherever he went he received, in an- salute you all. swer to his presentation of the relics, that they had learned better than to worship saints and their relics, since they had had the Bible introduced among them, and a school established; and the same answer he received in four or five different villages, and was finally obliged to return, disappointed in his expectations of gain. He inquired whence they had their school and their Bililes, and was answered from the Society. In revenge for his disappointment he began to cry out against the school and the distribution of the Bible. And as if chance had favoured his design, he found a copy of the Book of Job in the house of the vil lager where he then was, and, opening it, he read the 17th verse of the 4th chapter [Shall mortal man be more just than God? shall a man be more pure than his mainterrogatively, as it is; whether he did it designedly or through ignorance I cannot say. But after he had read it he turned to those who were present, and began to speak against the Bible printed and distributed by the Bible Society, saying that it contained many blasphemies and sinful things, and frequently referred to this passage. During his discourse, one of the chi'dren, who had learned to read in the school, was present, and listened to him with considerable attention; when he had finished, the child said he did not know that the Scripture anywhere says that man can be "purer than his Maker;" the mank pointed out to, him the passage with considerable triumph, when the boy, taking the book, read the passage interrogatively, and also the two or three following yerses, and observed that it only asked the question, if a man shall be juster than God and purer than his Maker, while he sees faults even in his angels. The monk remained silent, and the villagers drove him out of their village. If find the above circumstances related to my by several persons from the same village, and from the neighbouring villages, and, particularly, by a priest from a village adjacent to the one where the affair happened, who said he had come almost on purpose to en-

MALTA - Letter from the Rev. G. Acht illi, D. D., dated at the Protestant College, Malta, and printed in Estinget-Seat Cheistendom (100

quire into the interpretation of the passage.

My dear or, -Your letter gave mo real plassare. One of these days I shall send to rate of 2s. 4.1. per week, enjoy a well-

Alliance, that they may reach the Pope.

They really deserve to be seen by him and I am sure that he will sigh over them as he reads. The other copy I will send to Cardinal Ferretti, who wrote lately a most name, to recall him, and me also to Rome,

I am glad to hear that the Alliance is going to establish correspondents in these parts. I could recommend several persons as having a truly Christian spirit. But you poor-houses to be overwhelmed with applihad better send me some conies of your Constitution to show them.

I very much wish to be present at the I shall certainly have a great deal to say on at Genoa, and some at Leghorn and Flo- people where no profit could ever result rence. Everywhere I found brethren I had the true Christian sense. I was already known, and my labours were known to

I held meetings everywhere, I spoke of the necessity of a religious reform, and encouraged them to assemble together as they were best able, in order to worship God in spirit and in truth. I promised to return there, or send some of my companions. I find that our mission might already enter some parts of Italy and act prudently with much effect.

In Malta, as soon as I arrived, I formed a new congregation, which has already become numerous. I established an order of worship, uniting the different in thods of Protestant churches This I did in somement with the Italian brethren. I estab isha Reformed Italian family and in a few days, more. I am going to open an evening school, in which I shall be assisted by two of our reverend missionaries. I have taken the Indicatore entirely on myself; this is, that it may be more at liberty. All is for God's glory. A book of psalms and hymns is being printed for the use of the Italian

churches &c. Some time ago a Protestant funeral was conducted with a cross in front, like the Papists, and a cross was put in the temb. The other day burial in the general cemetery was denied to a Presbyterian, because he was accompanied by his own minister, on the pretext that the cemetery had been consecrated, and the coremony of burial could not be performed unless by an E iscopal minister, and according to the Prayer-book. They were obliged to bury him in another place among the soldiers. These imprudent actions are done in sight of the Roman Catholies, who are scandalized by them.

I have received a charming letter from Switzerland, from our missionary Signor Bruschi who has established himself at Sag'o in Bregag'ia, in the Grisons. He tells me that he has found much good disposition ii, those parts. He makes tours here and there, and has twice been into different parts of Italy, announcing everywhere the truth of the Gospel. I doubt not that the Lord will bless his work and make it fruitful.

I suppose you will have printed what said at the Evangelical Alliance. It would In one of be a good thing to publish in English my letter to Pius IX., which is the third letter to the Pope. You might also translate Signor De Sanctis's letter to the Cardinal Vicar of Rome, which is very interesting It is in the Indicatore of this month. Teil me what else I can do for the Evangelical Alliance.

> Dear friend, pray for us that the Lord may keep us in his faith, and that He may give us

STANDING en queue in France.-Do you thow what standing on queue is? It is a thing very characteristic of the French and their extempore social police. Anywhere that there threatens to be a crowd seeking admission, whether to a baker's shop or a professor's lecture-room, instead of heaping themse ves chaotically about the door, they stand two or three abreasts "in tal." or in regular line, and thus prevent preliminary disturbance. This line may sometimes extend for a long way: no matter; the new comer must station himself at the end of it; if he attempts to intercalate himself into any member of the tail, an indignant shout of "a la queue" sends him abashed to its close .- Jorrespondent of the Manchester Examiner .- Tims would ker ?] but he read it affirmatively, and not be an excellent rule to be observed at the windows of Post-Offices in other countries

> THE MODEL LODGING-HOUSE IN ST Gilles's .- This maintait on the success of which has far exceeded the most sanguing expectations of its founders-the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes-is now ranked, and not improperly, amongst the "sights" of London. and attracts, in common with establish ments of far higher pretensions, but not more praiseworthy objects, a considerable of quality and torsune connot possibly spend an hour better than in inspecting the Model Lodging house," and carrying with them into the country at the termiuntion of the London season a recollection of its plan and resources, the application of which may, even on a small and comparatively imperiect scale, be productive of the most salutary consequences amongst the poorer classes. Nothing can exceed the extreme elemilidess, precision, and order with which the internal affairs of the institution are conducted; whilst at the dom, repose, and rational indulgences as Those who frequent the stately club houses of Pall-mall. Andeed, we are informed that the Model Lodging-house is called the St. Giles's Ciub-house, which does not now; as formerly, convey an idea of an assembling of after roaring Loslinian, but of sober, well-conducted, andustrious, hardworking men of all countries, who, at the convergent and almost incredibly soull

where the Woosing empties into the great Rome the Latin statutes of the Evangelical lighted, well-ventilated, comfortable bed"Yang-tse-kiang" river. I availed myAlliance, that they may reach the Pople. | room, a spacious coffee-room, a choice collection of books, use of a kitchen and kitin brief, every necessary necommodation superb equipages for which the owner pays for making life agreeable. What would you do for making life agreeable.

FOOD IN IRELAND.

The continuance of want in the southern nd western districts of our country is most afflicting. Published statements declare the litticu!ties.

We have received advice from several parts of the kingdom reporting that the miscrable people, worn out of all hope of real relief, any thing resembling a restoration to their former condition such as it was before the famine, by the agency of the poor-law, have gone to work with great learnestness in preparing their lands for the cultivation of the notato crop once more. Last year they were deterred from the attempt under a sort of superstitious persuasion, that the plant had become extinct. The immense return which it afforded to all who venture on its use then has now fully satisfied their minds ed a school for little boys, with the help of and they are resolved to resume it once

> Tais may be deplored, perhaps, as an indication of relapse or retrogression, but it must be considered that, however desirable it is to improve the system of agriculture in Ireland, at present the peasantry understand nothing of good farating, are incapable of managing green crops, or of raising grain on drained soil, and with such an economy of seed as to increase the return far above past experience. Their improvement in knowedge we trust has begun, they have learned (fearfully it is true) not to trust to one speries of food for their absolute existence, yet till they are sufficiently informed and experto raise an adequate quantity of less costly food than potatoes out of the same given quantity of land (rather a difficult task,) they must cutivate the potato or die, -the poor-law relief system is scarce better that slow starvation.

We do not arraign the system as one a premeditated crue ty; in its operation we say it is eminently defective, leaves the pau pers in wretchedness, confirms and holds him in pauperism, and inflicts a ruinous tax on the landlords of the country, who re ceive no rents, while masses of their tenantry are dependents on the union.

For the restoration of the people to inde pendence, even such as they had before the calamity commenced, and for the relief of the landed proprietors, we think it i equally imperative that every attention should be paid to the cultivation of the potato crop. Once we have got in the country an adequate amount of food for next year we may give the greater diligence to the in struction of the people in a better system of farming, which may break up old habits of indolence, and conduce to the mental and political improvement of multitudes who have hitherto been contented with no more quantity be ordered. of the comforts of life and eighization than are given to our working cattle.

We have looked attentively over the reports of the Agacultural Lecturers sent through the country by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and we are persuaded that their efforts were attended with most enconraging success. In fact many particular eases are there reported, in which the lower farmers were proved to have been occupied in agricultural arrangements for this spring which were sure to produce to them but a very inadequate return for expense, and when better taught by the Lecturers, aftered their arrangements, and adopted such improvements at their suggestion as they were learly convinced, and most thankfully convinced, would at the end of the harvest eave them considerably gainers.

At the outset we applauded this scheme of lecturing encouraged by the Lord Lieutenant. We think it now proves how much might be done for Ireland by a latte practicat operation, some good sense off ats to lead away the minds of the people from political strife and political agitators to the improvement of their own condition .- Achill Herald.

EARLY SPRING IN GREENLAND, LAST YEAR, -A letter from the missionary at ichtenfels, addressed to a German corespondent, and dated the 18th of June. 1847, commences thus: --

"Your welcome letter of the 5th March reached me on the 26th May, by the Marianne, which was this year the share of attention and curiosity. Persons first ship which entered a Greenland haven. You tell me that you might, at the date of your letter, have driven out in a sledge. and yet here our goats were, in the first week of March, already on the pastures! This will astonish you; but last winter was the mildest I have yet seen in Greenland. Even at Christmas we had no snow, but on the contrary, young grass! So that, for once at least, - who knews if ever before?-nature donned her summer attire to welcome her Creatur's birthday festival! In temporals, therefore, our Esquinioux have been this year most same time the inmates enjoy as much free. highly favoured. Nor can we, on the whole, complain as to spir and things, since the mild weather facilitated meetings for religious instruction, and they were not only much better actended than for many years back, but, we have reason to believe, blessed to many hearts,

> A HACKNEY COACHMAN'S LECTURE ON TAXATION. : Phe tollowing colloquy has heen sprotod ap na sa havingasken place in a proparatory Meaning for the elections; |

room, a spacious coffee-room, a choice col- coach driver, and I pay for my poor vehicles a tax amounting to 360. In the chen utensils, warm and cold baths, and, street I pass every day by the side of relative to this inequality of the law?"-'Cuizen coachman, that is a monstrous fact, which I should endeavour to do away with." "What would you do for that purpose?"-" I should demand the abolition of the tax which weighs so heavily on cants for relief, and that out door assistance hackney coaches, and I should add a triple is quite inadequate to meet the exigencies of tax on that of the rich owner." . "Citizen the people; in thet, that numbers continue candidate, I now see clearly that M. Guizot Conference to be held in June. I shall do to drop down and expire on the roads, or was a man of gentus. When he was asked all I can to be in Bristol at that time; and are found in their miserable hovels famished a question which he did not know how to with hunger. It was a sad mistake in the answer, which happened often enough, he the progress of reform in Italy, for the Lord first instance of distress to provide any re- demanded twenty-four hours to reply. is continuing to show His mercy towards us lief for the peasantry in payment of work. You ought to have acted like him. Do in an especial manner. I came into Italy done upon the public roads; this mistake you know what you would do in taxing, as during my journey, and stopped some days compelled the attendance and service of the you say, the carriage of the private gentleman? Cause it to be put down, 2nd with from their labours, while on the other hand it you would also do away with the basis not known before. The Bible is read, they it forced them to neglect the cultivation of ness of the currier, the coachmaker, the have family prayer, and speak of religion in land and the production of the only food saddler, the horse-dealer, the veterinary which can at once preserve life, and re- surgeon, and many others. And now delieve Ireland of its present extraordinary you wish to learn what these different occupations bring into the city of Paris? Sixty millions. Citizen candidate, the hackney-coachman does not vote for you."

> College Insuranction .- Students preferring study to Ho'y days.—The Univers ty of Louvain in Belgium has been troubled by a spirit of dissatisfaction among the students, who complain bitterly of too much Church, too Intle liberty, want of recreation, and over-strict discipline for offences. The Rector has closed the stuhes, and ordered the students home for a short vacation, by a circular addressed to their parents. But the youths, nothing daunted, have replied to this circular by a declaration that they are resolved to obtain their demands, and that they will continue their studies in despite of Rector, proessors, and parents to hoot. There is nothing political in this affair; it has been conducted with perfect tranquilaty, without any violence on the part of the young

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> R. PENISTON.

India Wharf, October, 1816.

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