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WHOM HAVE I BUT THEE PSALM LXXIII. 25.

Lord of earth! thy forming hand Well this beauteous frame hath plann'd.— Woods that wave, and hills that tower, Ocean rolling in his power,— All that strikes the gaze unsought,— All that charms the lonely thought,-Friendship,—gent transcending price,— Love, a flower from paradise,— Yet, amidst this scene so fair, Should I cease thy smile to share What were all its joys to me? Whom have I on earth but Thee?

Lord of heaven! beyond our sight Rolls a world of purer light; There in love's unclouded reign Parted hands shall clasp again; Martyrs there, and prophets high Blaze, a glorious company; While immortal music rings From unnumber'd scraph strings; Of that world is passing fair; Yet if thou wert absent there. What were all its joys to me? Whom have I in heaven but Thee?

Lord of earth and heaven! my breast Seeks in three twomly not;
I was lost; thy access mild
Homeward build the wantering child;
I was blind! thy healing ray Chann'd the long eclipse away; Source of every joy I know. So acout my every wo. Oir once thy smite divisor. Considuping my soul to share. What were earth or beaventages? Whom have I in each but thou! Two Ilon. Robert Grant. erandanan serie hamanian ing bermanan kang ber

CONFESSION OF SIN.

We find that the most holy and best men of antiquity, patriarchs, prophets, and apos ties, were accustomed to pour out their hearts before God in the most humble and self-abasing language; we have the general tenor of Scripture instructing up that Gall will be approached by us in this manner; and we discover, upon examination, that the whole service of the Courch of Lagland. from its introductory addresses to the most solemn sucrament of the Lord's Supper, abounds with language which cannot be exceeded in energy and plainness, expressive of conscious guilt, alienation from God, and need of his free mercy and forgiveness. Suffer me, then, to ask, my brethren, whether they can be faithful dispensers of God's word, or good churchmen, who endeavour to soften down and qualify this humbling doctrine?-Who admit that man is sinful but not wholly so; that he has a tendency to evil, but a tendency to good also; contrary to the positive declaration of God, that "the imaginations of man's heart are only evil. and that continually I" Can it be correct doctrine to exalt poor fallen human mature and to endeavour to clear its character from that stain with which sin has darkened it, con trary to Scripture, fact, and the experience of our nwo hearts and consciences if we let them speak? Is it not the true doctrine of our Church to describe the state of man by nature as at enmity with God, as totally alienated from bim, as dead in tresposses and sins, without hope, without power to save himself, and then to exhibit that powerful and efficient remedy, the great salvation which is in Christ Jesus? In the one case, the depth of the malady is concealed, and the only remedy is slighted; in the other, the fatal and deadly effects of sin are admitted, and the only true and efficacious medicine is applied to the soul. And is it possible that any one can question this point? Have not you yourself, for years, been confessing its truth with your own lins? You have called yourselfatta miserable sinner, a miserable boffender;" you have confessed this day "What there is no health in you;" you have called for mercy repeatedly, and have prayed to God to spare you. Perhaps you have 130ft m neknowledged and bewailed the burthen of sin at the sacramental table, and when this has been the language of your lins, can you be surprised at being addressed as a sinner, and at being invited to fly to that Saviour who came to seek and to save the lost? "It is impossible that you can be surprised or offended at this, unless you have uttered with your mouth that which your heart has never felt! and, indeed, it is

to be feared that many have done so!

"If we all felt deeply the importance of confession and absolution, the acknowledgment of our sins, and the promise of pardon offered in Christ, could so many of us attend the house of God so irregularly as very often to lose that most offecting and interesting part of the service? Let me affectionately exhort you, my brethren, not to think this ; point of little importance; late attendance on the worship of God argues a culpable in-Adifference and negligence, and proves a most serious hindrance to the devotions of those who are desirous to join in the service from its commencement. If we feel that we have sins to confess, and need the promised pardon in Christ, we shall not only be auxious to be present during this part of the public ordinances, but shall enter the house of God early binnigh to collect our thoughts before. Thand, lest wo increase the sum of our often ces by approaching his morey-seat hastily and unprepared!

Ringly, I would endeavour to impress views and feelings on this truly fundamental doctrine of the Bible and of the Church door ideas of all the other truths of Christiani ty will depend upon our view of this; if we take a limited, and partial estimate of our guills and sinfulness, innate and actual, we Seballshave limiteds and martial views of the Bill vation which is revealed in Christ. If we rito not feet that we are lost, we shall never corneally seek him who came to save the addition poverfor not a full conviction of our spiritual poverfor no shall never labour for

" the unsearchable riches of Christ." If we do not know that we are dead in sin, we shall never appreciate him who is the life of those who are dead. If we are ignorant that we are spiritually sick, we shall not regard the good Physician; and on the other hand, the more correct and scriptural are our views of our own fallen condition, the more we shall discover of the goodness and grace of Christ.

O that we may all enter into the spiritual import of that penitent language which we continually adopt! that we may see and bewail the height and depth, the length and breadth of our own sinful condition, and "thus may be able to comprehend with all raints, the height and depth, the length and breadth of the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."-Rev. Francis Close, Chettenham.

NECESSITY OF CHRISTIAN INTEG-BITY. From a Tract by the Row Grow, Remard, M. A., Late Fellow of Cotput Christi College, Ox-ford. It must be plain that no accuracy of dec.

tribal views, to orthodoxy of creed, and profession of faith, will ever be accepted of God in the place of that disposition of heart, which is ready to believe whatever God has revealed, because He has revenied it, and which remedies for truth with handle l d willier, and narrigued love of it as truth, I This is true faith, and the most orthodox se diments may exist with an it. It is that, however, for the abegine of which nothing can compensate. Yet it is to he forced that numbers make a savjour of their of the land oib," whose mouth has been a mount to pronounce it aright, to not by the evereint of Christian Integrity, inducing the ob diction or faith, but by the more force of the onderstanding, or of some outword chemin-

Again it is plain that no amount of out ward service done to God, like that of Jean, can compensate for that disposition of heart which in real soft-surrender and devotedness desires to do God's will simply as such, and which no man shall see the Lord." 1

for the want of it before God. He is in the light, we have followship one his Son cleanseth as from all sin." Words cannot more clearly declare sincerity to be that without it we can leave neither part, nor lot in the hopes and the mivilenes of the children of God, "The end of the commandment," says the apostle, " is charity out of a pure heart, and of a good conseience, and of faith unfrigned" - a triple expression much to be observed. As charity is here said to be the end of the commandsincerity, (any other charity being of a spuious kind), it is obvious how indispensable Christian sincerity must be to true religion.

The same conclusion immediately follows from the consideration that the Lord will give car unto the prayer alone, which "goeth not out of feigned lips." No ritual observ. ances, however correct in taste, imposing in effect, or elaborate in detail, can, in the least degree, compensate for the want of Integrity; ministry. I trust that we shall have no on the contrary, they would be offensive in the Lord's sight. " The sacrifice of the wicked is an abomination to the Lord, but the prayer of the upright is his delight." § While speaking on the necessity of Christian sincerity it is most important to bear in mind, that this sincerity must ever be sustained, and carried out into particulars ; David could say of himself, long after he had been accustomed to worship God in spirit and in truth, "If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hearme." And the apostlo implies the necessity of it when we ask for the prayers of others, (see Heb. XIII. 18).

• 1 John 1. 5-7. • 1 Tim. 1. 5. * Judges x11. 6. 1 1 Sam. xvi. 7.

it first in his enumeration of the parts of the Christian panoply, probably to indicate that without it the rest could not exist, or even supposing it to be possible to have the other requisites without sincerity, they could not be reld together for want of the girdle .- " Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth," and," he continues, " having on we are perhaps to understand the same quality viewed as a habit; because as present religious instruction and editication, sincerity from hour to hour is absolutely necessary to the Christian combatant to prevent ook simply to what God reveals or commands | Lord over the souls of our bretiren. as the rule of our faith and practice, ic, so to peak, that which protects our very like in this conflict. To treat of liables may be thought by some to enter upon dangerous ground; and it is admitted that there have been many who being wedded to certain dogmas of moral philosophy, have endeavoured tion, and to win their affections, the tie to incorporate these doctrines with Carinian wath, to its believe detriment. But of we would contoud for it, that we are not to dony the importance of habits, because by some live man whose dabours may extend over it has been occurreded or missenated. It is considerable districts. They need not be most true that without the continual support of coluested like most of our clergy. They need Divine game the strongest habits will be una- not have the habits of scholars. They need value, but on that account to disregard ex- but to be men of sound minds, of immelity processons in Holy Scripture which imply and zeal, and of a thorough acquintance that the suigh hebits in a great measure the with the Scriptures. The most efficient of Christian's heart, would be alike universant- valuable than the less efficient of the more able and dangerous. Many more, probably, educated. There may be no tramediate have sudged from not giving due, weight to prospect of raising up, such a class of men this consideration, than have been aware of for our ministry; but we are to watch every their loss. St. Paul's exportation was bex. opportunity, and be ready to lay held on eresse rhyself unto go llimes. A pend his pene- every instrument, tice, Cheroin do I exercise myself to have. Whatever we in

The real prosperity of a parish is chiefly which, if it has less to show, has less also to the spiritual prosperity of its members; the conceal. "The Lord looketh at the heart." actual conversion, sanctification, and saiva-He sees what we aim at as well as what we tion of souls. Many inferior things demand actually accomplish, and pays especial re- our attention and exertion; but one thing is Father who is in Heaven." All power is gard to the former, If our hearts be not needful, to that one thing let all else be subupright, if we allow reserves in our servi- serviert. The essential means which are ces, then what we do is manifestly self-ser- appointed for those ends, are the word, the vice, not service to God. Yet how many sacraments, and the Church of Christ; if we The Right Ray, G. Bargess, D.D., Bishwilfully shut their eyes to the truth, and have these under the plainest, simplest cirmake outward works, done from no regard comstances, we have enough; we have a the absence of that Tholiness without lives. Afterwards come the enjoyments, the refinements, the tastefulness, I had al-If we say that we have fellowship with the Church, as an universal and most rever. not the truth; but it we walk in the light, as every member of the congregation; to pre- clares it to be. sent the gaeraments as objects, not of an with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ ignorant and hely drend, but of carnest, pious desire, and yet not as matters merely of individual choice, but of general com- comment of the Universe supremely accurate the basis of the Christian character, and mand; to resist with meckness but with "without variableness or shadow of turning;" our own congregations; and to strive that that, in his moral government of the unithe hope that is in him, and may manifest infinite mercy of the Supreme that he has, what is surely most wanting while they forget or overlook his not less inment, as it can only arise out of Christian around us, a strong, clear faith, a foundation finite justice, purity, and holiness. Hence

thosoul, sure and steadfast. . tousion of our Church in this commonwealth. It is not that we may be a stronger and more influential body. It is that, small as is our number, we are entrusted with the doctrino of the Gospel in its pureness, and with the primitive and complete order of the heart eagerly to condemn those who may want any portion of that which we possess A tone which every where would be pre sumptuous and arrogant, would here and in us be especially pitiable and preposterous We have seven congregations amongst a population of nearly six hundred thousand This population, with all the looseness of opinion, the error, and even the unbelief which so mournfully prevail, is essentially Christian; and I suppose that none of us, i his conscience, entertains the slightest doub that they have a place with ourselves in the

• Ech. vi. 13. Acts xxiv. 16.

merciful regard, and an interest in the wide

promises of our one Redeemer. Most joy-

fully declaring this, we must still affirm that

, St. Paul makes truth, or sincerity, the gir- it is a high privilege to hold the Apostolic dle of the Christian warrior; and he mentions ministry without interruption, the Apostolic organization without essential change, and the Apostolic doctrine without corruption. We must still see that there is a sufficient extent of absolutely ignorant, false and dangerous teaching, to justify the strongest efforts of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and may confidently believe that such will not view our progress with plarm. the breastplate of righteousness;" by which We must still acknowledge that the advance of population for surpasses all means of due must therefore, on every account, feel that overy successful cilort for the extension of all his graces from falling off, so the habit of our Church is a direct and blessed service in sincerity, the fact of being accustomed to the advancement of the kingdom of our

Unless we are, as a Church, incapable of ong a most important part of the business of the Church of Christ, of preaching the Cospel to the poor, and secling the lost s'reep in the wilderness, it must be possible to go in amongst a new and scattered popula-Common Prayer shall be as dear to their bearts and as often upon their lips as are the hymne of the M divensts. For this we must the Sparit carries on his work in the loss educated ministers would be far more

Whatever we may attempt, my brethren, always a conscience void of phence toward and with whatever result, let it be in "the God and toward men." same mind which was in Christ Jesus." same mind which was in Christ Jesus, Lest nothing be done through strife or valu PROSPERITY AND EXTENSION OF THE glory, " Let us commune up the prosperit was been prospered in the prosperit of the prosperit glory, "Let us commend ourselves to every perous or a suffering Church, feeble or strong, let it be our care that He who walketh among the candlesticks may "know our given to the Lord under whose command we labour, and therefore, while thus we go forop of Maine.

to God's will, a stave to their conscience to treasure which ought to be far dearer than our ABERRATIONS FROM SOUND WISDOM. As sound learning, combined with that humility which shows a due sense of the re-It need scarcely be added, that Christian most said the Luxuries, of public worship lation in which we stand to our Creator, nat-Integrity being the discriminating point of Let us always distinguish the one from the urally leads to a cordial reception of the Chrisindividual character, it must be a delusion other; and by all means teach all to value lian Revelation, so, on the other hand, a as destructive as either of those we have the pure word of truth, whether the preacher little learning engrafted on human pride and mantioned, to suppose that any amount of be eloquent or uninteresting; the holy sa. corruption, not less certainly tends to insidelichurch-privileges, any interest in supposed cosments, duly administered, whether they ty, or at least to the zero or minimum of corporate immunities, or any priestly inter- be received by faw or by many; the sacred Christian doctrine. They who absurdly and position can, in the least degree, make up praises of God, whether they be sung in rude disingenuously call themselves. Unitarians strains or with all the accompaniments of strike at the very root of sound Christianity, Let us further hear the Psalmist's an- musical skill: the fellowship of Christians, by either denying, or considering as doubtful swer to his own question, "Who shall as- whether they assemble within a private the inspired character of the authors of the cend into the hill of the Lord, or who dwelling an humble house of worship, or a Bible. By thus laying the axe to the root, shall stand in his hely place?" "He that stately monument of architectural genius and they are naturally led to reject every fact hath clean hands and a pure heart, who magnificent liberality. Let all be accustomed recorded in Scripture, which their reason is eath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor to prize the institutions and customs of the not fully able to comprehend, and every doceworn describility. He shall receive the Church, in their spiritual character; and trine which appears to mortify human pride ble-sing from the Lord, and righteousness for this coul, I would exhort my brethren of and corruption. They accordingly deny the from the God of his salvation. This is the the chergy to present the truths of the Gos, triume nature of the Supreme Being, and generation of them that seek him, that seek pel, as this Church has received them, clear-man's true relation to that Being as revealed thy face, O Jacob. 's or, O God of Jacob Hy, argently and constantly; to be different in in the word of God. They deny that sin is (margin). Would we translate this into the catechetical instruction of the young to an evil of infinite magnitude, and, conse-New Testament language, "This is the inculcate regular, orderly habits in public quently, requires an atomement of an infimessage," saith St. John," "that we have worship, and the practice of kneeling in nite efficiery. They either altogether deny heard of Him, and declare unto you, that prayer, as not to be confined to community or overlook that fundamental fact, the fall of God is light and in him is no darkness at all. cants, private prayer on entering and leaving our first parents, or, at least, they underrate its offects, and consider human depravity to be Him, and walk in darkness, we lie, and do ential custom, the response as designed for far less in degree than the word of God de-

> Professing to be men of science, they, of course, acknowledge that the Creator is the Divine Geometer, i. e. in his physical govcarnestness, the erroneous and strange don- that the laws discovered by Kepler and Newtrines which, so much pervading the com- ton are his laws. Yet, with singular inconmanify, council but have their influence on sistency, they believe, or affect to believe, every Christian may be built up in his most verse, he is, in a high degree, lax and holy faith, may be ready to give a reason for liberal. They readily acknowledge the of fixed principles in religion, an anchor of the question so important in the estimation of the real Christian, how can God be at once We desire, under God's blessing, the ex- just and merciful? is in their estimation a chimera. While they do not hesitate to call themselves Christians, they nevertheless contradict the sacred words of Christ himself in denving the consciousnes of human souls between the death and the resurrection of the body, a point sufficiently proved by the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, delivered by our Saviour himself; and by the account which the Evangelists have given of the transfiguration of Christ, and of the words which he addressed on the cross to one of the penitent malefactors,-" This day thou shalt be with me in Paradise." In contempt also of the tremendous sentence denounced by Christ against Judas Iscariot, " Woe to that man by whom the son of man is betrny. ed; good would it have been for that man he never been born;" and of many other similar declarations, they maintain the opinion that all the individuals of our race will ultimately enjoy the most perfect happiness. One only of the miraculous facts

detailed in the New Testament is fully re-

congnised by this sect, the resurrection of Je-

sus Christ, and consequently, the future re-

ent on it. Is it not singular, that many house is in the neighbourhood of the Grammarlearned heathens far excelled these nominal countless ages of eternity ? They who prowhile they reject almost every other miracuons fact, or mysterious doctrine revealed in the Word of God, yet embrace what cannot be surpassed in mystery or difficulty; i. e. they believe, or profess to believe, in the exthe resurrection.

men is not the master, but the sermul and interpreter of nature; and that he is, concer My informant further observed, that it quently, able to know and understand only hose things which are clearly presented to his internal or external senses; he penther does nor can know more. This aphorism is applicable to every branch of knowledge, to reigiou, not less than to the other sciences, with this sale difference; -We learn the frethe of the Christian Revelation, through the edit given by our internal senses to the concats of the Bit le, as a message given from the all-wise and marring Counter; we acquire the knowledge of all other subjects through the credit given by the external or internal somes in the objects presented to hem, either by observation or experiment. True wisdom trught this great philiosopher to subject his gigantic intellect to due restraint anity. "Holy mysteries," he observes, should be studied with this caution, that the mind for its module be ditated to the amplitude of the mysteries, and not the mysteries he straightened and girt into the narrow com-pass of the mind." Elsewhere he observes that " we are to obey God's law, though we find a reluctance in our reason; for if we be-

credited witness." This great man esteemed the revelations of the Word of God as not less worthy of credit than those which we receive from the visible world through our external senses. In other words, as we obtain the knowledge of the objects of vision, by exerting our eyes; of the shape, roughness, or smoothness of bodies, by handling them; of the savour of articles of food, by tusting them; and of their odour, by smelling at them; so we arrive at the knowledge of revoiled truths, by reading and believing the record which delares them, - Dr. R. M.

lieve only what is agreeable to our reason, we

give assent to the matter, not to the author.

which is no more than we would do to a dis-

THE TREE AND THE FRUIT.

You must be made a partaker of beavento others. there be fruit? "Walk in love," saith St. Paul, " as Christ hath loved us," Eph. v. 2; and St. John, "We love him, because he first loved us," I John w. 19. Our love is like a tiper, which must be lightd by the fire of Divine love. The love of Christ must first penetrate our heart, and then can we communicate to our neighbour of that which we have already receiv. ed from Him. Jesus hath fed us with the bread of life, and given us to drink of living water, and clothed us with the garments of salvation: then it is that we can feed and clothe his bungry and thirsty and naked people; and, insamuch as we do it to one of the least of these, his brethren, we do it unto him.

There is no true faith without coroll works, as there is no living body without made to enjoy the liberty of the sons of God. ed by faith, so doth it urge men to do their utmost for his glory. When the corn is sown in the field, it remains not ong hidden from our sight, but springs forth, and manifests used in the fruits which it produces.

And as there is no true faith without good works, so can there be no good works without faith; for the word of God implants it : and faith is the root of good works, which are the exhibition and manifestation of that very word, in the life and conduct of a believer.

These three things are united together, as with a golden chain, - the word, faith, and works. The word is the seed of faith : and to faith, in its turn, are good works to be attributed. But faith and works are different from each other, and have respect to different objects. By the fornier, we apprehend the righteousness of Christ. for our justification; by the latter, we manifest our union with Christ, and evidence the sincerity and depth of our love to him. The one has reference to God, the other to our neighbour.

Lot your care extend to both. Seek faith, that you may obtain salvation; be diligent in good works, that you may evidence your faith both to yourself and others, and give glory to God.—Muller's Hours of Spiritual Refreshment.

IDOLATRY OF THE YORUBAS, IN WEST AFRICA.
From Mr. Maxwell's Journal; in the

Church Missienary Record. Oct. 1816: Lind's day-At the close of surrection of the whole human race as depend- the Afternoon School, a Yoruba man, whose I the Malagash, to their offering and near

school, spent a few minutes with me. Christians in one very important article of Among other subjects, we conversed upon religious faith,—the belief of the existence Idolatry as practised in his native country. So deeply, he observed, are his country peoter the death of the body, as also through the ple sunk in their superstition and idelatry, fess that they follow their reason as an infalthat were not the preaching of the Gospel ible guide in religion, exhibit little consistency the restoration of lost sinners, he should doubt the probability of any success the Messangers of the Cross may have achieved who have gone thither, and all attempts for the conversion of that people as ineffectual. He informed me that, when in his country, he tinction of the human soul, when the body had five images, which were representations dies, and in its renascence at the period of of some deities that he believed to exist; that his family was notoriously idelatrous; and Though in my members of this religious sect that the number of idels in the possession of are in other respects ealightened and scientific, any individual might be increased according the inevertibles evident, that, with regard to the circumstances—the insufficiency of one Thronogy, they have neglected or violated the ideal to save in time of sickness or danger rules laid down by the great Lord Baron, necessarily admitting the adoption of more. which are to guide the human mind in the Hence the awful fact that there be Gods investigation of teath. In the first aphorism many, and Lords many, a fact demonstrative of the Novana Organism he informs us, that

My informant further observed, that if a man, woman, or child is sick, and the means used for the recovery of such an one be ineffectual, the conjurer must be consultedbut not without some sacrifice-to know whether the ailliction is from God, or whether it is from man, and what measure should be adopted to procure deliverance. If the sickness be an affliction from either, an image of ome shape must be erected, whose favour the sufferer entreats, and prays to it for inter-brence on his behalf. If, after the erection of the image, the man, waman, or child still continue to suffer, the conjugar is again consuited at some more enormous sacrifice, and the sufferer, or his family, is directed to procure the representation of some supposed drity of a superior preserving power. If, on in the investigation of the truths of Christi- the other hand, the sufferer is in any wise lienefitted when he is said to be under the protection of, and seeking deliverance from, the deity to whom he first applies, then his affliction is asserted to be from bim. He is therefore propitiated, and some ceremony is performed, accompanied with presents of fowls and kela-nuts. The inability to save of any supposed delty, symbolised by an image of any description, leads to the adoption of another; although the worship of one image does not in the least affect the worship of another. Be they six gods, or more, the last adopted in no wise creates contempt or disregard in the possessor toward the rest. Due homoge is alike rendered to all, and equal sacrifices offered to them continually.

There is another species of idolatry practised in the Yoruba Country, viz. iron worship. Few deities are more dreaded than the god of iron, whose province is, it is believed, to preside over metals, agricultural implements, and instruments of war. Previous to the under-taking of a military expedition, it is customary with the people to assemble in a house consecrated to this deity. There they bring their swords, hoes, and other materials of iron, which they place together in a great heap : this deity is represented by that heap; ly blessings before you can dispense them which is then named Oghung. The people If there be no tree, how can then bow down to it, declare their dependence r assistance in the field upon the god of iron and acknowledge and supplicate his preserving power. After this, each man takes from the heap what belongs to him, and returns home when he is considered prepared for the field. The god of iron is so peculiarly dreaded, that, except on some serious and important occasions, his name is not called upon in oaths.

When our conversation had ended, I observed how inviteriously God sometimes works in bringing good out of evil. I endeavoured to illustrate this by the fact of Africans being liberated, not only from the evil, the great incomparable evil, of flesh ly bondage, which it had been their lot to experience; but also from the spiritual slavery of sin and the devil, in being brought to a Gospel Colony, where they are mercifully The man confessed the goodness, and the gracious intentions of God in all His providennal dealings toward him. He is a consistent man, of the first class in our Sunday-school, and has at heart the welfare of his countrymen. He often visits them, and seeks their conversion; and with him I frequently speak freely upon the things of God.

HOPE FOR MADAGASCAR.

Madagascar, as well as Ethiopia, will yet stretch forth her hands unto God." Persecution still lingers there; but the eternal God is the Refuge of his people in that island. He will deliver them. There is strong ground of hope for them, as will be seen by the following extract from the report presented to the late annual neeting of the London Missionary Society:

"The only son of the Queen, and her successor to the throne, who has just attained to manhood, has continued to afford to the persecuted followers of Christ, the most conclusive evidence that he is a faithful brother in the Lord. In defiance of the laws, which pronounce slavery and death upon the Christian, the youthful convert assembles with them for worship in their places of retreat; and when their lives and liberties are threatened, he employs kill means in his power to warn them of impending danger, and effect their rescue. He has been more than once reported to the Queen, by her chief officer, as a Christian; but the love of the mother, has prevailed over the spirit of the Pagan persuontor, and the life of the Prince has been spared. The characteristic attachment of

kindred, has been strikingly overruled for the preservation of tins hopeful youth. I'm more confidence that the drafts ordered 'Madam,' said the Prime Minister, when recently addressing the Queen, 'your son is a Christian; he prays with the Christiand and encourages them in this new doctrine. We are lost, if your Majesty does not stop the Priace in this strange way. But he is my son, replied the Queen, my only-my beloved son! Let him do what he pleases: if he wishes to become a

Christian, let him ! ho is my beloved son. But, in a manner still more striking. the heart of the very min who was thus the overcome by the power of affection. Be ing informed of a meeting of Christians in the capital, he sent his nephew (of whose conversion to Christianity he was ignorant.) to take down the names of all those who were thus, contrary to law, met together, for religious worship. The nephew, with-out making any objection, went to the Christian brethren, and told them the object of his visit, begging them to break up and go home, lest his uncle should do them harm,-When the young man came back, the uncle inquired, 'And where is the list?' 'There is none.' 'Why have you disoboyed my orders? Young man, your head must fall; for you show that you are also a Christian.' 'Yes' he replied, 'Lam a Christian; and if you will, you may put me to death, for I must pray. At these words, the feelings of the severe and cruel enemy gave way to those of kindnoss and compassion, and he excluded, Ono, you shall not die! —and thus the affair was dropped, and the Christians were

"You must not, however," adds our informant, "think that persecution has ceased,-Sometimes the goods of the Christians are confiscated, their wives and children sold into slavery, and themselves reduced to perpetual boulage; whilst others (seven in number,) have been east into chains. Those who escape can only meet fer worship during the night, or in soldary. caverns, or in the deep recesses of the woods: and even there, they may be troubled by spies, sont by the Government, who immediately take down the names of those they find congregated together. But, thanks to the prodent mediation of the Prince, things do not generally proceed further. - Philadelphia Christian Observer.

The Vertain.

The same of the sa QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1848.

The party-strile which goes on in courtries with free institutions, and especially with almost unlimited liberty of the press, derives much of its material to work upon, from the appointments to offices which from time to time fall vacant. They are carefully watched and, in many cases, unsparingly assailed. It has been as far from our inclination as from our province to engage in warfare of this kind, or to notice cases which have occurred to fan it into activity.

But an appointment has quite recently taken place, which lays us under the necessity of expressing our opinion: our disapprobation of it-whatever may have been the motive of those who made the selection in filling up the vacancy to which we allude -is entirely free from political partizanship; there is much stronger ground for objecting to the appointment. It is that of a successor to the House-Surgeon of the Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospital, recently resigned. We learn from Tuesday's Mercury that " Dr. Lemieux, a gentleman who received his license to practice but one week since" has been appointed to succeed Dr. Painchaud, jr.; which makes now the third French Canadian in succession that has been appointed to a situation specially designed for aid, sympathy, and comfort to British Sallors and Emigrants. We have to use some restraint upon ourselves, lest we should designate this proceeding by terms which might give offence; but we fear it is out of our power to write so gently as to please those concerned in making the appointment.

Among the most thoroughly British of Britons, we may safely rank that class of men who navigate our vessels; and if any require that peculiarity of treatment which those closely allied with them by community of national origin are alone qualified to apply, British Sailers are the men. This may be asserted, referring to them in a state of health; much more does the remark auply to them when suffering from disease. At the time when sympathy is most valued, they will, more than at any other, require to be approached by parties whom they can best understand, and in whom they can place diest confidence that they will be understood.

We do pof here refer simply to the command of language. A medical man of French Canadian birth may have acquired that; and we are willing to assume that no deficiency exists there, in the case now un. der consideration. But there are peculiarities of nationality which open the British sailor's ligart towards a countryman of his own, when it will shut itself up against one who to him is "a Franchman;" and we snoak from our own observation in saying that Juck is apt to look with utter dislike noch a French Physician or Surgeon, because lio has no conception that they can understand, what is the matter with him. . The French Doctor's expression of sympathy is

make him strong and hearty,

But it is by a tax upon British shipping that the Marine Hospital is maintained, as its benefits are designed; and, look at it any zette writes on the subject as follows: way we can, there seems to be scarcely a situation in the gift of the Colonial Government that ought more clearly, and in all fair. accusers of the Princes, was subsequently liness, to be filled by a gentleman of British origin. Is it to be understood that that portion of the faculty did not furnish candidates for the situation of House-Surgeon to the Marine Hospital, on the repeated obetirment no disparagement to the qualifications oue moment 30 outrageous a supposition. shipping be made to pay medical officers who, allowing their attainments to be equal, labour nuder an irremediable disadvantage occupant of that office I

We could also st hope that the appointment announced by the Mercury is not definitively made; and we would suggest it to the Majesty's representative as shall have the effect of prevention the confirmation of the proposed measure, aid shours to British sulors such after dance in their hour of dist ease and downheartedness as may be most likely to bespeak their confidence, raise their sinking spirits, keep out of sight the discouragement of being in a foreign land, and cheer them, as much as may be, with thoughts of home and their own kindred.

The following is the article from the Mercury, alluded to in the above;

Mone Reckless indistice. - Our readers will remember that a few days since we adverted to the probability of a French Canadian being appointed House Surgeon succession to Dr. Palichand, Jr., also a French Canadian : and that we then advanced reasons and facts to show that such an apprendiment would be not only unjust but undesirable, as affecting the comfort and convenience of the class of individuals usually the inmates of that institution.

Our suspicion has since been verified. Dr. Lemieux, a gentleman who received his license to mactise but one week since. is the new House Surgeon, and the House Pupil, as we before remarked, is also a French Canadian. Thus three French Canadians in succession have received the appointment of resident surgeon in a hospital essentially English, paid by English merchantmen, and established for English sailors and old country immigrants, -and from which residents of Quebec of all origins ere excluded. These observations are not intended to apply to the qualifications of Dr. Lemieux. We are not personally acquainted with him, but have heard he is clever. We simply desire to enter anew a protest against the impropriety of nonlimiting a French Canadian to so anomalous an office. With talent and desire to do for the best. no French Canadian can succeed in that appointment; -he cannot understand the peculiarities of his patients, and it is to be feared may not even make himself on thoroughly understood them, or the employes, and beyond a doubt voking her protection. will be by no means acceptable to either the one or the other. Possibly the next nieve may be to appoint French Canadian nurses and stewards, to do so would be as proper as to select the only medical servants from that race.

If an opening in a public medical institition devoted to the reception of French part of the Bonsecours church, so that it may Canadians, alone, were to present itself, be in view from the River, and thus awaker we are prepared to assert that no Englishqualified to receive it.

found in the fact mentioned to us a few pers of the immaculate Mary. The squadron days since, that the new doctor has a steamed away to Long Point, and then steamed brother in-law in Mr. Cauchon, the member for Montmorenci.

THE MILLENNIUM .- Bishop Hall's reflections upon the study of prophery respecting it.— Oblessed Saviourl what strange variety of conceits do I find concerning thy thousand years' reign! What riddles there are in that prophecy which no human tongue can reed! Where, to fix the beginning of that marvellous millenpary, and where the end and what manner of reign it shall be-whether temporal or spiritual, on earth or in heaven, undergoes as many constructions as there are pens that have undertaken it; and yet when all is done, I see thine apostle speaks only of the souls of the marty is reigning so long with thre-not of thy reignings of long on earth with those martyrs,-Bow busy are the tongues of men-how are their brains taken un with the indeterminable construction of this enigmatical truth, when in the meantime the care of thy spiritual reign in their hearts is neglected O my Saviour! while others weary themselves with the disquisition of thy personal reign here upon earth for 1000 years, let it be the whole bent and study of my soul to make sure of my personal

reign with thee in heaven to all elernity. [A Friend has sent us the above, expressing a wish for its insertion. We make room for it gladly; and sincerely do we pray that it may produce its proper effect in every case where the study of prophecy respecting the millennium is pursued while of the care of the Saviour's spiritual reign in? the student's heart of is neglected." Such study of prophecy is unques-tionably most perilous and unwarranted. But It is not to be denied that the same study has of late been taken up by many who fall not under that censure, and to whom it has, on the con-

to the English sailor grimace; and he has an expression to every one of God's dispensal they successively see the light, will give be funded £12. 10. One of the English sailor grimace; and he has done zeal in services of love to their neighbours they successively see the light, will give be funded £12. 10. One of the English subscription to they successively see the light, will give be funded £12. 10. One of the English subscription to the subscription to the subscription to the subscription to the funded £12. 10. One of the English sailor grimace; and he has done zeal in services of love to their neighbours they successively see the light, will give be funded £12. 10. One of the English subscription to the subscript him by such a medical man will give him to specifing Christ's personal reign, do not health, than he imagines that frog-soup would be a weary themselves," nor lose sight of the prospect of "reigning" with their Saviour in icaven. Ed. B.J

THE STARTLING DISCLOSURE .- [See our well as it is for natives of the British isles that [last number.] The Church and State Ga-

"The Rev. J. M. Jephson entered the Church of Rome in 1810; his name appears in the 'Catholic Directory and Ecclesiastical Register for 1817; and yet he did not retire from his curacy in the Protestant Church until the midsummer of the current year, 1848 !

" We will throw no blame upon Dr. Hook. for that reverend gentleman has a happy way of escaping from inculpation; but we must rence of vacancies, as well qualified as Des. say that he had a gentleman of remarkably Landry, Psinchaud jr., and Lemieux? We leasy consciouce for his curate. Leeds seems to be looked upon as a fair field wherein a certain species of knave may live at the cost of these gandemen, if we refuse to admit for of honoster men. On this occasion we see an individual, who has just become a mem-But why, then, should the tax upon British ber of the Church of Rome, authorised or allowed by his superiors (the knavery is equally great whether there be instruction or anction, positive order or tacit submission,) to assume or continue the office of a priest for the particular service required from the lin the Church of England, wearing a dress which was a disguise, and intering scatting at which were entirely opposed to what he helieved. On the Inster point one of two things must have occurred : this Papist, in a borrowed frock, must either have preached merchants and ship-owners of this port, truths taught by our Church, or he must whether it does not become them to raise have given tongue to the errors maintained their voice in favour of the men whose toil by the Church of Rome. If he did the forand perils bring them wealth and comfort, the community of which he was a received and to send such a remonstrance to Her member; and if he inculcated Popish tenets, he ought to have been summarily silenced. by his vicar. The papists never act without design-their deeds denote foregone concluions-and when the disguised Romanist was allowed to hold the office of teacher in a Profestant Church, during the space of a year and a half, we conclude that it was not for the purpose of preventing his and his vicar's flock from ultimately following in the why in which he had gone. If the purpose were, as it must have been, to more read by win from truth to the errors of Popery, was there ruthing in Mr. Joulison's sermons that ever fell harshly upon the ear of Dr. Hook? It would have been useless felly, on the part of Mr. Jephson's Popish superiors, to leave the pervert to preach. Protestantism; and if the preached anglit contrary to it, where was of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, in his admonition—where his authority—where the watchfulness of his vicar -- watere was his application to the bishop of the diorese? We do not ask Dr. Hook to miswer these queries—we too well know the reply which would be roughsafed to them. As for the Populi clergy in Lords who most, we suppose, have known that the professerly Protestant curate was really a member of their Church, they, in such case, have among them a man entirely worthy of them -a man who must—as has been observed by a London morning paper) who must, we apprehend, ' when licensed for the first time, n the Diocese of Ripon, have anew subscribed the Articles of the Church of England - those Articles which, in the plainest terms and under a variety of heads, condemp the doctrines of the Church of Rome! Yet he had just before submitted himself to that Romish system, and had avouched his belief in those very doctrines which, at Leeds. he disclaimed! What a religion is that of

> THE NINETERNIH CENTERY .- From the Kingston Chronicle.-We find the following in the Montreal Courier of Tuesday. The gin having stayed the cholera and scattered the locusts for the dwellers upon the land, her image has been prominently placed to strike the eye of those who go down to the sea in ships," that they may be reminded of the duty

Rome; or rather, how truly does Scripture

term it, the mystery of iniquity !' "

There was an imposing Romish display on Friday last. A Statue of the Virgin was carried with great ceremony from the Romish Bishop's Church, to the River, and there put on board the Steamer Acques Cartier, for an aqua-tic excursion,—the said Statue being destined for the especial benefit of Mariners and Water-men. It is to be placed in a niche on the rear the piety of the Watermen. Having been reman need look for it, altho, perhaps, well ceived on board the Steamer, she got under conditied to receive it. The secret of this appointment may be namely, the St. Louis, the Firefly, the Process, and the Vulcan, all crowded with the worship back again. On the return, however, the Stathe was removed to the St. Louis. It was not ashore and conveyed to the Bousecours church Any number of Aves were said on Friday. If was altogether a most imposing ceremony.

> COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL FOR UPPER Canada. - We have to acknowledge the receipt of the September number of this monthly publication, which contains a Lecture by the Chief Superintendent, on The Importance of Education to an Agricultural People;" articles on Orthogrophy, Taste for reading, Talent always worth a Price. Comparison of the Ancients and the Moderns, besides miscellaneous and editorial matter. We have inserted articles on "Colloquial Teaching" and "The Bad Scholar" on our 4th page, which are selections found in the Journal; and from the Chief Superintendent's Lecture we have inserted the conclusion, to which we take this opportunity of adding an expression of our satisfaction at the declaration of his opinion that the education which the Lecturer believes to be essential to the well-being of an agricultural population, is Contstian. We conclude that his opinion is not confined to what the class of the people here referred to alone require, but that the proposition may, in the Superintendent's opinion, be pronounced universally : All Education ought to be Christian. How the principle is now, and can be, acted upon in the schools established under the School-Act administered by the Lecturer in his impor-

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION .- A memorial, signed by nearly 300 graduates and former members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and some Fellows of the Royal Society, has been presented to Lord John Russell, expressive of the opinion of the memorialists that " the constitution of those soats of learning in a great measure precluded them from introducing changes which are necessary for the increase of their usefulness and efficiency, and praying for a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the best methods of securing the mprovement of those institutions.

Lord John Russell is described as having

his serious consideration, that his attention had been already drawn to it, and that he found that a great variety of opinions were entertained as to the best method of effecting reforms, but that he agreed with the memorialists

New Bausswick .- King's College, Frepenieros .- The Statutes of this college have been revised according to the late Act for the Amendment of the Charter. The Officer heretofore known as the Vice President as bence-forth to be designated the Principal of the College, and as such invested with the interna-Government of the Institution. The nowers of the Convocation are enlarged, the Tutorships abolished, and the Examinations somewhat modified. The Terms necessary for the first Degree are reduced to twelve; and of these, four are remitted in case of superior proficiency at the time of Matriculation. which were always remarkably moderate, are rendered little more than nominal. In most other points the former Statutes appear to have been tetained, with occasional alterations of phraseology and ariangement. The College Council will, it may be presumed, adoft mea sures for circulating more compas information on the subject .- Church Times.

Montheal. Magdales Asylum .- A meet ing with regard to this necessary and important charity, took place on Wednesday exeming the 11th inst., to which two documents wer submitted. Ist, A tepart of the past history of under which it labours, and the encourage nents to perseverance which it presents. A Unilling account drawn up by Mr. McGin effects, and cost of prostitution in Montroal, to gether with the remedies which may be applied for the diminution of that monster evil. These documents were adopted, together with their soluted to publish the information they confringly and provide the means for carring on the Institution on a more efficient scale than

First, by obtaining collections from the churches, nearly all or which had been predged ry their ministers, at a provious meetlars to give collections at an early date.

Secondly, by applying for a logislative grant, the argument in favour of which is very strong, inasmich as the government now supports the same class of females, about half their time in the public Jail, without doing them any goal, and would, of course, he relieved of this bunden if they were supported in a Mazdalen Asylum; where not only their morals would be benefitted. mt their labour rendered productive.

Thinliv. If the foregoing means come short. y soliciting a general subscription.
The whole sum to be made up in these ways,

n order to maintain the Asylum under efficient superintendance, and with an average of twenty umates, is estimated at £250 a-year, a toffe which, in view of the good likely to result from its application in this way, will not sarely be wanting, seeing that there is more spent sometimes on a single ball .- Witness.

The CHUNCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY, Lon lon, has just received the liberal donation, from G. Honocks, Esq., of £1,000.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dierest of Outeber. INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Central Board was held at Montreal, on Wednesday 11th inst., at two o'clock, P. M. Tun Lond Bisnor or Mournman, President, in the chair.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, the minutes of the last meeting were lead by the Secretary. The Secretary stated that 1,500 copies of

the Annual Report had been printed and circulated. The Report of the Committee appointed to

frame instructions for the Travelling Agent of the Society having been tead, an amendment was suggested in one particular, and it was then moved by Rav. Dr. Bethune, seconded by Rev. W. B. Bond, and

Resolved-That the report, as amended, be received and adopted,
A report from the Education Committee

was read by the Chairman of the Committee, and, upon motion of Cal. Wilgress, seconded by Rev. Official Mackie, D. D. Resolved-That the report be received and

referred back to the Committee, with an instruction to put themselves into immediate communication upon the subject with the British North American School Society, and to report to the next meeting of the Board. It was moved by Ray, A. D. Campbell,

seconded by Rev. J. Flanagan, and Resolved—That it be an instruction to the Education Committee to watch any proceedings which may be had in the ensuin of the Provincial Parliament on the subject of Education, and to make such suggestions for the benefit of the Church as shall seem to them advisable. A report was read from the Lay Committee, respecting the donation of land made by the late Major Christie, whereapon it was moved by Rev. A. D. Campbell, seconded by Rev. Official Mackie, D. D., and

Resolved—That the Report be referred to the Honorary Counsel of the Society, for his opinion as to the legality of the title. A letter was read from the Baron de Lon-

guenil, proposing to have the 500 acres of land, promised by the late Baron to the Society, valued, he being unable, from his property being entailed, to give a valid title, and offer ing to present the Society with the amount. It was then moved by Rev. W. Agar Adam

son, seconded by Lt. Col. Kains, and to write to the Baron de Longueuil, conveying ! the thanks of the Society for his liberal propo-

A letter was read from Capt. Kirkland, Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, conveying His Excellency's acceptance of the office of Vice President-also a letter from His Excellency, expressive of his regret at being unable to attend the meeting this

phans £126. 12. 7. In the hands of the Treasurer at Quebec there appeared, according to his statement made up to the date of his departure from the province, a balance of £176.

5. 9. for general purposes.

The Report of the Finance Committee (Montreal Branch) was read, and the following grants made upon the recommendation of the Committee : 1 £30, to the Rev. C. Forest, towards a

new Church in the Mission of Grenville, to be paid when the frame is up, and the Church finished with doors and windows. 2. £14. towards the extinction of the debt

on the Church at Kingsey; on condition of the principal creditor's giving up the remainder. 3. £30, to Rev. II. Hazard, towards the completion of the Church at Hemmingford.

4. £15. to the Rev. B. Lonsdell for expenses growing out of his illness contracted at Grosse

5. An application for aid towards the repairs the existence of defects in the present of Longueuil Church was referred back to the Committee, with an instruction to obtain further information respecting the condition of the Church and the title of the site.

The report of the Quebec Branch of the Figuree Committee having been read, recommending a grant of £12 10 0, to the Rev. E. C. Parkin towards the Church at Stoneham, upon condition that the people taise enough to make the Church ready for consecration at the beginning of next year, the recommendation of the Committee was concurred

It was moved by the Roy. Official Mackie, D.D., seconded by T. B. Anderson, Esq.,

Treasurer, and Resolved, That the Heable, Robert Baldwin, being a contributor of £12 10 0., be now elected a member of the Corporationand also that he be requested to accept office as a member of the Lay Committee, in the room of the late Baron de Longueud.

The meeting then adjourned till 114 A. M. on the following Jay.

Taursday, October 12th, 1848. An adjourned meeting of the Central Board was held this day, the Load Br. nor or Most-

REAL in the chair.

The inceting having been opened with prayer, a statement of sales in the Depository was presented, and the imadness of the amount was explained by the fact that many of the Clerry had availed themselves of the privilege of taking out Prayer Books, and had not yet

accounted for them.
The Lord Bishop stated that T. Trigge, Esq. Treasurer at Carbor, had been compelled, o account of his health, temporarily to leave the Province, and brought before the Board the nocessity of making some provision for the per-formance of his duties; and it was then moved by Rev. W. H. Bondy seconded by Rev. Dr.

Reserved That the Board, has heard with rep regret that the state of the braith of the Treasurer of Quelice has confected from tempo recity to leave the Pavince, and desires to embrace this opportunity of recording its sense of the value of his services, and of his unremitted zeal and attention to the efficient the Society, and that the Hon, W. Walker be requested to not as Treasurer at Qubec, in the absence of Mr. Trigge - In this event of his declining the office, the Loid Bishop to be requested to make such arrangement as may seem to him expedient for the execution of the duties of the Treasurer.

The Lord R shop stated that, in the absence of Mr. Trigge, he had assumed the responsi-bility of the payment of £25 towards the porchase (being the final instalment) of impr ments upon the glein in Upper Ireland; which

was sanctioned by the Board. The Lord Dishop brought before the Board, the subject of the expenses of the clergy who had attended Grosse Isle during the past sum

mer, of which the accounts were presented. Whereupon it was moved by Rev. Dr. Bethune, seconded by Rev. W. Agar Adamson,

Resolved .- That the Treasurer at Quebco be authorized to defray the expenses of the Clergy who visited the Quarantine Station during the past summer, and that the Lord Bishop be empowered to carry into effect, at the expense of he Society, such improvements in the Mission House at Grosse Isle as may seem necessary to

The Lord Bishop also brought before the Board a proposal from Mr. Waiton of Chateauguay to make over a property to the Society - a. m. Mr. Walton, being present, rendered some a2- Ou cessary explanemons-and it was then

Resolved - ti. it the subject he referred to the Montreal Branch of the Lay-Committee, with power to effect the acquisition of the property hould it so seem good to them, and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay such sum as

nay be necessary for the purpose.

It was then moved by the Rev. A. W. Resolved-that the thanks of the Society e given to Mr. Walton for his liberal dona

The Secretary brought before the Board the subject of the donation of land made to the Society by the Hon. W. Sheppard in the township of Chester, and informed the Board of the steps which had been taken towards securing title-whereupon it was

Resolved-that the Secretary be authorized to accept, on behalf of the Society, a patent from the Crown for the lot, with the insertion of a condition as proposed by the Crown Lands' Department. It was then moved by Rev. W. Agar Adam

son, seconded by Rev. Dr. Bethune, and Resolved- That the Lord Bishop be author rized to employ any such portion of the annual standing grant of £250 towards the maintenance of Travelling Missionaries, as may b unappropriated, towards the remuneration of resident. Missionaries who may be willing to

undertake to supply destitute places.
It was ordered that LA be paid to Alesses. Lovell and Gibson for printing-£2 19 0, to the proprietor of the Montreal Confer for advertisements—and £1 4 11, to the Secretary for incidental expenses.

The meeting was then closed with the usual Benediction.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday morning the 15th instant, at Trinity Church, Christieville, the Lord Bishop of Montaeal admitted the Rev. DANIEL GAVIN, Missionary at Sabrevois, to the Holy Order of Priests. The solemn services of the day were all performed in the French language, and received some additional interest from a recantation then publicly made, at his son, seconded by Lt. Col. Kains, and own desire, by a French Canadian from the Resolved—That the Secretary be instructed Mission of Sabrevois.

The Candidate for the Pricathood was prosented by the Rev. Official Mackie, D. D., Examining Chaplain, who also preached the Ordination Sermon. The Rev. I. P. White. read moining Prayer, the Rev. Nancisse Guerour the Lessons, and the Rev. A. W. Mountain, B. A., one of the Chaplains to the Lord Bishop, assisted in the celebration of the Holy Communion, and in the laying on of trary proved the means of a close walk with their God, watchfulness, contempt of the which we shall hope that fitting reports world, longing for spiritual improvement, ar. I from the Chief Superintendent, and per ling a balance of £469. 18. 7., of which £296. French Canadian Protestants, remained to par-

ment of the Lord's Supper.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal returned 6

town on Tuesday morning. The Rev. JACON ELEGOOD, lately one of the Assistant Ministers of Christ Church, Montreal, has been appointed Minister of St. Ann's Chapel. Gritlin Town, Montreal, vacated by the removal of the Rev. D. Fallon, to the mission of Melbourne, Shipton, &c., Eastern

Townships.

Diocese or Nova Scoria .- The Church ata Pracy's Cove, at the entrance of St. Marga-ret's Bay, was opened on Sunday the 10th ultimo, the Rev. Robert Annold reading prayers, and the Rev. J. STANNAGE preaching on 1 Chron. xxii. verse 19., after suitable verses were sung, and the Rev. R. Auson took up the same subject and preached a sermon. A collection was also made which yielded £10. 8 .-

At KENTVILLE, a Chapelnewly erected was consecrated, and a Confirmation held in it by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on the 4th of last month. The Rev. H. L. Owns accompanied His Lordship, and took part in the THE LATE REV. W. Cogswell .- A neat

marble monument has been erected in the westein aisle of St. Paul's Church, Halifax, by the Parishioners, to commemorate the virtues of the late Curate of the Parish, the Rev. W. Conswell, and as a token of their respect for his memory. The marble contains the following appropriate inscription:

Exected to the Memory of

The Ray, WILLIAM COGSWELL, A. M., Who departed this life on the 5th day ot June, A. D. 1817.

Aged 37 years.
This faithful Minister of the Gospel was born, Bertized, Confirmed, and admitted to Holy Orders in this Parish,
Educated in King's College, Wines r, he was Curate of St. Paul's Parish upwards of

fourteen years, the whole term of his Almistry.

He was a most readout labourer in the Lord's Vine-vect, and over preached Jesus Christ and Him C artificials the sole foundation of every sinner's hope of salvation, as the only channel through which product and peace could be extended to y the elepaence of his preaching and the purity of his fit be enforced and exemplified the doctrine

and the fruits of faith.

No in manneaut is required to perpetuate his memory in manneal is required to proposes.

In the initide of those who had the happiness to how and the privilege to hear him.

to know and the privilege to hear him.
But the blackmass of the Parish feel it their duty to regard their sense of the value of his services, While living, and their griof for their loss by his death.
The memory of the Just is blessed. Prov. x. 7.

Church Times.

THE LOOD BISHOP OF FACURACION arrived at St. Andrews on Thursday evening last, and hell a Confirmation at "All Saints' Chirch?" in Finder, when 25 persons were confirmed,on Saturday his Lordship proceeded by the Steamer to St. Stephen, preached and con-timed at a Christ's Church? on Sunday moning, and pre-whed at Lower Mill Town in the Afternoon,-The congregations were large in both Churches. On Monday, the Bishop confirmed at " St. David's Church."-The numher confirmed at St. Stophen was 20-and at St. David 29 .- His Lordship afterwards returned to St. Ambrews, and proceeded on Tuesday morning to St. John .- Charlotte Gazette.

Discrete or New York .- The Convention. I this Diocese opened its annual meeting on Wednesday the 27th of September, in St. John's Chapel, New York, at 10 o'clock in the norming. Divine service was preformed, the Rev. William L. Johnson, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Jamaica (a place on Long Island) in preaching on Hebr. ix. 24-26. The Holy. Communion was then administered to the

Clergy and Litty present.

The Rev. William Berrian, D. D., being the as. senior Presbyter then present, took the chair; the Secretary of the last Convention then called the names of the Clergy, after which the Lay & Delegates present handed in their certificates of election from their parishes, and took their seats. The election of a President and a Seccietary were then proceeded in. The Rev. D .: Creighton was elected to the former, and the Rev. Dr. Haight to the latter office. usual Committees were then appointed, and the Convention adjourned to Thursday at 9 o'clock,"

On Thursday, after morning prayers, the President took the chair, and business was resumed. More certificates of Lay Delegates

were presented and approved.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese, which is the ecclesiastical authority in the ansence of a Bishop (Dr. B. T. Onderdonk being under a sentence of suspension) presented their report, which was read. It stated that there's were 10 Candidates for holy orders-15 recom-10 mended for Descon's orders-7 for Priest's [1805] Clergymen had been received into the Diocese, and 7 had been canonically dismissed from it! Reports of Dr. Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania, is and of Dr. DeLancey, Bishop of Western New York, both of whom had performed episcopal is offices in the Diocese, at the request of the Standing Committee, were read, giving an action count of the services rendered by them.
The Convention then proceeded to ballot for

the Standing Committee, (consisting of 4 clergymen and 4 Laymen) and for the Missionary Committee (consisting of 5 Clergymen and 5 Laymen); which was completed.

The report of the Missionary Committee for last year was read, from which it appeared that 25 stations were occupied, and 7 vacant. [This is refers only to missionary efforts in the Diocesa of New York-rendering aid to feeble parishes by whom the entire support of a Clergyman cannot as yet be furnished. The receipts for the year were \$1930. 07.; balance in hand \$72. But there would be salaries due to missionaries, a amounting to \$1615, up to the 1st of October which was close at hand. The report was referred to a Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Vinton made a report from vil the Select Committee to whom, by the lastical Convention, had been referred the question of an altering the 3rd article of the Constitution of the its Diocese, touching the qualifications of Lay no Delegates. The Committee recommended these adoption of the following preamble and resold #111 tion : " Whereas : it is the opinion of this Conven-

tion, that the welfare and prosperity of the Church require, and it is in itself proper and of right, that no lay delegate should be sent too this Convention, but such as are communicantly? of this Church; therefore

Resolved-That the Constitution be amended le After the words "lay members" in Afticle in III, insert the words " who shall be communicated nicants," and strike out the words commercian and insert the words and continuous thanks

three." The whole article thus amended, reads as a follows:

"ARTICLE III.—The Convention: shall bed!

composed of the Officiating Ministers, being reash

be Communicants, consisting of one, and not nore than three, delegates from each church, to be classed by the vestry or congregation; and clergymen employed as Missionaries, under the direction of this Convention: and Clergymen engaged as Professors or Instructors of youth in any College, Academy, or General Seminary of Learning, duly incorporated, may be mem-bers of the Convention."

This proposed change gave rise to a discussion which was not brought to a close till Fri-Some of the members arened that the proposed change, by which no Lay-man could become a Delegate, who was not a Confinition, would indirectly throw into the hands of the Clergy, by whom alone members were admitted to the communion, the power of excluding Laymen from the representation of the Church; it was also mentioned that the theory of Churchmen was, that haptism admitted to membership, and that Church-members night to be considered qualified to represent their parishes, if they possessed the confidence of their fellow-members, so as to obtain their votes for that purpose. But the view adopted by the Committee prevailed; the preamble inoil was withdrawn during the evening session on Thursday, but the resolution was adopted on Friday by the following vote:

Clergy: Ayes 76,-Nees 36. Laity: Ayes 56,-Noes 38. It was ordered that 2000 copies of the Jour-

nal of the Convention be printed under the direction of the Secretary.

On Furnay, after divine service at 9 in the morning, the President again took the chair, and, when the discussion on the qualifications of Lay Delegates had been brought to a close and the vote taken, Judge Burnet, in accordance with a notice given by him on the preceding day, proposed a resolution, to the effect that \$2,500, a year should be paid to the susnonded Bishop Onderdock, until the further orders of eithe Convention. This was opposed by the Hon: Luther Bradish, who effected two resolutions as substitutes for the one thus into duced ; the first of them declaring that no por tion of the Episcopal fund could be rightly ap-propriated towards the support of the suspender Bishop; the second proposing the appointment of a Committee to devise measures for the aiding of Dr. Oaderdook and his family. Several members spoke in support of these resolutions, others in favour of Judge Burnet's motion, which latter was eventually adopted.

At this stage of the proceedings, a motion was made to adjourn to Saturday morning; many of the members left the House, under an impression that the adjournment was carried and that the business of the day was closed. It turned out, however, that the motion was not earried; and to the greatly reduced numher who remained, a long preamble and reso-lution were proposed, which had for their main object the following, which was the closing paragraph of the whole :

"That the standing committee of the diocese of New York by requested to present forthwith an address to the House of Bishops, asking them to terminate at ence the sentence of suspension inflected by them upon the Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdook to or it unurenated to do this. and thinking the hollour and purity of the Church not yet sufficiently vindicated, to request them to specify on what terms and at what time said sentence of suspension shall

To this proceeding, however, objection was made so forcibly, on the ground of its extreme unfairness towards that large body of memhers who had withdrawn, under an impression that no more business was to be done that evening, that the whole proposal was postponed till the next annual meeting of the Convention and that body a finarned, after prayers and singing, sine die, the hour being II o'clock at

PAVNENTA RECEIVED: A. Com. Gen. Thom-son No. 200 to 260; Messya R. Chalmers, No. 157

To Connessondents .- Received J. D, and sent planere; --- 11. 1.

Rocal and Political Antelligence. ____

PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

The English mail by the Britannia is not likely to arrive in time for us to make use of to any extent, in this number; we avail ourselves of the telegraphic report as found in our morning contemporaries of yes. terday, the Guzette and Chronicie, which is usifollows: -

. New York, Oct. 17th, 31, p. m. The steamer Britannia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 30th uit, was telegraphed from this city, about 9 o'clock, this morning, having been sixteen days in making the pas-She brings seven days' later news.

sage. She brings seven days' later news. Lonis Napoleon was elected by a large majority, is the French National Assembly, on the 25th ult., and made a very appropriate speech. His election was declared definitive-

ly to be valid.
The advices from Frankfort to the 21st in-The advices from Frankfort to the 21st instant, that that tranquillity was entirely restricted in the town, which was occupied by about ten thousand Austrian, Prussian, Hessian, and Wurtemberg troops. The loss of the soldiers during the fighting of the 18th, is estimated at 20 killed and seventy wounded; but the loss of the insurgents is unknown, though it may be supposed to be greater than that of the treone

that of the troops.

Agreat insurrection had occurred in Baden, led on by Strave of the Specialeur Allemand.

At the last advices, the republican insurrectionists had complete command of Lorrach, and orders were given to arrest all monarchists, and sequestrate their property; and to call out all the young men capable of bearing aims, and direct them to present themselves at the chef lieu of the District. All these orders were issued in the name of the Republican Govern-

ment, and signed Struve.
It is said that the Baden insurgents have been preparing [2] the Black Forest; and the French Patrie of Sunday, publishes a letter from Mulhausen, announcing that they had taken! Carlsrule, deposed the Grand Duke, and marched upon Frankfort. The insurgents were itiliati Soltingen, at the latest accounts, and in possession of four cannon. On the 23rd, the railstwere broken up at Molsch, near Carls-ruhesce Alganguinary engagement had taken published the property of the carlot of the ca the vicinity ofin which the place in the vicinity of ____, in insurgents were completely routed.

IREGAND: Great preparations are going on for the State trials: At Clonnel on Thursday, previous to the indictment being read, Mr. Whiteside applied to postpone the trial on the ground that his client had not received a copy f the jury panel and a list of the witnesses to be produced against him. The Court over-ruled title a objection. Mr. Whiteside then handed in a pleas to the same effect, which he requested to have put on the record, in case he should adopt ulterior proceedings in the matenound apopy utterior proceedings in the mat-ter, which, after a long discussion, was allow-ed in Marco Brienthen pleaded not guilty. Liveapport Conn Marker—On the 26th there was a fair allendance of the trade. The

Indian Corn in fair demand and is, per quart- frinced that the convict was deserving of a line Canadian stallions, (from Point Levy, we gride dearer; recovering from the fall. Wheat, commutation of punishment. Had time per were informed) and some remarkable colls.—

35s. to 30s. Indian Meal wanted and rather mitted, we have no doubt this could have been Thursday's Mercury. hicher.

Brown quotes Corn 35s. a 37s., Meal, 17s a nre still less satisfactory.

Day & Co. quote Flour at 32s. a 34s; Corn,

35s a 37.; Meal, 17s. a 18s.
The arrivals at Liverpool were considerable. Wheat crop below average.

The government naval contract for 6000 tres.

Beef, was taken at 123s for Hamburg, and 126s. a 127s. for laish. PROVISION MARKET .- Lard rather more in

request, and at very full prices.—Beef still in demand.—Pork selling slowly, as the quality in general is inferior. NEW YOLK, Oct. 17th, 64, p. m. SOME FURTHER DETAILS OF FOREIGN

MEWS.
More arrests. Mr. Kattalay, editor of the Waterford Chronicle, was this day lodged in Clonmet, on a charge of high treason.

Two young ladies, Miss Eliza Power and Miss Ryan, were arrested and committed to Cloninel gaol, on charge of treasonable practices. When taken, Miss Power had firearms and a parcel of letters belonging to Mr. O'Mahony in her possession. The letters, with a very novel head dress-namely, a parcel of percussion cans -- were found in her bonnet. Farther arrests have taken place. One, a man

covered by a pretended sympathiser. On the 21st, Mr. Howly, resident Magistrate, arrived, accompanied by a detachment of the 7th Fusiliers and a strong body of police, paid a midnight visit near Comragh, and succeeded in capturing 11 persons known to have been in arms under Gen. Mahony, returning home, imagining themselves free from suspicion: trey were safely lodged in Waterford county gand. Among them is a publican from Rathcormick.

named Conningham, allowed himself to be dis-

named Maher.

The Lord Lieutenent has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of £100 for the appre- business to attend to; and, secondly, that by hension of John Mahony, leader of the fast at-

upon public prosperity:
Poverty, better and dire, is now beginning to soize the respectable classes of society, who have hitherto contrived to struggle on by cutting down superfluities and little fuxuries, and selling off plate, backs and ward obss. Where one's friends gave parties every week; they now give home at all; and, with every disposition on both sides, it has been deemed that the to be blind, it is impossible not to notice that rooms look bater from being stripped of nearly all their ornaments, that the women's jewellery has disappeared, and that the clothes of the men have become decidedly seedy. But what is even a stronger proof of distress is that in the dark of the evening you cannot pass along perhaps we should say it may be highly inany retired street in a good quarter without portant, that the Canadian Legislature having an appeal made to your closity by some should be in session at the same time with respectable looking man. One evening last week I was stopped by not fewer than three such individuals within one hour. A few sous, if you please, sir !? . Nothing to eat to-day, sir !? "A wife and children starving !? day, sit !" "A wife and children starving !" well !" exclaimed I, impatient at being so often accosted, "I have nothing to est either, By indeting early in January there will be nothed has now-a-days?" I was ashamed of ample time, not only for taking any measures my sharp answer the moment it was given, but, which may be deemed advisable to influbefore I could analogize for it, the noor fellow. with a movement of deep grief, builded away. To hasten after him, and slip a few sons in his ind, was the work of a moment, and as he felt the coin he turned his head away, pressed my hand in gatitule, and hastened off without a word. Poor fellow ! The very from must have entered his soul at being obliged to beg, and yet, how many, many men now extend the hand for charity who have all their lives been (like him to doubt) in the midst of comfort and plenty !-Paris correspondent of the Lordon

FROM HAVANA .- The Spanish steamer Trident arrived from Cadiz, where she left on the 1st of Sept., and came in, vin Paerto Rico, on the 18th, and was at Havana on the 27th Sept. She brought out a new governor for Paerto Rico, Senor Periuela, who goes to take the place of Count Rens, the state of whose health has obliged him to give up the governorship.

Accounts from Yucafan are to the 20th Sent. -The bulletin issued at Menda, on the Sth declares the rebellion to be neatly at an end. At Peto, Vallagolid, and Tihusuco, the last strongholds of the Indians, the whites were prevailing.

A body of Americans had enrolled themselves in the army of been received in contributions from Mexico .-N. Y. Express.

THE EMPIRE STATE, LAKE-STEAMER .- This splendid new steamer is intended for the trip from Butfalo to Chicago, about 1100 miles, and it is expected that she will run that distance in less than three days. She is 310 feet long, 60 in extreme breadth, 37 breadth of beam, and 15 feet hold, with a measurement of about 1800 tons ; when fully treighted, she will draw only 8 feet water. She has 200 state and family-rooms; the latter containing, some one, some two bedsteads, sofas, and other appropriate furniture, presenting all the comforts and conveniences of home, for parties travelling by this conveyance; they can, by securing such a room, "live by themselves" affort, as if they were gathered around their own firesides. cabins can accommodate 400 passengers; her steerage presents room for 800 or 1000; and in case of emergency she can carry 2000. Cantain and part-owner M. Hazard will comman her, whose experience and manners every way fit him for a trust so responsible.

New BRUNSWICK .- THE COPYRIGHT ACT -The last Hoyal Gazette contains an order of the Queen in Council which brings into operation the act relating to Copyright, which passed the Legislature of this Province at its last Session. Re-prints of British copyright works, instead of being prohibited as heretofore, may payment of a duty of twenty per cent. on the cost price of such reprints, which duty is to be paid over to the author or registered proprietor

of such Copyright. We sincerely congratulate the people of this Province upon this most desirable arrangement being at length effected, as it will enable the public to enjoy all the current literature of the day, by bringing it within the reach of persons of the smallest means .- New Brunswicker.

Execution or Buennan .- This forencen the extreme penalty of the law was carried into effect on Thomas Brennan, who was convicted at the late assizes of the murder of one Mary O'Connor. The evidence was circumstantial, but such as admitted of no doubt respecting the guilt of the accused. He was, moreover, from the testimony adduced at his trial, strongly suspected of being the murderer of the woman husband, and also attempted to take the life of n little boy, their child.

Livenpool. Conn. Market.—On the 26th have no reason to dount its general correctness there was a fair all and appear the manner and the manne

He was attended on the scaffold by the Rev. 17s. 6., Flour, 33s. a 34s.

J. Carroll, and persisted to the last in the truth of what he had told us.

It is was attended on the scanning by the new Accounts from Ireland regarding the potatoes of what he had told us. late, that when he was thrown off, the fall was so great that his head was severed from his

> Since writing the above, the Sheriff informed us that the convict admitted in his presence before the execution this morning, that Mary O'Connor had informed him of her intention to murder her husband. This makes the man worse than would otherwise appear.-Niagara Mail, 4th instant.

MAN OVER THE FALLS .- The person of whose loss by being carried over the Niagara Falls an account will be found on the 4th page of this number, was an inhabitant of Buffalo, Richard Leedom by name, a shoemaker by trade, 35 years of age, and without family.

FIRE AT MOSTREAL .- A fire broke out, of Thursday morning of last week, in a stable it the rear of Kearn's Tavern, King Street, which was destroyed, with five other buildings. Several other fires of less destructive effect

have taken place at Montreal since.

PROGRAM PARLIAMENT .- Several paper supposed to be well informed of the intentions of the ministry have apposited that the provincial parliament would be called to meet on the 22nd or 23rd of November. The Canada Gazette of Saturday does not, however, contain the expected proclamation to that effect, and the usual interval of forty days would now go beyond the date mentioned. We are told that Mr. Laurin and other members from the district of Quebec have petitioned the government not to call them together before January. The reasons we have heard assigned are, in the first place, that it would be inconvenient to some of the members to leave home in November, when they have still important private meeting in January, the provincial legislature will be more likely to be found in session when FRANCE - Effect of the republican struggles the decision of the imperial parliament on the navigation laws and other questions relating to the province arrives .- Monday's Gazette,

The Montreal Pilot gives the following

positive information: After mature consideration, and after having daly weighed all that can be meed public interests will be best promoted by a postponement of the session until the commencement of the year. We shall state a few of the reasons which render such a step expedient. It is highly important, or rather the Imperial Parliament. By meeting in November, the probability is that our Legisla; ture would be prorogued before the important question of the Navigation Laws could be submitted to the Parliam at in England. By meeting early in January there will be ence the Imperial Purliament, but also for ascertaining the probability of our demands seing accoded to."

The article proceeds to mention the meet ng of the United States' Congress which is to take place in December —the greater probability of having a full attendance of the members of both. Houses, if they are not summoned until after the new year-and at the close it intimates that if the middle of February could be found the most convenent period for meeting, ordinarily, when members would be enabled to travel by the winter-roads and return by water. But, " as the next session will, in all probability, be a longer one than usual, it is most likely that by meeting early in January, the prorogation will not take place before the opening of the navigation."

THE FEWDAL TENURE .- From the Mercury - We are glad to observe (says the Monties Herald) that the censitaires of French origin, throughout the Seignories, are beginning to move in opposition to the Seignorial tenure. We hope those of English origin will not be behind hand. The last Minerve contains gets tions agreed upon by three Counties, in oppos

tion to this abuse.
We also add our mite of encouragement, and exhort every friend to the advancement of Eastern Canada to lend his appliance to the abolition of this clog upon our progress and the

improvement of the country.

In addition to the petitions from the French Canadians referred to by the Minerve, we publish one from nearer home, the following:fliere follows a petition from the County of Port Neuf.]

LAUNCH. - A splendid barque, of 504 tons old measurement, was launched from the ship-yard of H. Duhord, Esq., Pointe aux Trembles, on Friday evening at half-past So'clock. She is called the Astoria, and will be commanded by Capt. Richards, who so ably commanded the vessel of that name lately wrecked at Fox river. She has the figure head of the old Astoria, and several other appurtenances saved from the She was towed down to the East India Wharf immediately after the launch.

The Meanin Addicultural Sectory Annual Cattle Show and Ploughing Match look place, on the farm of Mr. John Ross, jr. Township of Leeds, on the 4th and 5th instant A list of the prizes awarded is contained in Thursday's Hercury, and we learn from that paper that the number of animals on the ground was 325, and that the exhibition did great honour to the County which could show such cat tle and produce.

QUEBEC CATTLE FAIR .- This fair took place to-day, and as a first essay was by no means unworthy of notice. It is true that but a slender collection of animals was on the ground, and that these, generally, were not of a first rate description; but when it is considered that the attempt to bring together farmers and breeders—as is generally done throughout the counties of England—is novel in Quebec, something, at least, has been gained towards future and permanent success in so desirable a project. So far as we are enabled to ascertain the exhibitors were mainly from the localities adjacent to the city, although there were cat-tle of various kinds from Point Levy and other

parishes remote from Quebec.
We saw some fine oxen, bulls, and young kine, steers and heifers, which would not discredit a fair in the old country. There were also some superior milch cows. Sheep we saw none, and but one pig. The greatest com-petition appeared to be in the article of cows little boy, their child.

A great attraction was a huge calf of superior if his confession can be refled on—and we breed, of three months and cleven days old

PROVINCIAL DEBENTURES .- The amount issued, up to last Friday, according to official statement from the Receiver General, was £133,927. 10. -, of which £51,195, had been teceived for public dues, leaving, what the statement calls, "in actual circulation," the sum of £82,732. 10. 0. These debentures have a " circulatioa" just so far as the parties saddled with them are willing, or constrained, to part with them at a discount.

STEAM TO MOSTREAL .- The opposition lines have coalesced. The Lady Elgin now charges 10s. the other hoats 12s. 61.—Mercury.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT for conveying the English Mail .- Rumour says that an understanding has been come to, between the English Government and that of the United States, under which the English mail for Canada will again, as formerly, be conveyed through the United States, instead of by direct land-route from Halifax. It is even said that the very next mail after the one now expected will come via Boston.

If this arrangement has been formed without improperly giving way to the United States' authorities, some satisfaction may be derived from the cessation of those most unscendy retaliatory proceedings in which our ncighbours have of late indulged; some portions of this Province will enjoy the adrantage of prompter intelligence from Euope, and we all shall have the comfort of ecciving our newspapers together, with our letters. But none of these advantages would be worth having, if the present setthement of differences were to render the Imperial Government indifferent about the formation of a Railroad from Halifax to this city, which alone is likely to secure that rapidity of communication between these Provinces and the mother-country which. from the temper displayed by the U. S. authorities, appears lish'e to interruptions any day when they find it convenient to think hemselves agrieved.

Duarn by Drowstra .- Mr. John Hayward. Captain of a yacht owned by Lieut. De Latoni of the Rifle Brigade, lost his life by being knowled overheard by the main beam, on Tuesday of last week, while endeavouring to secure the craft by bringing her close to the whart.

Surprise - The number of vessels arrived in his harbour since our last is 7, among which Brig Mary Allen, Boyd, Liverpool, general cargo, 2 passengers.
Bark Souter Johnny, Ellis, Liverpool, general cargo, 3 passengers.

NUMBER OF STREET P. S .-- The Letter-bags brought by the Britannia arrived at the Quabec Post Office about 8 this morning, and as the news.

papers are yet behind, we have no expectation of having any additional news to comniunicate in this number. THE PROPERTY OF THE RESIDENCE PARTY IS NOT THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PART BIRTHS. At Lennoxville, on Monday, the 9th inst.,

Mis. H. Mittes, of a son.
On the 10th instant, the lady of W. H.
Jeffeny, Esq., of a daughter. On Saturday, the 2nd ult., nt Cherifon Church, near Sandgate, Kent, Cirantes Con-well, Esq., M.D., eldest son of the Hou. II. H: Cogswell, of Halifax, Nova Scotia,

PRANCES MANY, only daughter of the late John William Goodrich, Esq., of Bermuda.

At Montreal, on the 12th instant, J. Gonnos. JERVOIS, ESC., Royal Engineers, son of Major General Jervois, to Omivia Marganier Ers-kine, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Natura, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, C. E.

DIED.

At Halifax, on Wednesday the 4th inst., lu the 29th year of his age, EDWARD HAN-

At Kingston, on the 12th instant, Francis ARMSTRONG, Esq., M. R. C. S. I., and late Surgeon of the Emigrant Hospital in that city,

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

TEXTIE next Mail for ENGLAND, Oper Express to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, THIS DAY, 19th OCTOBER.

PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received o SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

GLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL

人也是近至近了。 ST. JOHNS, CANADA EAST.

WILLIAM C. MERRICK, B. A., T. C. D. PRINCIPAL.

THE Course of Instruction will comprise the Classics, as read for entrance to, and in the subsequent Courses of, the different Colleges, the Elements of the Sciences, and the usual branches of English Education.

W. C. M., in laying his claims before the notice of the Inhabitants of St. Johns and its ricinity, would express a hope that, from the experience which he has had in teaching; for some years past, he would give satisfaction to

him with their patronage.

It's constant exertions will be directed to combine the advantages of a sound Classical, and generally useful English and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be paid to the moral

training of the youth of this Academy. A daily report of the progress and conduct of the Pupils will be made up each Afternoon,

for the inspection of Patents.
There will also (D. V.) be a Public Exami nation previously to the Summer Vacation.

TER.TS: Tutton Fres, £1 17s. 64, per Quarter

References are kindly permitted to be made to Rev. C. Bancroft, M.A., Rector, Nelson Mott, Esq., Mayor, Robert Wight, Esq., M. D., Jason C. Peirce, Esq., William J. Taylor, Esq., St.Johns Christie-

Honble. Robert Jones, William McGinnis, Esq., Rev. R. Lonsdell, Laprairie.
A. F. Holmes, M. D.,
Hon. William Badgley,
E. A. Meredith, A.B., LL. B., Montreal. N. B .- The Term will (D. V.) commence

on the 1st November, St. Johns, October 11, 1848.

CLASSICAL

andcommercial school.

R. PAXMAN (from England) respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Quebre and its vicinity, his intention to receive Young Gentlemen as Daily Pupils, who will be carefully instructed in the Greek and Roman Classics, and in every department of useful

knowledge.

Mr. P. will be happy to give private Lessons, if required.

He can produce the highest testimonials as to character and qualifications.

-TERMS MODERATE. 1, D'Aiguillon Street, St. John's Suburbs, Quebec, 5th Oct., 1848.

Just Received

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

QUANTITY of beautiful COAL AND A WOOD STOVES, of various patterns, and a few of the latest improved AIR TIGHT AMERICAN COOKING STOVES, which combine the advantages of great economy of Fuel, large Ovens, convenient arrangement, and much heavier plate than is usual with American Stoves.

Roppen's well known COOKING AND BOX STOVES.

H. S. SCOTT, Quebec, 16th October, 1848.

BAZAAR

OF THE

COSPEL ATO STORETY. NHE Public are respectfully informed that a BAZAAR of the above Society, will be held at the ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 25th and 26th instant. The Baznar will commence each day at ONE

Donations may be sent to the following La-

Mrs. Schaw, Ms. Gares, Mrs. Werth, Mrs. Penney. Mis. Jour Ross, Mis. S. Newton, Mrs. James Sewell, E. C. M. BURTON, Secy. Quebec, 12th Octr., 1818.

BETO BOOKS.

still subscriber has just received by the ship "Favourita" a considerable addition to his stock of Books, by which he is now enaa considerable addition bled to offer for sale upwards of

ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES, CARDPOLLY SPLECTED WORK

the whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest possible prices. GILBERT STANLEY,

No. 4, St. Anne Street Quebec, Oct. 12, 1818.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF ST. MAURICE AND THREE RIVERS

TRON WARES. TABE ABOVE SALE will take place at the TWENTIETH OCTOBER, at TWO

n'clock :--36 inch Double Stores, 100 39-inch Single 15 36 " do. 10 31 " do. 25 30 " do. do. do. do. 27 6 do. 10 24 6 do. do. 10 21 6 do. 89 Fancy Stoves, assorted, 12 Premium Cooking Stoves, 20 Stove Stands, 300 Sugar Kettles and Coolers, 20 Cauldron Kettles,

600 Camp Orens, 50 Bake Pans. Cribble Wheels, Ash Pans, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans (English Pattern,) Pipe Holes.

-AND, do. Assorted Iron,

4 do. Ave fron. 3 do. Plough Moulds. TERMS VERY LIBERAL-to be made known at the time of Sale. Quebec, 12th Oct., 1848.

ENGLISH CHEESE, PER OCEAN QUEEN.

CHEDDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES and PINES. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street

ON SALE. TYTINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, asserted sizes, 64 x 73, to 30 x 40, Best English Fire Bricks, C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, May 21th, 1848.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

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Copper, Iron Wire, Sad Irons, Scythes and Sickles, Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails.

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

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litary and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced husiness, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his husiness, to meet with

constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Aliffed West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., knving 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 negative. fashion, which he will make up in his usual fashion, which no style, at moderate charge.

11. KNIGHT,

Quebec, Oct. 13th 1847.

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OR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, in Packages of 2 Cwt. C. & W. WURTELE. Quebec, 6th September, 1848.

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OF THE Church Society,

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MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE.
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St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

THE CANADA

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Assurances can be effected either wirth on without participation in the profits of the Warehouse of the Agents, Messis, C. & Company; the premiums may be paid in half W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, on FRIDAY, yearly or quarterly instalments; and the BALF CHEDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy

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

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25 30	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 14 7	I 17 6 2 2 6		
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45 50	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 4 0	3 7 4		
55 60	5 17 8 7 10 10	4 19 11	4 1 4 5 3 4 6 13 2		

The above rates, For Life without Partici-pation and Half Credit, will, upon comparisons be found to be Lower than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit

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NOTICE. WILE BRITANNIA LIER ASSURANCE CONmums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

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October, 1846. The Property Pouth's Carner.

KIND AND UNKIND. KIND .- " Don't cry," is just now utter ed in the street, under my window, in a kind, encouraging tone, by a little girl who has charge of a smaller one. The weather is execssively warm, and I presume both the children feel very uncomfortable. Had the older been impatient, and neglected her little sister, perhaps you would excuse her, and say, "I do not wonder, it is so warm, and she is so tired." But our little gul seems to have forgotten herself, and is consoling the younger. Her affectionate, southing tone, as she says, "don't cry," makes me feel as kindly towards her as she appears to feel towards the little one : and I should like to go down to the door, and let her know how pleasing it is to hear

her speak so kindly. UNKIND .- July was left one afternoon with her little brother, and there was no one else to amuse him. She had just received a present of something for a frock for her doll, and she was anxious to make it as soon as possible. She cut it out, and began to make it. But James was a very doll's dress, and he had but little patience to sit still and see his sister make it, because he had nothing to do meanwhile. asked Lucy to play hide and seek; but Lucy refused—she wanted to make the frock. James thought, it never would be done, and he felt impatient and began to fret. This vexed Lucy, and being out of humour, she could not fix her work to suit her, and that vexed her more; and she scolded at James for giving her so much trouble. This only made James more illnatured. He cried, and she should her to attend to it properly, and then she was more angry still; and finally they had a sad quarrel. Was Lucy kind? No, you will say; but you see how easily she might have been. If she had laid aside her doll's dress, and played hide and seek with James, it is very likely he would have tired in a little time, and been glad to sit down again to see her make the frock; and perhaps by telling him a story when he began to be uneasy again, she might have finished it. But if she did not finish it, was it not much better to make James happy, and that both of them were saved from ill-hamour and a quarrel? I am sure Lucy would have felt much happier; and instead of having lost the frock, she would still have had the beautiful muslin to make up at another

I am confident this is the way the little girl would have done who spake so southingly to her little sister, " don't cry. you exclaim, "any body could have said that-it was nothing wooderful." I know it and many a one would have said session was extraordinary. it very ill-naturedly, and in a commandgood, I assure you. But it was the kind imile below the fact of Navy Island, and know this little girl was kind. And you seemed to be two in the boot. It was the will do well, to remember that it is by your voice and manner, and your consideration for others, in small matters, on common occasions, when you are not thinking of making a display, that people will judge is delightful is in that little word kind.— S. S. Advocate.

MARKS OF A BAD SCHOLAR. From Abbott's Teacher.

At the time when she should be ready to annovance of those about her, all is now rapids. hurry and bustle, and ill-humour. Thorough others are forgotten altogether. Being final- tonished to see the boat rise wi the most violent hurry.

After so much haste, she is unfitted for attending properly to the duties of the school, until a considerable time after her arrival. If present at the devotional exer. cises, she finds it difficult to command her attention, even when desirous of so doing, and her deportment at this hour, is accordingly marked with an unbecoming listlessness and abstraction.

that some task was assigned, which, till that either seemed certain destruction. Within moment, she had forgotten; of others she a few rods of the Falls, the boat struck a had mistaken the extent, most commonly thinking them to be shorter than her compa- ed to crawl from under it, and swam with nions suppose. In her answers to questions with which she should be familiar, she al- precipice. ways manifests more or less of hesitation. and what she ventures to express, is very commonly in the form of a question. In struggling with every nerve for life, yet these, as in all exercises, there is an inattention to general instructions. Unless what ny to an immediate and awful death, still is said be addressed particularly to her. self, her eyes are directed towards another caused an intensity of excitement I pray part of the room; it may be, her thoughts God never again to witness. are employed about something not at all connected with the school. If reproved by have stated we have seen or know reher teacher for negligence in any respects, she is generally provided with an abundance of excuses, and, however mild the reproof, she receives it as a piece of extreme severi- the man .- Buffalo Com. Advertiser .

Throughout her whole deportment there is an air of indolence, and a want of interest in those exercises which should engage her attention. In her seat, she most com monly sits in some lazy posture-either with her elbows upon her desk, her head leaning upon her flauds, or with her sent tint forwards or backwards. When she has occasion to leave her seat, it is a sauntering lingering gait, perhaps some trick is contrived on the way, for exciting the mirth of her

About every thing in which it is possible to be so, she is untidy. Her books are careleasly used, and placed in her desk without order. If she has a piece of waste paper to dispose of, she finds it much more convement to tear it into small pieces, and scatter it about her desk, than to put in a proper

covered with ink. Her written excreises its most violent agitation, only far more have lived years in it before we can be strengthening each other. The more virtue | customs' department at the several ports and are blotted, and full of mistakes.

THE TIME TO REV. "Go the other way! Go the other way!" eried Mr. Grace, a thoughtful neighbour, as Samuel Hawkes was about to get over the fence into Mr. Benson's orchard. Sad complaints had been made of the boys for pelting the trust trees, and Mr. Grace would have felt ashamed of any Sanday-scholar who would dare to take what belonged to another.

Mr. Grace had a good opinion of Samuel Hawkes, for he was a steady lad : but he thought that the temptation might be too much for him, so he persuaded him to take the other path.

"Samuel," said be, "listen to me. once saw a man running from the door of a public house, while two or three other men were hallooing after him. Ay, thought I, this fellow has been drinking, and is running away without paying for his liquor. Presently after, however, I overtook the man, and asked him what made him ron away so fast from the tavern door ! 'Why, sir,' said he, 'not a very long time ago I was a sad drunkard; my wife and children were in rags, little boy; he could not help to make a and I was about going to jail, when a good friend stepped forward and agreed to save me from the prison, if I would promise never to drink another glass of spirits as long as I He looked on, a few minutes; and then lived. Up to this hour the promise I then made has not been broken. Having walked a long way to-day, I called at the door of the public-house yomler, for a draught of water : but no sooner had I drank it, than an old companion of mine came up, and offered to treat me with a glass of gin. Having drank my glass of good pure water, and seeing the landford pouring out the gin, I fairly took to my heels, for I know too much of my own heart to trust myself. If I were to pause frock, because she was too much disturbed and stop to talk in a place of temptation, it would be too strong for me; but so long as I can run away from it, I am sole.'

"Well, thought I, I must take example from this man, and run a say from temptation whenever it approaches me. Now it will be a good thing, if you will do just as he did ier a boy is as likely to be tempted by a cherry-cheeked apple, as a man is by a glass of

"Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor smeth in the sent of the scornful." Psalm i. 1, -. Im. S. S. Union.

MAN OVER THE PALES. Ningura Fulls. Oct. 24, 1848.

At about sun-down but evening a man was carried over the Fair. Who he was is not known. From his management of the sail bout in which he came down the river, I think he was not well acquainted with the current of the rapids. His dress and appearance indicated respectability and offer he got into the rapids his self-pos

It was on the head of Goat Island when ing tone, which would not have done much I first discovered the heat-then near half a voice and manuer which made me almost bearly two miles above the Falls. There rected towards the shore, and still the sail was standing.

While constantly approaching nearer and nearer the rapids, I could discover it was gaining the American share, and by the whether you are kind. O, how much that time it had got near the first fall in the rapids about half a mile above Goat Island, it was directly above the Island. There it was turned up the river, and for some time the wind kept it nearly stationary. The only hope seemed to be, to come directly to Gent Island, but soon the boat was again turned take her scat at school, she commences pre- toward the American shore. Then it was naration for leaving home. To the extreme certain it must go down the American

Then I saw but one man-he standing search is to be made for every book or pa- at the stern with his oar, changing the per, for which she has occasion; some are course of the boat down the current and as found in one place, some in another, and it plunged over, he sat down. I was asly equipped, she casts her eye at the clock, and sail standing, and the man again erect, hopes to be in tolerable good season, (not- directing the hoat toward shore. As he withstanding that the hour for opening the came to the next and each succeeding fall school has already arrived) and sets out in he sat down, and then would rise and apply his oar in the immediate current.

Still there was hope that he would come near enough to the pier to jump, but in a moment it was gone. Another, that he might jump upon the rock near the bridge, but the current dashed him from it under the bridge, breaking the most. Again he rose on the opposite side. Taking his our gly marked with an unbecoming listless-use and abstraction.

When called to recitations, she recollects the boat?" We could not answer, for rock, turned over and lodged. He appear the oar in his hand till he went over the

> Without the power to render assistance for half an hour watching a strong mar doomed with almost the certainty of destihoping with every effort for his deliverance I write too hurriedly for publication, but I

specting the man or boat, from which I iope you will be able to glean so much for publication as will lead to the discovery of

THE WHIRLPOOL OF MAGARA. Advancing through a scrpentine road, under the shade of majestic trees, we came to a rough table rock, from which we looked down about 309 feet, upon a pool or circular basin of the river, apparently not many rods in diameter, where the water was boiling and foaming and whirling around in great agitation.—There seemed to be many sticks and fragments of boards. tossed about violently upon the surface of innunierable coddies. "Is that all ?" said one of our party. "Why this is hardly worth coming to see !"

But as we stood and gazed, the phenomenon expanded under our vicw. We found that the pool was more than a mile in breadth-that these sticks were enormous it about her desk, then to put in a proper logs, many of them fifty feet in length. either and forests like enow flakes to distruc-place. Her hands and clothes are usually The vast cauldron resembled Hurlgale in I then before it. And yet it is so mobile, that we

terrific. It was full of whirlpools, continfrom 50 to 100 feet in diameter. In all are bathed in an ocean of air. Its weight is necumulated rubbish were drawn together, whirled round with great velocity, sucked down to unknown depths, and then again at a little distance they would re-appear, the logs often shooting up perpendicularly half their length out of the water. The expression of restless and resistless power was awful-impressing our mind almost as deeply, perhaps even more so than the great Cataract itself. Into this vast basin the whole torrent of Niagara came pouring over the most frightful rapids, and after rushing around in every direction, as if in the utmost bewilderment and consternation, made its escape in a very narrow channel upon one side. Our party, as they sat upon the cliff, looking down upon this stupendous sight, became quite spell-bound by the view. We had no words to express our feelings. In silent wonder we sat and gazed. I said to the guide, "I have heard that sometimes the bodies of drowned men come into this whirpool, and circle around for many days." "Yes!" he replied, "there are two bodies in the pool now; one of a man, and the other of a boy. The man came in yesterday, and the boy this Do you see," he continued, morning. "that little white speck of foam, in the range of that rock on the Canadian shore : that is the body of the man." I looked and saw the white spot; apparently not much larger than from one's elbow to the wrist He then put a good telescope in my hand, and with it I could distinctly see the form of the body. The head fell back and hung as if the neck were dislocated. The arms were floating loosely about, swayed by the billows. The lower limbs, much man gled, hung down from the knee, in the form of one kneeling. The clothes were entirely washed from the body. As my eyes were rivetted upon this melancholy spectacle, the gyrations of a whirlpool began to form in its vicinity, increasing each moment in size and velocity. The body, boards and logs were all drawn together towards, the vortex, whirled madly about, and down they all disappeared, in the agitated depths. Soon, at quite a distance they were thrown up again upon the surface of the water, the mutilated corpse tossed to and fro, as if the whirlpool were wreak. ing upon it its relentless vengeance. It was a horrible sight :-- so horrible that I cannot even now think of it but with the deepest emotion. What a burial! to be whirled bout in those insatiate believe quill the erashed bones and mangled fiesh are ground and washed into nothingness. It may mat. ter little what becomes of this fruit taber nacle when life's fitful dream is over; but I envy not that mind which can regard contempraously its associated body, and has no respect for its honourable entomonest. One can think, even with pleasurable motions, of the sinn ber of this way work frame in the village church-yard, which hi childish feet have trod. Beneath that yor dant mound, where the green grass waves and the blooming violat diffuses as fragrance, and the robin releases the clawn of morning, and makes the twilight vecal with his rich maledy; there where the sun beams warmly upon the grave, and the moon shines calmly in the stilly night, the heart, weary of the strife of life, may even long to repose. We can cherish certain sublimities of emotion in reflecting upon a sepuichre in the bosom of the great deep far, far down in the purity of that crystal abyss, which no ray of light can ever pene trate, which no storm can ever agitate whose silence no earthly thunders can eve disturb. There one may love to repose till the sea shall give up the dead that are in it. Even in the thronged city, where ten thousand footfalls echo, by night and by day, over your allent tomb, and all the torreat of impetuous life is ever rushing madly by, the contrast between the dream less slumber of the dead, and the toil and

In this our last retreat, Unheeded o'er our silent dust The storms of life shall beat." There may the sorrowing and the worldtoo dreadful a doom for the mind to contemplate. It were enough to drive one frantic, to think that the body of a loved friend was to be devoured by the demoniac elements of that enraged sepulchre. There

turmoil resounding around is soothing to

Life's labour done, securely laid

the mind:

is, constituting this fearful whirlpool, one general gyration, circling around its circumference of three miles, in about twenty minutes; while the whole surface is boiling like a cauldron and is filled with vortices of various magnitudes, ever forming, sweeping along for a few rods with great velocity, and then disappearing, to give place to others. The movement of the current is such, that few substances which enter the nool ever escape, till ground to powder by the action of the water and the attrition of the ponderous timber, ever retained there in restless bondage. A hua sew days disappears. It is always entirepool, either by passing over the Falls or by the resistless ferocity of the rapids. No one can venture with a boat to reach the drowned, though large sums of the attempt. There have been cases in been reached and drawn in .- John S. C. Abbott.

THE ATMOSPHERE AROUND US. - The atmosphere rises above us with its cathedral dome, arching towards the heaven, of which it is the most familiar synonyme and symbol. It floats around us like that grand object which the apostle John saw in his vision. "a sea of glass like unto crystal," So massive is it, that when it begins to stir it touses about great ships like playthings, and sweeps

persuaded it exists at all, and the great bulk you can infuse into the hearts of your puglass; yet a soan-hell sails through it with impunity, and the tiniest insect waves it aside with its wings. It ministers lavishly to all We touch it not, but it touches the senses. us. Its warm south winds brings back colour to the pale face of the invalide, its cool west winds refresh the fevered brow, and make the blood mantle in our cheeks; even its north blasts brace into new viscout the hardened children of our rugged clime. The eye is indebted to it for all the magnificence of sunrise, the full brightness of midday, the chastened radiance of the dawning, and the louds that cradic near the setting sun. But for it the rambow would want its friumphal arch, and the winds would not send their fleecy messengers on errands round the heavens. The cold ether would not shed its snow-feathers on the earth, nor would drops of dew gather on the flowers. The kindly rain would never fall, nor hail-storm, nor fog diversify the sky. Our naked globe would turn his tanned and unshadowed forehead to the sun, and one dreary, monotonous blaze of light and heat dazzle and burn up all things. Were there no atmosphere, the evening sun would in a moment set, and, without warning, plunge the earth in darkness. But the air keeps in her hand a sheaf of his to put on for the purpose of supporting their rays, and lets them slip but slowly through dignity in the government of a large school her fingers, so that the shadows of evening gather by degrees, and the flowers have time to how their heads, and each creature space to find a place of rest, and nestic to repose maps, charts, and other illustrations in In the morning the glarish sun would ut always more or less necessary, but the free one bound burst from the bosom of night, lecture and the colloquial explanation make and blaze above the horizon; but the air the matter plain and doubly interesting. Some watches for his coming, and sends at first but one little ray to announce his approach and then another, and by and by a handful; and so gently draws aside the curtain of night and showly lets the light on the face of the sleeping curth, till her cyclids open, and, like than to any other one thing. Both the man mun she goeth forth again to her labour till the

FEMALE EDUCATION FOR AN AGRICUL TURAL PROPER

evening. Guarterly Recion.

Let it not be imagined that I would wish o see farmers' wives and daughters lay aside country plainness and simplicity of manners, and attempt the silly foppery of village belie is as superficial and ignoranas she is time and vain, while a well educate ed farmer's daughter is as intelligent and well informed as she is plain and modest On this point I can both adopt and endorse the following words of an intelligent American; "How important, especially-not literary, not a kurned, not a lady-like those are not the words.) - but a considerate, a reliecting, a studious, a cultivated a refined and seasible mother: a mother capable of a laning and keeping the confi ence of her children; of securing honour rom both sons and daughters as they rise o manhood and womanhood. Such a mo her have I seen not unfrequently in the farm house, herself, bred in the farm-house the help-meet of a father, not a stranger t out-door tods and exces, yet the fit assuci ite in training intellect and taste and religion in children, thirring like onve-plants we talk aright, that both the language and the cound about their table. Delightful instances occur to my mind where the work ing father and mother have been surround ed with sons and daughters, versed not on ly in all common education, but in the istories and classics of their native tonoute chere, not distant from the plongh and the ginning wheel, the most liberal studies have been pursued, and the most refined conversation enjoyed; scenes which inter course with other countries and many cities and with the refined and intelligent of the highest classes, has not cast into the shade." EDUCATION TO BE CHRISTIAN.

My second and last remark is, that the Education to which I have had reference in the foregoing observations, and which believe to be essential to the well being of an agricultural population, is Christianusing the term in the sense of the Scrip-knowledge as to the profit and loss of farming tures, from which it is derived, as em- on sound principles. Preparations, we underbracing what Christians of every form of stand, are now being actively made to yeary find congenial rest. But to be worship hold in common, without refertossed and dishonoured and mingled in that ence to the peculiarities of any. I do horrible gulf of raging, tortured waters, is not regard any instruction, discipline, or attainment as Education which does not include Christianity. High intellectual and physical accomplishments may be associated with deep and moral degradation and public debasement. This was the case with Athens in the times of Penicles and Demostnexes; it was so with France during the Directory and Republic. It is the cultivation and exercise of man's moral powers and feelings which forms the basis of social order and the vital fluid of social happiness; and the cultivation of these is the province of Christianity. The extent and application of this principle in our Schools I have explained at large in my Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada; and I will conclude what I have now to say, in the expressive words of the President of man body, under this crushing process, in Amberst College, in the United States; " A more Utopian dream never visited the ly stripped of clothing before it enters the brain of a sensible man, than that which promises to usher in a new golden age by the diffusion and thoroughness of what is commonly understood by popular education. With all its funds and improved Schoolmoney have at times been offered to induce houses, and the Teachers, and grammars, and maps and blackboards, such an educawhich the circling oddies have swept the tion is essentially defective. Without morbody so near the shore that by means of a al principle at bottom, to guide and congord with a weight attached to it, it has trol its energies, education is a sharp award in the hands of a practised and reckless fencer. I have no hesitation in saying that, if we could have but one, moral and religious culture is even more important than a knowledge of letters; and that the former cannot lie excluded from any system of popular education without infinite

> hazard. Happily, the two are so far from being hostile powers in a common domain, that they are natural allies, moving on harmoniously in the same right line, and mutually

· American Institute of Instruction, vol. v. p. 63,

ually forming and disappearing, and each of mankind never realise the truth that they pils, the better they will improve their time, and the more rapid will be their profithese circling eddies, the logs and other so enormous that iron shivers before it like ciency in their common studies. The most successful Teachers have found the half hour devoted to moral and religious instruction, more profitable to the scholar than any other half hour in the day; and there are no teachers who govern their Schools with so much case as this class. Though punishment is sometimes accessary where moral influence has done its utmost. the conscience is, in all ordinary cases, an infinitely better disciplinarian than the rod When you can get a School to obey and study because it is right, and from a conviction of accountability to God, you have gained a victory which is worth more than all the penal statutes in the world; but you can never gain such a victory without lay ing great stress upon religious principle in your daily instructions," }

> COLLOGUIAL TEACHING. Every attentive observer will admit, that more is accomplished in the way of learning in any given time, by a free conversation with a person who understands his subject, than can he learned in the same time in any other way. We are, therefore, in favour of teachers being on terms of intimacy with these whom they teach. The magisterial reserve and ansterity, which many teachers think it necessary are very unfavourable to the progress of learn ing in the dependent and inquiring scholar. The line of the wise teacher impart, familiarly wisdom and knowledge. Books, apparatus of the most successful and best teachers in every age, like Pestalozzi, have taught much by free conversation. How important, then that every teacher should know how to talk so as to be a good talker. There is really more ner and the matter of conversation ought, therefore, to be formed and regulated from reference to the host models. A good style o conversation is useful for business, for amusement, for instruction, for instriment, for condo lence, for charity, for friendship, and for all the multifarious uses of civil and social intercourse among men .- therefore, let every teacher and every scholar aim to become a good talker. But what is it to be a good talker, and how

city fushions and vanities. I have found is such accomplishment to be obtained? In in more than one instance that a city or order to be a good talker, your words must be well chosen and gracularly uttered. You must avoid unnatural tones and awkardness of man-uer. Persons who are suffered to acquire a confirmed habit of using certain expressions, because they are thought to be elegant or quaint, or writy, will not a come good telkers. One who depends upon proverbs, adages and quotations, as illustrations, will not become a good taker. One who air sal great precision is well as one who is cateless in manner, will not become a good tillier. Unseemily, low or vulgat words, are worse often than they seem Tany have influence in vitting the taste an corrupting the heart. On the contrary, right words filly spaken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver.

The words which are spoken give character to the speaker,—there have gone out and are irretrievable. Whale unaftered theographs are superseded are forgotten, these affect only the thinker; while the untered words may have made a to greent in impressible tribus that shall be coduring. How necessary, then, that proved by the scholar, the lady or gentleman and the christian. Let wit, sentiment and knowledge, combine and be set off with grace and parity, and your conversation will tead and enlighten all that hear. Let every in-structor aim, therefore, to make his conversation instructive ; and this cannot be done with out learning to talk well .- Western &Cinch nati) School Journal .- [Toronto Journal of Education.]

Moner. Fanns in lunnant. A project is about to be brought into operation, by the Society of Friends, for the establishment of model farms in several parts of the kingdom. which the best modes of agriculture shall be cattied on within the view of all classes of the neonle, and at the same time means shall be af orded (by a system of accurate accounts constantly open to inspection) of communicating t the owners and occupiers of land accurate out this scheme, and nothing of the kind could be better calculated to benefit the country.

PRECAUTIONS AT THE PORTS OF THE USI-TED KINGDOM, AGAINST CHOLERA, -ORDER IN COUNCIL. - A communication has been received by the Commissioners of the Customs' lepartment, through their secretary, from Mr Grenville, one of the clerks of the council, stating, that with reference to his communicaion, dated the 15th of June last, directing all vessels arriving in the United Kingdom, having oul bills of health, (with reference to cholern, to be released from quarantine without any medical visit, provided that no case of cholers had existed on hoard any such vessel for a period of ten days previously to her arrival, he (Mr. Bathurst) has been directed by the Lords of the Council to state, for the information of the Commissioners of the Customs, that it is the express desire of their lordships that the before mentioned regulation should still continue in force. Lie (Mr. Bathurst) had also to state that he was now further directed by the Lords of the Council to inform the commission ers that their lordships are of opinion that instructions should be forthwith transmitted to the different ports in the United Kingdoms directing that in the event of the arrival of any vessel on board of which a case of chalera shall have occurred, such vessel shall be detained under the restraint of quarantine until the clothing and bedding of the following persons shall have been thoroughly immersed water, under the direction of an efficer of the customs, viz.:-1. Of all persons who shall have died of cholera on board of such vessel at any foreign part, or on shore at such port. 2. Of all persons who shall have died, or who shall have had an attack of cholera on heard of such vessel during her homeward voyage. And that, should any vessel arrive with cholera actually on board, such vessel should be du-tained under quarantine at her port of arrival until farther orders from the Lords of Council are received. In pursuance of this communication from the Lords of the Council with a view to prevent the introduction of cholera into this country by vessels arriving from abroad, express directions have been forwarded by the commissioners to the officers of the

Lacture before the American Institute for Instruction at Boston 1843,

places throughout the United Kingdom, as well as to the port of London, to take care that their lordships orders be duly obeyed.

THE RIGHT OF LABOUR.

From the London Times.
Tell the hero of February that the State atlows him a right to employment, and iminediately you have the fooleries of the national workshops. He will read in these words a right to employment at his own work, however superfluous,—at his own terms, however ex-travagant. He will naturally conclude that the right contains everything necessary to its most perfect enjoyment. Here, then, is the difference between a right resting on an anci-ent statute and long-continued usage, and a right won by barricades, built on the ruins of a a whole nation. It is the difference between a labourer doing a good day's work in the field, and an artizan paid by the State to make ornaments which no one has money to buy. But here is the grand difficulty in which France has involved herself while she vainly sough? to break the trammels of authority and tradition. She proposes to create first principles. She might as well try to create man afresh. Nine hundred lawgivers are disputing whether assistance to labour, or right of employment, or duty to employ, or lastly, " right to assistance by labour and assistance," according to the amatgamated form proposed last Thursday, be the truer and more fundamental principle of human society. While the sublime controversy proceeds indoors, some vulgar realities are su ed not far off. A prætorian guard of fiftren thousand youths is retained by extragavant pay to defend the infant republic. A few monsince, they were doing nothing, -out of work, - hanging on their friends, and dangerous to the then established order of things. They are now petted, quiet, and faithful. But the cost is enormous. So also is the envy they excite among the less favoured, because less insurace-tionary, soldiers of the line. The political economists of the Assembly owe it to the bayonets of these striplings that they are able to pronise the labourer sound dogmas in lieu of employment.

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