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Continuous pagina Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires	ation.	•

PREPAREDNESS FOR A DYING BED. The quiet chamber where the Christian sleeps, And where from year to year he prays and weeps, Whenen, in the midnight watch, his thoughts arise Whence, in the midnight watch, his thoughts arise To those bright mansions where his treasure lies,—How near it is to all that faith can see !! How short and penceful may his passage he to the beating pulse—one feelle stragle o'er, by open wide the everlasting door.

The first that bliss unspeakable, unseen, fready, and the veil of flesh between, greatle sigh may rend—and then display. The broad, full splendour of an endless day.

Jane Taylor.

WANT OF MINISTERIAL SUCCESS. WANT OF MINISTERIAL SOCCESS.

From a Sermon on ler, viii, 22. § 18 there no halm in Gilead? Sc. preached by the Rev. Wiltam Carus Wilson, M. A., Rector of Whittington, in the parish church of Lancaster, at the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Chester, 1814; published at the request of His Lordship and the Clergy.

The condition of God's professing people of old was such as absolutely to elicit the inquiry, whether there were really in existence adequate means for their spiritual well-doing! What more could God have done to his vineyard than he had done in it? Yet the people were in such a case that they could only be compared to a body entirely diseased. "From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it; but wounds, and bruises, and patrifying sores: they have not been closed, neither bound up, neither mollified with u atment."

The matter then which I would somest for our serious consideration, is simply this; whether me have not reason to adopt for trolling efficacy on the human heart, we have muselves, as a professing Christian people. the same nervous and bandhating language ( 160% place in him was something more than whether we may not cast our eve over those (a passing from the Lows' religion to Christ; portions of the vineyard for which we are specially responsible, and with which it may he concluded we are best acquainted, and take up the lamentations of old in sadness and fortulness of heart?

of thankfulness, which ought never to be insensible to existing eatls of grateful acknowledgement. In the worst, of times, and under the darkest and most from ng aspect, there is many a bright spot to be discovered, on which the eyo may gladly rest and the heart after its praise; but still who amongst us can be satisfied with the degree of spiratual healthfulness in the people entrusted to his care I. Who must not weep for the slain of the daughter of God's people I and where comes there not the restless and prayerful inquiry, "why is not the health of the

Caughter of my people recovered 117 For we must never forget that, in forming un estimate of religious and moral character, the balances of the sauctuary must be trought into use, and not the standard of human opinion and worldly allowances.

We shall make strange mistakes it man is to be tried by a comparison with his fellows. No, to the Law and to the Testi-All that falls short of this standard

must be faulty. Now let us consider for a moment what are the essential features of godic character.

to e Old Testament dispensation. For the ing £743.6.3. from Newfoundland, and £827. The Gospel, neither are the characters of its all expenses, there was a balance of £78, 12, 1, law and made it honourable, instead of tendent in Canada, the Rev. Mark Willoughby, is doubtless obligatory upon Christians as a rule of life.

See then that law in all its extensive equirements and spirituality. See how fally it provides for the upholding of God's honour and man's happiness. In our duty to God and our neighbour, there is all conworld, a wilderness turned into the garden of

What is wanting but the foll and practical recognition of Deity, the suppression of all those evil tempers, and passions, and covetous desires, which now so thickly sow the seeds of human misery and wretchedness? What is wanting but the full development of the law of love?

And under the law there were the most striking exemplifications of godly principle and character.

And if it is asked what it is to be a faithful, godly man, Lanswer that it is to be a partaker of Enoch's walking with God: of Craig, and Lord Feversham-the Revds. C. B. Daniel, and, if it bo the Lord's will, of the Rev. C.Craig's address : ready martyrdom of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.

And this is the soul's health. This is the druc, vital godliness of the Bible. And if Adam had not transgressed, the law, so holy, and just, and good, would have been, not in formal existence indeed, for its prohibitions as well as directions would not have been required, but written, not on tables of stone, but written and engraven on every man's heart, as the transcript of the divine mind; the very element in which the whole universe were moving, and the influence under which they were acting.

And all the sons and daughters of Adam swould have been the patriarchs, and the inithful confessors of former days; nor should we have heard of small remnants of godly souls, or have gazed with wonder and Alistonial ment on solitary instances of superior | Suppor; but if the two witnesses were so character.

the inward spiritual grace, then these joins them to our beloved Church." First let the link of connexion, which inward spiritual grace, then these joins them to our beloved Church." First let the mand-maid of the Bible; the Society only claimed to be deprived of that link of connexion, which inward spiritual grace, then these joins them to our beloved Church." First let the mand-maid of the Bible; the Society only claimed to be the hand-maid of the Bible go forth in all alike be a blessing, and all they were called upon, as a Society, to main-spiritual grace, then these joins them to our beloved Church." First let the Bible go forth in all alike be a blessing, and all they were called upon, as a Society, to main-spiritual grace, then these joins them to our beloved Church." First let the Bible go forth in all alike be a blessing, and all they were called upon, as a Society, to main-spiritual grace, then these joins them to our beloved Church." First let the Bible go forth in all alike be a blessing, and all they were called upon, as a Society, to main-spiritual grace, then these joins them to our beloved Church." First let the Bible go forth in all alike may be efficacious, all alike be a blessing, and all they were called upon, as a Society, to main-spiritual grace, then these joins them to our beloved Church." First let the Bible go forth in all alike be a blessing, and all they will be closed against the same principles, the same principles, the same principles, the same principles, the same principles are the same principles.

loved brethren, what it is that makes you associated, undoubtedly, with the sacraknow how many want the unequirocal cvidences of that godly principle which is its distinctive character.

exemplified.

And if we come to the New Testament. t is only to bring ourselves to the same con-

We come to find the Saviour expounding the law, only to convince us more forcibly of the prevailing absence of spiritual health. We come to find the Saviour setting us an example that we should follow his steps, and to be reminded of the few comparatively that have the mind of Christ.

We pass on to the Epistles, and there see all holy conversation and godfiness; to what a vocation they are called! even to be followers of God, as dear children-as the sons and daughters of the Lord God Atmighty! to be a peculiar people, zealous of goodworks-to be strangers and pilgrims on the earth, with affections set on things above. looking for and hasting unto the coming of the day of God.

All this is set before us as practical Christianity, the essence of genuine god'i-

ness the soul's health. And if we want to see the exemplification of Gospel principles, their healthful, all conit in the Apostle Paul. The change which something more than the adjution of an arthodox Gospel Creed. There was a divine power opening his eyes to see that his Lord; for whom he had suffered the loss of all things, and counted them but dung that he might win Christ and be found in him."

Nor was his an insulated case, presenting high standard of spiritual healthfulness with which others have nothing to do: for he expressly says, "Brothren, be followers together with me; and mark them who walk so as ye have us for an ensample."

But I must not dwell further on this point of consideration.

The brief and imperfect survey which I ave taken may be enough, perhaps, to remind us of the concurrent uniform testimony of Scripture regarding the moral and spiritual health of the soul of man.

To be continued.

# RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES,

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY FOR NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE COLONIES .- The 25th annual Meeting of this Society was held on the 15th of last month, the Marguis or And here we pass not by the evidence of Cholmondricky in the chair. Receipts, includlaw which it contains is not abrogated by 5s. from Canada, £4,135. 9. 9. After paying worthies distinct from those which the better in the Treasurer's hands. The report adverted covenant produced. Christ magnified the to the death of the Society's valuable Superindestroying and disannulling it; and that law and announced the appointment of the Rev. W. B. Bond as his successor. The Committee repeat the solemn pledge which they gave in the circular issued by them in March, 1847. s that they would do their utmost to carry out the object which the Society had in view, with fidelity, and in accordance with those Evantrined that is needed to exhibit a renovated gelical principles on which the Society was first established. They would guard against the introduction of any thing like Tractarian principles through their agents; and any schoolmaster who should be proved to hold such principles would at once be dismissed from the Society's service."

Several of the speakers in support of the reolutions, which were proposed and cordially adopted, took pains to demonstrate the unchanged evangelical character of the institution, and wholly repudiated alt leaning to the errors which had, of late years, afflicted the Church. The movers and seconders were the Rev. C. the faith of Abraham, and the patience of Gribble and C. B. Smith-the Revds. D. Wil-Job: of the meckness of Moses, and the son and J. Harding—the Rev. John Baylee, and devotion of David: of the constancy of G. Gay. Esc. We subjoin an extract from the G. Gay, Esq. We subjoin an extract from the

The grand point was, to see that emigrants were supplied with the truth, and leaving their native shores; and not unfrenothing but the truth. A half Gospel was of no use to any part of the world. If the truths of the word of God were to be frittered down by the interpretation of human tradition and contrivance, they would lose their force. The Lord Jesus Christ had, he conceived, two witnesses in the world. He came by water and by blood, and these two were stated to be his witnesses upon earth. The blood was witness to the sovereign atonement by which the soul was justified; the water was witness to the sovereign sanctification by which the soul was renewed. It had pleased the blessed Saviour to connect these things-atonement and sanctification-with the two outward witnesses-baptism and the Lord's

tremble for the faithfulness of your steward. ments, but then those sacraments should be ship. You know how many are the positive kept in their proper place; they were called violaters of the letter of the law; and you upon to keep the testimony untainted; and if errors such as had been introduced in this country were received in the colonial schools, they might live to see those And yet this is the soul's health-the law schools withering and perishing; or, though there might still be the name and the outward form of their religion, there would be nothing of its reality and power.

From a speech by the Rev. C. B. Garnnt.E. we select the following :

The education given must be Christian education, otherwise it would be of no avail In the theories which were so rife in another country, and which prevailed to a great extent even in this, there was not a word about Jesus as the King of kings and Lord of lords, the High Priest who mediated, the what manner of persons men ought to be in Prophet who instructed; and while this latter teaching was gathered from a just and outsiged view of the Articles and Services of the Church, and not pent up within the confines of a Catechism, such teaching of the word of God it was their duty to impart, not only at home, but also in the colonies Christ in his offices; our fallen state and depravity; the efficacy of faith in God's numises; the privilege and duty of prayer; the sanctification of the soul by the Holy Spirit :- these were the things set forth in the word of God: and even as the Church explained these in her simple and behutiful language, it was their duty to impact such teaching to the colonists. They were often charged with being actuated by party views, and that was a snare which stole over their minds before they were aware of it. It became them, therefore, to guard against the influence of that accusation, and not to allow themselves to be deterred from in Christ which was all-quetrolling and the pursuit of heir object. His Reverend all-transforming. And the result was, Priend had referred to the Meetings held in Think not that I wish to check the spirit that he counted all things but loss for the favour of unssionary effort to the heathen. excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus II such Meetings awakened their sympathus, there was, in connexion with their own population streaming away to the colonies, a despection of feeling. He know by experience what it was to go through a heartrending separation from those whom we loved at home; he knew what it was to go abroad with the probability of never seeing one's kindred more, and of meeting with a cold reception on the shores of distant lands; and he also know what it was years afterwards, when feelings of affection had been kindled between the minister and his people, to take leave of those whom you had loved and had, under God, begotten again in the Gospel. He could relate the gathering togother of many under the broad blue sky of heaven, and the missionary's parting address followed by the tears of those from whom ie was about to separate. These feelings he and himself experienced, and they were all the deeper because the parties who had elicited them were our own kindred, who had left our own shores. How urgent and imperative was the duty of labouring for

> THE PRAYER BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY held its 36th Anaiversary on the 5th of last mouth, the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. Receipts £2,250. Expenditure £2,399. Total issues during the year, 20,983 bound Archbishop of Canterbury had consented to be the Society's Patron .- The Report gave very encouraging details of the Society's labours in providing ships and individual sailors, emigrants, convicts, and missionary stations with the formulaties and Hamilies of our Church. The case of one convict-ship is especially referred to, which exhibits

> "the blessing granted by Almighty God to the Christian labours of Dr. Browning, R. N. He sailed from Woolwich in October, 1846, on hoard the Pestonjee Bomanjee, bound for Tasmania, with 168 male convicts; he estab-Eshed eighteen schools among them, and commenced a course of Christian instruction, and before the acrival of the vessel at he destination, 132 had become professed disci-ples of Christ; at the period of embarkation, 135 could neither tead nor write, but on debarkation all could real, and 76 (in addition to 51 who could write previously) had learned to write also. Not a lash was inflicted; not an iron was seen on the prisoners' decks."

> The Rev. Daniel Wilson, Vicar of Islington, the value of the Society's labours :

expressed in the following terms his sense of It often fell to his lot, as minister of a parish containing 70,000 souls, to be called on to sign papers for emigrants who were quently that was the first notice he received of the existence of some poor family in that vast number. They came to him, going forth from a land of Christian light and knowledge, and from a parish where, he trusted, they had heard the truths of the Gospel; pressed by want and necessity, they had to seek in a distant land the mainte-nance which England's crowded shores denied them; but they were going where possibly for months or years together they night never see the face of a minister of religion, never hear "the sound of the church-going bell," be deprived of the sacraments and services of the Church, and of the means of grace which here they had enjoyed. But, happily, this Society stepped in and said: "No, they and the sailors who mixed up with the outward form, that the carry them over the wide waters, shall not

tails of pastoral experience. You know, he tain the witness of the water and the blood, jits purity and simplicity and native glory, I same respect to the word of God, and the and then let the Prayer Book be sent out, same regard to the conscientious scruples the exponental that blessed book, embodying the Bible in its offices and services of devotion, compiled by men of the Bible, be extended to Ireland. Whilst he men who were ready to sacrifice their lives maintained that those who were pracfor the blesed truths of the Bible. And thus in far distant lands these emigrants might participate in "the communion of saints," joining in the same services, making the same responses, echoing the same hymns of paise with ourselves.

> LONDON I THERNIAN SOCIETY .- The annual Alceting of his Society was held on the 12th of last monti, the Manquis or Cholmospelley in the chair. Receipts of the central institution, together with the various Diocesan branches, £10,410 8 64 which is a decrease of £1,228 As. compared with the preceding year; a circumstance which, considering the privation and suffering which had been endured in Ireland during the last year, could excite no surprise. The number of schools in connection with the Society was 1,859, and of scholars 116,968. Of these, the number attached to the Estadished Church was..... 57,633

Protesant Dissenters. ......14,697

The tota showed an increase of 20,153 upon the previous year; and of that increase, 14.947 we'e the children of Roman Catholics. Lord Teigrmouth, in his speech, n oving the adoption of the Report, observed upon the great increase which had taken place in the number of supporters of scriptural education, among the Clergy in Ireland; it was delightful to think that, notwithstanding the influence which Government had in preferring those who gave their adhesion to the system which excluded or mutilated the word of God, 1500, out of the 2,000 Clergy of the Irish Church. had had the boldness to come forward and protest in behalf of scriptural education.

The Loan Bisnop or Cashel addressed the Meeting with great fulness and effect, and in the course of his remarks referred to Lord Morpeth's speech at another anniversary Meeting in the following manner .

Only a few days ago a very well-inten

tioned member of the Government took

the chair at the British and Foreign School

Society, and propounded sentiments most

strongly condemnatory of the system of the National Schools in Ireland, and recommendatory of the very system which this Society wished to maintain. Lord Morpeth, in his speech, at the Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign School Society said, "Much as I appreciate and cordially as I admire the principles and proceedings of this Institution, I cannot undertake to say that if it were possible to devise a national system of education to be imposed by egislative enactment upon the whole of the country, and I think every day's experience tends to convince us that it is not feasible to introduce by any legislative enactment any such universal scheme, -in that case I am not prepared to say that even your system could, with perfect justice to all parties, be universally imposed by positive legislative enactment. What I do think, however, is that the system of the British and Foreign School Society is admirably adaptbooks, and \$3,979 tracts. His Grace the ed to meet many of the most pressing reby affording a wide basis, and by filling a platform, as we see to-day, where many if not all, may meet together under the guarantee of a principle which all who do meet hold dear -- that principle I take to be the entire sufficiency and the universal use of the whole word of God.' He further says, it has never "been the wish or the intention of the Government to mould the education of the country; to give it a special vent devised by itself; to forge, as t were, a groove, in which it was hoped that it would run; to bring the whole rising youth of our people into subordination to any uniform canon of instructionto any predominant cast of feeling or of thought -- to any state-patented or stereotyped form of principles and impressions." That is in England. It was what they had been attempting to do in Ireland; but he students from France, Piedmont, Canahoped the principles on which the Society was established would be received by those in power, they being grounded in truth. The Noble Lord went on to say, "They certainly must hold it their duty to take care that the aid of the State is not given aither to men or to systems that disregard religious obligation, and set the teaching of the Bible at nought," And yet in Ireland they said they would give no assistance to any scheme which did not set the Hible at nought, by excluding it from the schools. The Noble Lord added, "It is on the score of Gospel allegiance that the applicants are entitled to put forward their plea of Gospel freedom. As, however, it is indisputably manifest that we cannot hope to secure a universal acquiescence in any uniform line of action, or in any identical interpretation of principles, I must be allowed to express my ardent hope that all well-wishers and friends to popular and universal education should regard their respective convictions, the conscientious scruples of one, the unfearing liberty of another, with candid allowance and mutual deference, and that they should leave each other to pursue, if it needs must be so, their separate careers

of those who could not set aside the word of God with respect to education, should tically against this Society in Ireland, were strongly for it in argument, he would dso say, that the experience of the working of the system in Ireland most powerfully deaded for a change, and that scriptural ducation should be, at least, tolerated for the whole rising population in Ireland.

We subjoin the close of an animated and powerful address by Mr. Napier, M. P.

He hoped the English people would see that it was their high privilegs to lend their assistance to maintain and advance the Protestantism of Ireland; for believe him the Protestantism of that country was worth preserving. He did not seek to undervalue the strength of their opponents. They were sowerful from their very numbers and tho affuences they possessed of various kinds; but he knew from the word of God, that if the lovers of Protestant truth stood firm, a "thousands should flee at the rebuke of one." The great privilege of Lingland was that to her were committed the oracles of God comprehending the new as well as the old dispensation, the substance as well as the shadow; her high commission therefore was to go into every land and disseminate the truth over every portion of the universe. Let it be remembered that it was England who gave Ireland Popery; that before England placed her foot on Ireland the Church of that country was pure, Christian, and apostolic. He called upon them to redouble their energies and to leave no exertion untried to spread the bruth throughout the land. It was by that alone that Ireland would be restored. They might legislate, and attempt by various human means to diffuse prosperity in that country, but as had been observed by a dear friend of his, one of the beloved clergy of the Irish Church, "God alone could legislate for the condition of Ireland."

THE FORMER AID Society held its Anniversary on the 16th of last month. The Manguis or Cholmonneley presided, and among the gentlemen who surrounded him was Mr.Guizot; two daughters of this distinguished exile were among the audience in the body of the Hall. The receipts during the past year amounted to £3,773 15 1, including £1,200 which had been contributed by two individuals alone. The resources of the Christian societies on the continent to which this institution extended aid, had been greatly reduced through well known circumstances of recent occurrence. The Evangelical Society in France was £3,550 in debt. The Foreign Aid Society had granted to them the sum of £1,627. The sum of £977 nad been contributed towards the Société Evangélique of Geneva ; £300 to the Central Protestant Society of France; £180 to the Evangelical Society of Lyons; £400 to the Evangelical Society in Belgium.

Professor La Harpe, of Geneva, spoke of the usefulness and of the self-denying labours of the agents of the Geneva Society. He justified their looking for aid from abroad in the following remarks :

It might appear strange, that they were always calling for help; they might be adoption of the Report, and, in the course of asked, why they did not do the work of his speech, dwelt thus upon the need of the their own country, as the people of this country did. That was a serious objection, but he could fully answer it. Report mentioned only three departments of the Society in Geneva; without at all contradicting the Report, he said they had five, because there were two departments whose exertions were confined entirely to internal affairs; those two they maintained most sacredly to and by themselves; they never would seek one penny for the support of either of them. But the other three departments they considered the common property of all evangelized Christians. They were not their own either by right or duty. The labourers they sent forth went out of Geneva; their school of theology received students from all parts; they had da, and even from London. It was a common field for labour in the Lord's vineyard, and they considered they had a right to ask for help. Again, preaching the word in France was an enterprise in which all Christians were interested, and as our friends are interested in the good work, so will be their liberality to the Speiery. It was the strong feeling of the Society that their labours had been blessed by the Most High, not so much by an increase in numbers, as an increase in earn-estness and picty. The word of God was more read and better understood. They saw it when they were called in at the last seene in which the sinner took part upon this earth; therefore they implored help to carry on the good work. They would carry it on notwithstanding the political events on the Continent; whatever may be the state of politics, it was the duty of the Christian to pursue the good work, and therefore they must rejoice that the Roman Catholic Cantons of Switzerland had at last been opened up to the la bours of the colporteur. So also were many of the nations of Italy free to the introduction of the Bible for the first time;

The Hon and Rev. Baptist Noel closed his oppeal on behalf of the Society with the introduction of the following affecting details of circumstances which have happened in Switzerfand, under a republican Government : It was on the 6th of May last that the

amiable, please, quiet, loving widow of Alex-

ander Vinet intended to go and pray, and meditate, and smile amidst her tears at the

grave of her holy and admirable husband.

she went to Clarense to enjoy the luxury of

grief when softened by faith. But Madame Vinet could not enjoy that blessing; for on

that 6th of May she was dragged before the tribunal to answer for-what? To answer for the guilt of having met a few friends for prayer and reading the Scriptures in her own house! This was in the free Canton do Vaud, where liberty was won, and seemed to be guaranteed by the law, for every man to worship God as he liked. In the same manner and for a similar offence was his friend Mr. Scholl exiled from Lausanne by those who called themselves the friends and patrons of universal liberty. And these were not the only instances of the sort. Last year his friend Monsieur Baup, who was a bourgeois of Vevay, was present at the Meeting of this Society, and he, too, for precisely the same cause, had since been banished to Echallens. So also had the Pastor Manerat been taken away by the police from the town of Payerne, in the Canton de Vaud. If our Christian brothren in France were free to speak the great message of mercy when and where they pleased; if the Baptists of the department of Aisne were no longer dependent on the licence of a hostile Maire; if their friend, M. Roussel, could no longer be condemned by the Cour de Cassation, because he built a chapel at Angoulême for Protestant worship, and if, as M. La Harpe had said, they were now in the thick of the battle for Christianity, this then must be the time to bring their strength, according to the tactics of Napoleon, to bear on the point where the battle raged most fiercely, and thus to realize the

victory. Now, therefore, was the time to give the aid which was asked for. It was

the soul for which they were striving, not the

body. And he called upon the Christian

friends, who were now present, to accord to

this good cause a larger measure of attention

and support in the year that was approach-

ing than that with which they had honoured

and served it in the year that was past.

The Colonial Church Society held its nnual Meeting on the 5th of last month, R. C. L. BEVAN, Esq., in the chair. The principal sphere of the Society's labours had hitherto been in British North America: it had 10 agents in Nova Scotia, 7 in Prince Edward Island, and 3 in New Brunswick. Six were at the Bahamas. Eleven more, including an Italian Gentleman in Malta, were carrying on their beneficial labour, in Madrass Australia, the Mediterranean, and France. The movers and seconders of resolutions on the occasion were, the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, and J. Labouchere, Esq.,-the Rev. C. J. Yorke, Rector of Shenfield, and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; -the Rev. Geo. Smith, late Missionary in China, and the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, from Amsterdam.

The Rev. EDWARD BICKERSTETH moved the Society's labours and their legitimate character:

Whatever had been done by other Societies, it was clear that what had been done for the Colonie, of Britain was perfectly insignificant. They were proceeding well. Like the Church Missionary Society, which for some years had no Bishops-for with their characteristic caution, which worked sometimes for good and sometimes for evil, the Bishops wanted to see how they got on, and they had got nearly all of them; and he had no doubt if this Society went on well, it would have all the Bishops supporting its cause. He would not withdraw a penny from any other Society in order to aid this, but he would rely on the great apostolic principle of St. Paul, " having hope that when your faith is increased, we shall be enlarged abundantly." Let the hope and faith of Christ, then, increase in all their souls, and they would increase and rise to the exigencies of the world, and improve the adventa-ges possessed by England for diffusing the Gospel. He rejoiced that this Society pos-sessed nearly forty agents, and that six of them were clergymen, and labouring as ministers in the colonies. Not that he objected to lay agency. It was a delightful fact of the present day, that lay agency was become a principle of the Established Church by means of the religious Societies. At first Christian education had met with opposition, and then Missions; but now the principle of both was recognised, and so lay agency was now recognised, among the Bishops and the clergy, who were still faithful to the principles of the Church of England, How prodigious was the extent of the colonial empire of Great Britain! It had never been accurately ascertained, but its population was believed to fall little short of 120 or 130 millions. Think, then, of the vast extent of Colonies spread through the world, demanding from British Christians compassion and aid, and requiring them to send them the glad tidings of the Gospel of God. Then let them think of the efforts which were making by the Papists. That was a striking fact in the Report. In Western Australia, within a district with a very small population, there were thirty-four offi-

in a party for the same

cial emissaries of Rome. Surely they should be roused by such a fact. What, had this Sociey only thirty-eight agents in all the colonics, and the Romanists were so enterprising that in one with a scanty population they had no less than thirty four agents for the establishment of Popery! Could they let such a fact pass without being quickened and roused to exertion?

This country now had vast facilities and opportunities of doing its part by hundreds and thousands who were thirsting for religious in struction, and who would warmly welcome our missionaries as the best boon that could be bestowed on them. Should they, then, avail themselves of such opportunities, or remain in continued indifference to the wants of their countrymen in foreign lands? Let them, while there was yet time, do their utmost to plant the Gospel of their Saviour in the Colonies, but let them be sure it was the Gospel which they planted; not Tractarianism, nor formality, or superstition, but the true Gospel of the Grace of God, the value of which they had felt in their own souls; nor should they let anything be sent out but the Gospel, the whole Gaspel, the pure Gospel of Christ, to our countrymen The world now lived on the abroad. verge of awful events. In his view, they were living near the last great earthquake which was to shake the nations, as had been often predicted in God's word. With reference to that view, it was delightful to encourage some thoughts, and there was none more cheering than the behef of the nearness of the Redeemer's kingdom; and he believed that he could see, in the great tribulation which was approaching, scriptural testimony that that would be the time when Christian grace and the Spirit of God would be enlarged, that Christian knowledge, and faith, love would be increased, and that the Church of Christ would never be in so flourishing a state as in the time of the great tribulation. In such a time it would be especially cheering for the servants of Christ to reflect, that all our Societies had been sowing and scattering the seeds of the word of God, from which would arise an abundant harvest in that day.

We subjoin a passage selected from the ad-

dress of the Rector of Shenfield : The germs of life and rationality are sown wide over the face of the world. We have to take man where he is, where he has planted himself. We are called upon, my Christian friends, to follow in this respect, as in others, the example of our blessed Saviour, of whom it is told that he went after the sheep that was lost, and when he had found it he brought it home upon his shoulders rejoicing. I will not, on this occasion. bring forward many of those details into which, perhaps, I might have entered, had not the Report dealt with them in so full and explicit a manner, that it would be a kind of trespass in me now to dwell upon them. There still remain, however, one or two remarks which I feel compelled to make ere I sit down. The field of the Colonieswhat a wonderful field it is! I don't know whether there are any children in this room. I hope there are, because if that he the case I shall be excused for making a remark upon the manner in which England acquired her Colonies. Do you know, my young friends, what is the cause of England's having so many Colonies? Undoubtedly, the immediate cause was simply the Spanish Armada, for it was that which called forth the first great maritime discoveries of Great Britain. And from the time of the destruction of the Spanish Armada, from which moment, remember, Ponery began to decline. it pleased God to give to this country Colonies, in order, as it appears to me, that she might clothe and imbue them with those principles and with that practice wherewith she had been called upon to be clothed and imbued herself. We find these Colonies in to bear in submission. all parts of the world, but chiefly in the temperate zone; and can we conceive a more fitting position from which to spread the Gospel throughout the world, if only by the grace of God our Colonists became evangelists? Evangelists they ought to be; those who have gone forth from us ought to be the pioneers of civilization and of Christianity; instead of building barricades, so to speak, against the spread of truth, they ought so to plough the ground by their principles and example, that the seed may ofterwards be more effectually sown. May it please God to bless our efforts in this direction! may it please him to bring about the desire of our souls more and more abundantly every day! It is almost impossible not to look forward sometimes to that state of things which may hereafter arise in our Colonies. You know something of the extraordinary speed with which our Colonies increase in population and wealth. In about five years, one of them has been known to treble itself in both these respects. Only think of an infant trebling itself in five years. How tall should we in that case be; we should darken the earth, as it were, with our shadows as we walked along. Yet such is the progress of these colonies which have arisen from that energetic Saxon blood, which God seems to have called forth to accomplish such blessed things. In this way we should have, within a short period, east and west, a fac simile of our own country. In New Brunswick there are remaining, at the present time, no less than 10,000,000 acres of copse, which appears like a garden. Now, imagining that copse to have disappeared, and the whole area to be covered with a teeming population, what a magnificent feature is set before our eyes! But, perhaps, it is best to refrain from such anticipations as these. We know that men like M. Lamartine and others are continually drawing upon the future. This, indeed, is no new device, or at least, no new turn of mind. If any of you ever read the works of Condorcet, the famous French infidel revolutionist, you will recollect a most beautiful passage at the close, in which we find him comforting his own heart, in the midst of all which oppressed it, by imagining to himself a future state of existence, social, and civil, amongst his fellow-creatures. There he said he found the asylum of his soul, at a

them rather to look to the present, and to labour for the present. Let us sow the seed diligently and leave the result in God's hands, and then, whatever may be the future, it will, undoubtedry, far more than repay our labours, and exceed our expectaons. As we grow older and older, there will sometimes ereep over one a kind of feeling of discouragement. It will sometimes seem to us that, notwithstanding all the bright hopes that we formed when young, we have still lived to little purpose, and have conferred no essential benefit upon any of until he was presented to the Incumbency our fellow-creatures. But if we only labour according to our means for the extension of God's truth throughout the world, we ought not to entertain such thoughts as these. Every little drop of devy, and every leaf that falls from the tree in autumn, is a link in the great chain of nature; and so also is every Christian man, women, and child a link in that blessed chain by which God is continually drawing the Church to himself. Let us live for this one thing to spread the Gospel, as purely as we can, on every side.

# The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1848.

Searcely has the season commenced for the resumption of those services which, during the last year, proved so fatal to the Clergy, Physicians, and others whose duties on Monday to spend some time there in the lay much with Emigrants, than we are called upon to submit to mother afflicting dispensation arising from the same source. The Rev. WILLIAM THOMPSON, of Christieville, who, with a number of other Cleegymen, volunteered to spend some time in the performance of ministerial services at the Quarantine Station, was the first to go down this season, as was signified in our number of the 25th of May; it has pleased God to let him take the typhus fever, and to remove him from trial and imperfection.

Mr. Thompson, being relieved by the Rev. W. B. Boxp, who had volunteered in a similar manner, returned from Grosse Isle on the 11th instant, affected with a head-ache. which he attributed to a cold caught during induction. the uncommonly severe weather which had prevailed; but full of anxiety to relieve the public mind from all apprehension of danger to those whose duties or self-denying zeal might require them to visit the hospitals at the station. He had roughly drawn up a sketch of the Island and its arrangements for the accommodation of the sick, together with its precautionary measures for the preservation of health among those who were well. This rough draft, with official memoranda which he had collected, he took with him with the understanding that he would form the whole into an article for the Br-REAN, which was to reach us on Tuesday of last week, so as to appear in our last number. Before the day thus assigned, we had ber. Before the day thus assigned, we had nating to vacant livings, partly supporting received intelligence which led us to conclude that he would not be able to carry his his anxiety that the Clergy presented should intention into effect: the hope, however, possess not merely a grammatical knowledge that he would be spared to the Church from which prayer on his behalf was offered up to God, we were unwilling to relinquish even to the last moment. It pleased God to hasten our beloved brother's gain, by the loss to us which we are now endeavouring

From an obituary notice, communicated to the Montreal Witness, we copy the fol- lor's. lowing particulars of Mr. Thompson's last unqualified denial—"it was a pure inven-

in the salvation of the souls of men. Even in his last moments, although his disease was fever, his mind was calm in a most wonderful settled before I went to Grosse Isie : and my am sure, be that which will most abound to

his glory.

"He did not seem to suffer much; but on his hand having been seen to move involuntarily to-wards his head, he was asked did he experience much pain : his answer was, 'O yes; but the Lord is good; I have many mercies.

"He was so much better on Tuesday, that the "He was so much neared on this recovery; medical attendants hoped for his recovery; but the worst symptoms recurred again Wednesday; and on Thursday, a little before midnight, he calmly rendered up his spirit to God, who gave it—whose mercy was the theme of his every discourse, and whose goodness formed a prominent topic in his whole conversation."

Our departed friend was fifty-two years old, and he left, we believe, one son, a youth who has been for some years under education in England, and was expected ere long to have joined his parent in this Province. Some eight years ago, Mr. Thompson was called upon, in God's providence, to surrender his wife and three children within the space of a very few months; no wonder that he felt strongly on the leadings of God with his people, and in bringing souls to him, by means of affliction. On the evening before he embarked for Grosse Isle, a few friends gathered round him in this city, to whom he expounded the first two verses of the fortieth chapter in Isaiah: he dwelt on the blessed fruits of sanctified offiction, in the course of his exposition, and the theme was one among others which engaged him in conof their Bishops, (which is most probable) period when the guillotino was hanging over verse with those who had the privilege of government will arga on without hesitancy the his head. But it is not for Christians thus to spending the remainder of the evening with he the rule of Catholides in France. As a

would so soon have to mourn over the afflicting dispensation of losing the Christian brother and fell ow-labourer who had spoken words of edification and counsel to them that evening.

Mr. Thompson was formerly, we believe, an officer in the East India Company's naval service. As a Clergyman, in this Diocese, he held for some years the pastoral charge of St. Thomas' Church, Montreals of Trinity Church, Christieville, where he ministered to the congregation now bereaved of a deeply pious and devoted Pastor.

In order to obviate inferences which we know present themselves to the ninds solici tous to account, by some seconcary cause. for Mr. Thompson's having caugit the disease, at a period when the state of the hospital, as regards number of patents, and arrangements for attendance upon them, seemed to allow no room for apprehending poculiar danger to the Clergymen uinistering there, it may be as well to mention that Mr. Thompson took down his own led to sleep

We understand that the Rev. W. B. Bond returned from the Quarantine Station on Tuesday, quite well, and the Rev. E. G. W. Ross, of Rivière du Loup en bas, went down performance of ministerial services.

It affords us pleasure to copy the following acknowledgment contained in the Obituary above referred to:

We cannot close these remarks without complimenting the Railroad Company on their granting, of their own accord, tree passage t the medical and clerical friends of the deceased who, from feelings of kindness and symmethy. were desirous of doing all they could alleviating his sufferings. This fact displays not a little the feelings with which all who knew him regarded the late Rev. William Thompson,

CHURCH PATRONAGE OF THE CROWS .-There is another presentation by the Lord Chancellor now in abevance, but upon a ground quite different from that which stands in the way of the Ray, G. C. Gorham's His Lordship has presented to two benefices in the Diocese of Llandaff, Clergymen whom the Bishop of the Diocese bjects to, as not being sufficiently conver sant with the Welsh language, as the Clergy to be appointed to charges in the Principality are by Act of Parliament required to be. The Bishop brought the matter before the House of Lords, on the 19th ulto., on a motion for a bill to limit the time during which Crown-livings may be kept vacant. The Lord Chancellor spoke in explanation of his own conduct, not denying the Bishop's right to institute an examination into the presentee's competency by knowledge of the Welsh language, but intimating that, in the cases under consideration, he had had reason for believing that the Clergymen presented were competent.—The Bishop of St. David's made a speech, partly bearing testimony to the Lord Chancellor's promptitude in nomiof Welsh, but a familiarity for the ready use of it. He did not, however, support his Right Reverend brother's proposal for the introduction of a bill: and the Bishop of Llandaff ultimately withdrew his motion.

One feature in the objections raised against he Lord Chancellor on this occasion was a statement made through the press (not by the Bishop) that the Clergyman presented, in he one case, was a relative of the Chancel To this, His Lordship gave an

The following particulars from the Lord "No other than Christ was his pattern. His Chancellor's speech, respecting the patronage whole aim was the advancement of God's glory, of the Crown, may be of interest to the reader: "There were between 700 and 800 livings in the gift of the Crown, the patronage degree, and he instanced it very remarkably in of which was exercised by the Lord Chanthe answer that he gave to a friend, who call-ed on him early in his sickness, in reference to 400, or quite one half, were under £250, a his affairs. My temporal affairs, he said, I year. With respect to the larger livings, peace with God I made, through his grace, in the case of the smaller, the first moment two and twenty years ago. For myself, I have no desire, no wish, but to abide the will of God, and the result of this sickness will, I vacancies occurred the least frequently; but, and, in consequence, the smaller livings were continually falling vacant; thus the recurrence of finding a person to fill up these livings was much oftener than in the case of the larger livings." His Lordship asserted that, upon an average, not more than three months had been allowed to expire between the occurrence of a vacancy and the presenention to the living.

> CLERGY OFFENCES BILL.-The opposition to the proposed clause for making the 39 Articles the test of sound doctrine in proceedings against Clergymen, has drawn from the Rev. Wm. Goode a pamphlet entitled "A Defence of the Thirty Nine Articles, as the legal and canonical test of doctrine in the Church of England in all points treated of in them; being a Reply to the Bishop of Exeter's Remarks upon a clause proposed for insertion in the Clergy Offences Bill.' Mr. Goode's former work on the Divine Rule of Faith and Practice instifies a confidence in the value of his publication on the subject now exciting public interest.

> FRANCE. - Openings for evangelical labours. From a letter from the Rev. N. Roussel, in the New York Evangelist .- The Provisional Government, knowing that the superior clergy (the bishops) are not friends of the Republic, labour to separate the inferior clergy from them. I is probable that the marriage of ex-priests wil be authorized, and consequently many priests would leave their churches to contract marriage. From this would follow an essentia odification of Catholicism. If,

you some recent facts. I have myself, within tevery other good Christian will be glad to hear a few days, been invited into several churches of, while it will be a source of lasting happiwhich have expelled their curates, and who ask me to organize Protestant worship in the midst of them. In a single department twenty curates have been driven out.

But, alas! while the field for evangelization

is thus extended, the fesources for its cultiva-tion are diminished. The Evangelical Society of Geneva has already announced to its agent their dismissal for the month of June. Evangelical Society of Prance has been compelled to do the same with a large proportion of its agents, and perhaps the want of funds will before long oblige it to a complete suspension. Will no one come to its relief? At the same time, the forced abandonment of some of the stations of the Society, will have the beneficial result to constrain those feebler churches to make sacrifices for their own support. The station at Mansle, for example, which I founded, not receiving aid as formerly from the Society, has found a way to sustain its Protestant schools by causing them to be adopted as village schools, and consequently aided by the State. They have even given the dwelling of the expelled Romish curate to the Protestact preacher. Further, the eddice which I built at Mansle, and which was to remain my property and in the want of funds. remain my property until its cost was defrayed by Protestant subscriptions, has been purchased by the commune, to be paid in annual instalments of 1000 francs. Here, then, a commune of two thousand souls, which less than two years since was wholly Catholic, has now sent tway its Romish priest, paid for Protestant schools, bought a Protestant church, and even offers to pay its pastor. This is a rare example ; but other communes, without doing as much, will certainly do something.

EDUCATION .-- BROCKVILLE, C. W. -- A public Meeting was held at this theiring town in Western Canada, on the 12th instant, for the purpose of concerting measures for increasing the efficiency of its ducational institutions. The District Warden, Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., opened the business of the Meeting with an explanation of the object in view, and the means by which it is proposed to attain it. The following is his statement of the fourts now directed towards educational purposes

Model School Assessment . . . . . 100 0 0 Government grant for Model School 50 0 0 Tuition Fees from Model School 30 0 0

25 Scholars at £6 per aimum each. 150 0 0 Total now paid for Model and Dis-

Common School Assessment for the Town 3 Common Schools' Scholars, say 

Total paid for Model, District and Mr. Dick's Academy, say 100 Society . . . . . . . . . . . . 250 0

£1553 0 0 It is proposed to unite the District Grammar School, the District Model School, the District Agricultural Society. and the Common Schools of the Town of Brockville, under one set of Trustees, for their future governance and management The Board of Trustees to consist of 13 persons, of which number three should be chosen by the Government, three by the Municipal Council, and three by the Corporation of the Town; the remaining four, being the Warden, the Judge, and the Sheriff of the District, and the President of the Board of Police, all for the time being, who should be ex-afficia members of the Board A plan was laid before the Meeting which would furnish site and buildings, to which a Model Farm was to be added. Resolutions in favour of measures to obtain the required Government sanction to the proposal were proposed and carried

EDUCATION AMONG THE INDIANS. From the Coboarg Star we learn, that on the Oth instant, the foundation was laid of a buildng designed for an Industrial, School at the Indian village, Alnwick, Captain T. G. Anderson, Government Superintendent of Indians, presided, and the ceremony was performed by John Simpson, proxy for John Sanday, and George Polash, Chiefs of the Chippawa nation. The following address, in English, was delivered by Capt. Andreson who also addressed the Indians in their own language:

"Bauthen, -- I am truly glad to meet you at all times, but particularly so at present, because we are now assembled upon the most im-portant occasion that ever dawned on the Chippawa Tribes of North America, -tribes whose origin is equally unknown to the antiquarian and historian. All that is accurately known of your Fathers is, that Europeaus, on discovering this Continent very many years ago, found it thickly peopled by tribes of red men, living in dense forests, without the most distant knowledge of who created them, or even an idea that there were any other living creatures on the globe but themselves, and the animals which ranged the woods and served them for food. In this state the "white skins" found l them upwards of 300 years ago, and immediate- that we may learn the way to beaven. We ly proposed to make them acquainted with the Creator of all things (the white man's God.) and to bring them into a state of civilization. But their impatience of restraint, their love of the chase, and of war, failed to render the first impressions permanent, and, in consequence their posterity, until very lately, were in a de-graded state of heathenism.

But the white man's axe has now robbed the game of its hiding places, and his numbers have rapidly multiplied, while the red Tribes have followed each other in rapid succession to the grave, and the once dark forest, with its multiude of inhabitants, have fallen away, till only here and there is found a solitary Indian camthe remains of the once mighty Lords of this Continent, reduced by heathenism to the law. est state of degradation into which human beings

can be plunged.
My Brothers,—It is now 20 years since white Christians began to labour amongst you, in hopes to save here and hereafter this remnant of the once mighty tribe of the aborigines. In this attempt they have been opposed step-by step by the evil spirit, who by his wicked agents has made every effort to choke or pull up the seeds of Christianity which have been sown in your hearts,—happily without effect, as the mains might be deposited there, at the same proceedings this day hear witness. You and a few other tribes, have been made, by pious and worthy men who have given up many of the comforts of the world to instruct you, to see the necessity of turning your attention seriously to agriculture, and to the education of your chil-

ness and comfort to you, and all connected with von.

My Brothers,-I have told you we have net to-day under most happy and gratifying circumstances, to perform a veremony which has never before fallen to the lot of man to witness,—the laying of the first stone of an Industrial School, of "hard materials," by Indians, for the improvement of their children. Yes, my Brothers, and I thank God that I have been permitted to witness it. This will be the first brick building that ever has been greeted by the Chippawa Indians of Canada. The object for which it is intended, and the means by which it is built, are not less strange and worthy of the highest admiration. Truly my Brethren, who would have believed four years ago, that Chief John Sunday and his people of Alderville, with Chief George Potash, and his people of Rice, Mud, and Scugog Lakes, would have combined to build an Industrial School house for the training of their children in habits of civilized life, and that

Brothers,—I tegret exceedingly that your worthy Minister and Principal of your School, the Rev. Wm. Case, is not here to take part in this pleasing task. But, though absent on other duties, we know that he is with us in

Brothers,--I now wish you to give a name to this building."
On this, John Sanday, (by proxy,) replied,— We will call it Alderville, - Sha-wain-nen-

le-win. 1 Mam .- The name Aldereille is one given to the Establishment some years since, in homent of its founder, Dr. Abler .- and the Indian word Signatics Charity. The name, in fact, s intended to express ". The Benevolent Institution at Aiderville."1

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Auchee.

Onnixmon, -- On Sunday last, being Trinity Sanday, the Lond Bishes or Moscana, held an ordination at St. George's Chineb, Len-Saxy fare, when the following Gentlemen were admitted to the orders, respectively, of Priest and Deacon:

PRIEST : The Rev. John Lawis,

John Kemp, Familiater Romsson, 16 DEACON: Mr. JAcon Philippoor, Examined Student of King's College, Finderiction, JAMES Furros, Student of Bistop's College, Lennox-

ville, Daniel Gavin,

RIGHTARD Lewis, Student of Bishop's College, Lennux-

Ville, Jose McKnows, do. SAMUEL HOARD SERVISON, do. The Candidates were presented by the Rev.

OFFICIAL MACKIE, D. D., Examining Chaplain, by whom also the Ordination Sermon was preached from a text, suitable equally to the day and the occasion, on the 19 and 2 nh verses of the 28th chapter of St. Matthew- Go ve therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Farnen, and of the Sox, and of the Hony Guosi; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded your and lo, I am with you alway. even unto the end of the world. Amen."

The Rev. J. III Nicolls, M. A., Principal of Bishop's College, the Rev. Lucius Libotarrie. Missionary at Lennoxville, the Rev. C. P. Rein, Missionary at Compton, and the Rev. G. SLACK, Missionary at Granby, assisted in the Haying on of hunds.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CORE.-The 17th of May, at his residence in Merrian-Square, Dublin, in the seventy-muth year of his The deceased was son of Mr. Kyle, of Dunginen Castle, county Londonderry, tiose family came from Scotland on the settlement of Ulster by James 1. The deceased for ten years Provest of Trinity College, Dah-lin. He was previously Scholar and Fellow of that institution. He was consecrated Bishop of Cork and Ross in 1831. To the diocese in question, that of Clovne was added in 1825 under the provisions of the Irish Church Temparalities Act. There are 174 livings in the liacese, which comprehends the county of Cock, the annual value being £1.090. It is understood, however, that the future revenue will be

TESTIMONIAL TO A CLERGYMAN.-The following is extracted from a private letter dated 23rd of last month, received in town from the Rev. HENRY D. SEWELL, late of Hadlow, Kent, whose appointment to the Chaplaincy at Constantinople was mentioned in our last:

5. The dear children of our Sanday School

sent me to-day a case containing a handsome Pencil case and Tooth pick case with this beautiful letter of their own composition : Reverend and respected Sir,

We the children of the Hadlow National Schools beg your acceptance of the accompanying case as a small token of our gratitude for the kindness you have shown and the trouble the kindness you have shown and the trouble been opened, designed to provide for the com-you have taken in coming to us every Sunday, fort of Mrs. Mitchel and her children, who these four years past, to give us instruction, were to be considered as adopted by the politiare very sorry to part with you, and earnestly pleased to called themselves "The Nation." hope that God will protect yourself, Mrs. Sewell, and the little haby, in going across the water; and that you will reach your new

sphere in safety. We will not cease to pray that God may bless you, and cause his face to shine on you, and give you peace. ' Your humble Servants

"The children of the Hadlow Schools," It is mentioned, in the same letter, that the Congregation have also collected £44 which spent in the purchase of a piece of plate to be presented to their late Pastor.

----PROTESTANT CEMETERY. The first internent in the ground of the association took place yesterday afterwoon. The body interred was that of Capt. Christopher Ferguson, of the brig Transil, of Whitehaven, an obituary notice of whom appeared in our last. Capt. Ferguson, we are informed, had visited the ground with a friend, before his illness, and struck with the beauty of its locality, expressed a wish that, should he die in Quebec his te-mains might be deposited there, at the same would perfer; and the sequel has proved that the desire then expressed, has been literally fulfilled .- llow inscrutable are the ways of Providence !- Little, perhaps, did Captain Ferguson imagine, that ere many days had

occupy the spot he particularized, and become -far from his native home and those he loved. The Directors, although the cemetery is not yet prepared for being formally opened, kindly acceded to the application, and vesterday afternoon the funeral took place, attended by a large number of shin-masters, the burial service being read in a most impressive manner by the lev. Mr. Cornwall .- Last Friday's Chronicle.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Dr. Darling, No. 153 to 253; Mrs. Mortimer, No. 209 to 260; Messrs. George Veasey, No. 221 to 186; J. W. Marsh, No. 209 to 260; H. C. Baker, No. 214 to 265; F. N. Marsh, No. 158 to 208.

Te Cornespondents.—Received E. C;—W. A;—S. B. A;—J. D;—W. C. E;—J. H.

#### Nocal and Political Entelligence

The letter-bags for this Province, landed at Halifax by the America, reached the Quebec Post Office on Saturday morning; the newspapers were delivered on Monday morning. Ample details of the stirring intelligence respecting the state of things in Europe are thus before us.

Mr. Mitchel's trial exceeds every other article of news in importance. A jury has been found, regardful of its oath and the sacred trust imposed upon it; however painful it may have been to them as individuals, they have prononviced according to truth, and declared the nan guilty of the charge of felony. The trial took place on the 26th ultimo; the Attorney General (a Roman Catholic) stated the case on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Robert Holmes defended the prisoner; after which Mr. Henn replied, and Judge Moore charged the jury, occupying an hour in going through the case. The jury, after a deliberation of three hours, returned a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner was temoved to Newgate; the Judge escorted in their carriages by police and troops; the crowd in the streets became somewhat disorderly, but no serious breach of the peace

judgment, sentending Mr. Mitchel to 14 years transportation. The unfortunate man, having asked leave to address the court, entered upon a strain of temarks insulting equally to Government, Judge, and Jury.

When orders were given for his removal, an infully exciting scene ensued in court. A rush was made towards the prisoner-the police atetiered-several arrests took place, -aut the julets succeeded in removing the prisoner to

Newgate.
Mis. Mitchel (who, it is distressing to say, has manifested as deplotable a state of mind as her husband) and her children had an opportunity of taking leave of the criminal on the same day. In the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the prison-van drew up in front of the prison surrounded by two squadrons of dragoous. The prisoner appeared and entered the van ; and the procession moved on at a rapid pace. Very few persons were present, the prompti-

tude of his removal being quite unexpected.

A boat was ready, off the Light House, which eccived the prisoner and placed him on board the steamer which had to convey him to the Spike Island, Cork, where he was handed over to the Governor of the prison on Sunday night. It was understood that he would immediately ssume the convict dress, and he treated i every respect like an ordinary convict. From the Ceclaration of Sir George Grey, in the House of Commons, it appears that the Government have determined on carrying out the sentence against him of transportation beyond the seas. In consequence, however, of the bad state of health under which the unfortunate man is suffering, they have relinquished the DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CORE.—The intention of sending him to Nortolk Island, Right Roy. Samuel Kyle. D. D., died on the but have ordered him to be conveyed to her Majesty's dockyard at Bermuda, and there, on board the Thames convict hulk, to undergo his fourteen years' sentence. Her Majesty's steam-sloop Scourge, of six guns, Commander Wingrove, left Portsmouth on Monday morning, for Cork, to take on hoard Prelate was an eminent scholar, having been this unhappy man and other prisoners, and to proceed immediately to Bermuda.

We copy with pleasure the following para-graph from the European Times:

"Most carnestly do we hope that the exanple of misery which he has left behind will not e lost upon the rash, perhaps patriotic, but certainly misguided men, who, like him, have so long been courting an equivocal and perilons martyrdom. This has been a stunning blow to stood, however, that the future revenue will be £3,500. Dr. Kyle married, in 1801, the ellector of Mr. William Duke Moore, of it has been raised about the packing of the jury: of the conviction, by showing that Roman Catholic jurors were struck from the panel ; and in the cases of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Meagher, no doubt this was the fact, but it seems to have been done in direct contradiction to the instructions of the Government. The principle which has guided the present and Sir Robert Peet's Government, as explicitly declared by Lord John Russeli and Sir James Graham, has been, that known repeal partisans should not sit upon a jury empanelled to try political offences. These have been struck off, and, of course, they have been for the most part Catholics in the ratio of the predominance of Catholics over Protestants, but they were struck off the lists be-

cause they were repeal partisans, and not on account of their religion." Dublin was tranquil. A subscription had cal friends of the imprisoned convict, who are

The types of Mr. Mitchel's paper, and United Irishman, were seized, and his property sequestrated by Government, in the ordinary course following conviction for felony. In the place of that paper, a new one is an-nounced under the title "The Irish Felon," the Editor to be the Roman Catholic Priest Ennyon!! lately suspended by his Bishop for

reditious publications. Priest Bermingham has arrived at a better

state of mind; he has acknowledged himself to have offended in publishing his inflammatory letters, and made his submission to the Bishop who suspended him. From England, we have intelligence of the

demise of Her Royal Highness the Paincras Soutta, twelfth child of His late Majesty King George the III., consequently aunt to our gracious Sovereign. The Princess expired at Kensington, on the

27th of last month. Some partial disorders have been caused in England by Chartist demonstrations.

The discussions which have taken place respecting Sir II. Bulwer's return from Madrid have tended to exonerate both him and Lord Palmerston from all blame in the affair. The Spanish Minister wishes to make it appear that the step taken by him was needful for Sir H. Bulwer's safety, under the excitement which

had arisen against him.
The subscription to the Cobden testimonial this head. But it is not for an least it is for him. Little was it thought, then, that they loken of the decline of Romanism, I will give I dren. This your great mother the Queen and clapsed, his inanimate remains should actually land deduction there is a clear amount of Land and the Land actually land deduction there is a clear amount of Land actually land.

free-trade movement.
The Money market is steady, well supplied,
and the rate of interest moderate. There has,
however, been much fluctuation in English Securities, and the general tendency of value is downward. Notwithstanding all these circumstances, there are grounds for expecting an improved trade. The weather is delightfully fine, and from all the reports which we have received from the agricultural districts in the United Kingdom, we are happy to say there is every reason to expect that we shall he blessed once again with a timely and truly

prolific harvest.

Ilis Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia left London [on the 28th ulto.] for Dover, whence he will take his departure for Ostend in the Princess Alice steamer, which has been placed at his disposal by Her Majesty. On between the regular troops of the Milanese and some Austrian regiments, assisted by irregular proceed to Brussels to visit the King of the curps, had taken place near the Lake of Idro.

... During the past week tranquillity has been en untained in Paris. Under the vigorous administration of General Cavaignac, with a large body of regular troops under his command, the attempts which have been several by an immense military force, sits daily, and appears by degrees settling down to the business of practical legislation.

ric commutee of the assembly appointed to prepare the draft of the republican constitution has decided unanimously The committee of the assembly appointed to has decided unanimously on a single chamber and a single president, both to be the result of direct popular election, by universal suffrage. There is some difference as to the duration of the Chamber and the President, port of the committee desiring that the elections shall be triennial, while another would have them once in four years. The project is to be preceded by a declaration that the state is bound to place within the reach of all citizens employment and gratuitous education, and to supply aid to those who require it, and are mable to work. It is proposed that the legislative body be composed of 750 members. In case of revision of the constitution, the Constituent Assembly to be composed of 900 members. The election to take place by department and by ballot from a list. The President is to be incapable of reelection, and must have at least two millions of votes. It is expected that in about three week the committee will conclude its labours, so that the project will be brought before the Chamber before the end of dane.

Baron Rothschild's model-farm villa has been burned by incendiaries, in pursuance of the system, a detail of which was found in Blanqui's papers viz., to destroy the Longginisie, by ex inguishing credit, through perpetual outrage and confusion. It is supposed by the Communists that the frightening away of M. de Rothachild will be a great blow at the financial means

of the government.

The Orleans family have been formally exiled. Three of Lauis Philippe's sons have addressed letters to the Assembly, remonstrating against this measure, while they fully re

cognize the Republic.
The Legitimists are reported as making common cause with the Orleans party, hoping to bring about a change which shall place the Dake of Boideaux on the throne as Henry V., the crown to devolve upon the Count of Paris,

our fourth page, to which we refer. programme of the ministry, in which they say hey profess the same sentiments of patriotism liberty, order, and justice, as their predeces-nors; that they will constantly have at heart the sacred cause of Italy, to the success of which they will apply all their energies. They will apply themselves to alleviating the miseries of the people, and ameliorating the essistance of the two chambers bring about as gates and the palace, which had been occupied by the civic guard, had been surrendered by that body, by order of the Minister of the In- capital, have not been realised. He remains Pope remains passive in the Quirinal.

The bombardment continued the whole of the 24th, the date of the last accounts. The Pied-montese kept up a vigorous fire, but it is said to have been chiefly intended to cover the neares approach of the besieging army. A decisive attack was expected to take place on the 26th

The following important statement is trans

lated from L'Univers:

"On the morning of the 4th inst, the Municipal Council, or Senate, had an nudience of his Holiness, and read their address. The Holy Father replied-That it was not the business of the Senate to occupy itself with propositions of war; that the disorders, scandals, and all other evils that were to be deplored, prose chiefly because each did not confine himself within the limits of his duty; that he maintain ed unalterably the declaration he had made after having prudently and maturely considered it, that he perceived very clearly that they were only seeking to use him as an instrument to carry out the designs of the agitators of Italy who, after having accomplished their objectook nothing more to heart than to set his uside; that, for a long time, they cherished the idea of depriving the Sovereign Pontist of his temporal power; that, if they would have the audacity to do so, he would publish to the world his formal and solemn protest. He added, that his words were blamed, as if con demning implicitly the war of Italian independence; but he protested against such interpre-tation, for he had only said that he himself did not wish to declare war, and that he had not the power to check the ardour of his subjects; that to declare war is the special prerognitive of

he would never give consent."
... Accounts of the 18th from Radetzky's headquarters state that Peschiera had been severely pressed for several days by Carlo Alberto, with all his forces; and that the Marshal had sent out parties against Vicenza, and in other directions, with the view of giving occupation todle Piedmontese.

There was the more anxiety about Peschiera, from the rumour that the Alilanese would foller the Crown of Lombardy to Carlo Alberto, after the first victory. The nobles in Milan dreaded a Republic more than any other con-

"The Pairie of Paris, says: "The Govern-

On to be handed over to the leader of the important news that the Austrian corps d'armée, been accepted, and M. Frere Othan, Minister commanded by General Nugent, had defeated, before Vicenza, the Italian divisions, under the orders of Generals Antonini and Durando, and by this victory had been able to effect a junction with Marshal Radetsky. General Antonini had his right arm carried away by a cannon ball, and on the following day General Nugent entered Verona with 48,000 men."

Another account says thus: Count Nugent has resigned the command of the Austrian army, which, under the command of the Prince of Tour and Taxis, effected a junction with Radetsky at Verona. The great age of Count Nugent (he is upwards of eighty) is assigned as a reason for his resigning his com mand. Radetsky has now 50,000 men under

his command. A letter from Trent states that a sharp action proceed to Brussels to visit the King of the corps, had taken place near the lake of Idro, Belgians, and finally return homewards by my of the Hague, after passing a few days with his relations in that capital.

France.—We quote the European Times:

All taken place near the lake of Idro, in which the latter were victorious, having taken Caffaro, a strong post called Castel Lodrone, and repulsed the Italians as far as Bocca d'Anfo.

THE ITALIAN FLEET BEFORE TRIESTE.- A letter from Trieste, dated 23rd May, appears in the Allgemeine Zeitung of the 27th. Its contents are as follows :- Last night, about 10 o'click, the steam-hoat which had sailed for times made to create disturbances have been at Dalmatia returned with the news that the once suppressed; the National Assembly, surwere approaching our harbour. The fire in the light-house was immediately extinguished, and measures taken to prepare the town for an attack. The night passed without any disturbance. s now mid-day, and signal guns are heard from the harbour and the castle. Powder-waggons are being driven to the batteries, the shops are closed, and the national guard is assembling.

> blockade of our harbour is contemplated.
> The German Parmaners.—The debates in the German Parliament now sitting a Frankfort are becoming interesting, as well from the men of recognised talent who take the lead in the discussions, as from the great problem they have conjured up for solution-the unity of Germany; an important session was heid on the 27th ulto,, during which, after much discussion, the following resolution, was cattled unanimously, proposed by M. Wetner, of Coblentz :--

My impression is, that nothing more than a

"The German National Assembly, in its quality of organ emanating from the will and the election of the German people, for the estabitshment of the unity and political liberty of Germany, declares that all dispositions contained in the constitutions of individual German states which should not be in accordance with the general constitution to be promulgated by it, shall only be valid when placed in accordance with the same; until then, however, they are to remain in force."

By this resolution the German Parliament of Frankfort asserts its paramount supremacy eve the Constituent Assemblies of the reverse States from which deputies have been sent to this German Parliament. A profest was pre-sented from the departies for Trivembonez, declaring they could no longer retain their seat in the Assembly. On the motion of the presi dent this document was referred to the committee on the constitution. The Assembly was to be definitively organised on Wednesday, the 31st May, at 9 a. m. As soon as the committee appointed to verify the commissions of mem-bers have profished the names of those who have been found entitled to take their seats in the event of the Duke's dying without the Assembly will proceed to the election of a children.

We have placed some French news on Lereste, Sexeny.—There was an outbreak,

in favour of the establishment of a republic on the 27th ulto. The gartison and burgher guard were called out. The insurgents fired upon the burghers, upon which the command was given to fire, and the barricades were destroyed. We have not heard of any persons being wounded. At about two o'clock in the morning, quiet was restored in the city." On the person of one of the insurgents who were arrested, was found a quantity of powder and ball, as well as a number of seditious pamphlets, which will probably throw some light upon the degradation, and ignorance. Tranquillity was Indigend, commendant of the city, sent off an completely restored in the city. The city express train at one o'clock to Dresden. AUSTRIA .- The expectations held out to the

Viennese, that the Emperor would return to his torior. The same Minister had decreed the at Innspruck, where he was received with the formation of a corps of reserve of 6:000 men. The most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty by the Tyrolese. ladeed, the departure of the The Piedmentese were vigorously prosecut. Emperor from Vienna appears to have produced ing the siege of Peschiera, and four new batte- a complete re-action in public opinion; his sub-rics, making six in all, had been opened on the jects generally, from all parts of his dominions fortress and the two detached forts; but the fire expressing the warmest feelings of attachment was resolutely returned by the Austrians. Two to the Imperial throne. In reply to the pressof the new batteries were within four hundred ing entreaties made to him by his Ministers yards of Peschiera; and it is stated that a good the people of Vienna to return, the Embreach had nearly been effected in one of the peror replies that the city has of late deviated detached forts. compelled to quit it for a season, and that he will not return until he is persuaded that it

has returned to its former allegiance. On the 25th of May, the Ministry, in accord ance with a decree issued by the Emperor from Innspirick, ordered the academic legion to dissolve, and immediately to tay down their arms.
A revolt instantly took place—students and ourriers immediately raised barricades. Atten o'clock a collision took place between the soldi ers and the people. The soldiers were repulsed and retreated poon the glacis, and occupied all the hastions. Hostilities have not been tenewed. The people called for the maintenance of the academic legion, the removal of the soldi-

ers, the return of the Emperor within eight

days, or the substitution of a Prince in his place. Schleswig-Holsters .- We have just ascer tained from unquestionable authority, that on the 21th of the month, the son of Gen. Wrangel arrived at Berlin to present an armistice which General Wrangel has concluded with the commanding officer of the Danish troops. The basis of the armistice is said to be, that the German troops are to retire beyond the Schlei, the Danes promising to quit North Schleswig, and to restore the ships under embargo. It is generally believed that this armistice will be ratified. The son of General Wrangel returned from Berlin yesterday afternoon, and immedintely proceeded by the Kiel Railway to the Prussian head quarters, being the bearer, as he himself asserted, of amicable despatches.

Hamburg Borsen Halle, 27th May-This article, unfortunately, is in conflict with

covereignty, and that he would yield up to no that that consequently, the address which of May 29, amounces that a collision had they presented to him amounted to a proposition of pure and simple abdication, to which he would never give consent? mainland and attacked the advanced posts of the German army under the heights of Dupel-ler, while a number of gun boats assailed the Germana in another quarter. Large numbers were stated to have been killed and wounded on both sides in the course of the day; and at seven o'clock in the evening the Germans re-treated by Gravenstein, the Danes advancing after them. About 7000 men were engaged on each sine. Reports mention that the Germans have lost 1000 men and six pieces of cannon. It is stated that a combined Russian, Swedish, and Danish flact was off Copenhagen, Prince

Constanting being on board. BELGIUM .- The resignation tendered by M. modif has received a despatch, containing the Vizot, of his office as Minister of Finance, has which prevent the free carriage of goods by sea

of Public Works, has been charged with the Ministry of Finance, ad interim. His Majesty gave a private and official audience to M. Beloca, accredited minister plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the Belgian Government. His Majesty received M. Belioca with great distinction, General Dupont, aide-decamp, having been sent with two roval carriages to convey the minister and his attendants to the palace. The King expressed his desire that the friendly relations between the two countries might be consolidated.

Portugal.-We have received overland communications from our Lisbon correspondent of the 20th ult. Public tranquillity was still maintained. The authorities were kept in a position of instant action against an outbreak continually expected, and at last said to have een put off to the 21st, being the auniversary of that of 1816.

NEW YORK, 17th June.

THE MEXICAN TREATY .- The ratified opy of the Treaty of peace with Mexico ins reached Washington.

UNITED STATES .- Candidates for the Presidentship: Zachary Taylor, Whig.

Lewis Cass, Democrat, G. Smith, Liberty League.

THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP NIAGARA .- The Singara which came into dock yesterday morning, experienced a very heavy gale of fifty hours' duration on her passage. On the night of the 25th ult., she shipped a tremendous sea, which carried overboard two of her crew, who perished; two others were seriously hart. The drowned men each leave families. A subscription for the benefit of the widows and hildren of these men was made on the followng day which amounted to the sum of £55 11s. At a Meeting on board on Thursday, at which L. F. Bigelow, Esq., of Boston, presided, suita ble resolutions were adopted, in pursuance of which the money raised was paid over to Messrs. Brown. Brothers & Co., who will forward it to the parties by the steamer .- Buston

REVENUE STEAMER JEFFERSON .- The Amercan Revenue Steamer Jefferson has been for ome days in port, lightening for the descenof the St. Lawrence. This is one of the steam ers for which permission has been given by government to pass down the river to sea. The Dellas has not yet joined,-Kingston Chronicle, 14th instant.

THE DAWS .- From the Montreal Corresp. of Marning Chronicle, 20th inst.- Immediately after my arrival this morning from Lachine, via the Rapids, I sent a telegraphic message, -expecting it would be in time for your meening's issue, -- announcing that the splendid new steamer Dawn, the property of Messrs, H. Jones & Co., had run on a reef where she now lies, with very little hope of getting her off : when the Gibbersleeve passed she was lying with her stern on the rock, and her head sunk her cargo of flour &c., was washing overboard, and was being picked up by the Indians and habitants on the east side of the river. I have not yet heard if the pas-sengers have been taken off. They are quite

true from danger. "It must not be imagined, because the Dawn has been unfortunate in descending the Rapids that it will be any barrier against a continuation of the larger class of boats taking this route The real cause of the Dawn's loss was not by mistaking the channel, but by endeavouring to make room, or clear a rall which was passing at the same time. Since the steamers, propel-lers and barges have began to descend the Rapids, no accident of note has taken place, up to this occasion-clearly demonstrating the safety of the channel. By vessels taking this route, they save the canal tolls, as well as a great deal of time lost in passing through the

PARE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE -The Council of the Quehec Board of Trade have transmitted to the Provincial Secretary. for the purpose of being placed in the hands the Governor General, and with the request that His Excellency will cause it to be laid before Her Majesty as soon as possible, a Petition

Humbly Showeth :

That a chain of ship canals connecting the navizable waters of the fiver St. Lawrence and the great lakes of Canada is now completed whereby the produce of the most fertile parts of this Province, and of the Western States of the American Union, may be transported to the ocean, cheaper than by any other route.

That these canals have been constructed at an immense expenditure of capital, raised under the liberal guarantee of the Imperial Governmen and, in connection with similar improvements in the United States, open up an uninterrupted in-land navigation from Quebec to New-Orleans, a distance of more than four thousand miles, with ramifications extending far into all the intervening territory.

That in the opinion of Your Majesty's peti

ioners, all that is now wanting to render the St. Lawrence the outlet, and Quebec the depot of a large portion of the vast and varied produc tions of the fertile regions rendered accessible by this unequalled internal navigation is, to throw it open without restriction to the ship. and vessels of all nations, allowing them during the pleasure of Your Majesty freely to carry to the ports of this province the produce of their own or any other country, and to take thenc cargoes as well to the United Kingdom and its possessions as to any other part of the world; whilst, it is greatly to be feared, nay, almost certain, that unless changes such as these be speedily made in the laws which regulate the navigation of the Province within and without, the large expenditure above referred to will be nearly useless and the people hurdened with a heavy and unproductive debt to little or no purpose, with the additional mortification of seeing them escape and diverted into other channels, those advantages and means of lasting prosperity which nature and art have combined to place fairly within their reach.

That Your Majesty's petitioners firmly be lieve that the merchants, ship-owners and shipbuilders of Canada have no cause to fear the competition of foreigners on fair and equal terms, in either external or internal navigation. In the forner they already successfully compete with their neighbours even in their own ports, and in the latter, Your Majesty's petitioners feel persuaded that such competitio lead to still more favourable results, drawing forth the latent energies of these classes, an causing to be developed and more fully applied than now, the natural resources of the country, which in the facilities they afford for shipbuilding and inland navigation are no where surpass-

Wherefore, Your Mijesty's petitioners humbly pray that Your Majesty taking the premises into royal consideration, may be graciously pleased to recommend to Parliament to remove all restrictions that now exist to the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, with the canals and lakes connected therewith,

to and from the United Kingdom and its possessions abroad, so far as this Colony is concern ed, subject to such control by Your Majesty in

Council as may be necessary.
[An answer has been received from the Provincial Secretary, assuring the Board that their request will be complied with.]

QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE-From an official statement, signed by Dr. G. M. Douglas, published in the Morning Chronicle, we learn that the number of sick in Hospital, on the 17th, was

98 men, 60 women,

41 children,

Total 199 patients. Fifteen deaths had taken place during the week; nine had been admitted; nineteen had been discharged.

RETURN FROM EXILE. - With the exception of Louis Marcean, who has settled at Sidney, where he has married, all the political exiles of 1539 have quitted the penal colonies. The last five, C. G. Bouc, D. Bourhonnais, J. Gui-mont, Ed. Languedoc, and J. B. Trudel, have arrived in London, from whence they sailed on the 18th May, for Quebec, on board of the

Tuesday being the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne, a salute was fired from the citadel, at noon, and the royal standard was displayed on the capflagstaff, from suprise till sunset.

ST. LEWIS GATEWAY has been stopped for Carriages and Foot Passengers, since last Monday, and is to be till Saturday, inclusive, for the performance of repairs. The Sally Port is open for passage.

A company of the Royal Artillery, com manded by Major Fraser, arrived last Tuesday from London, C. W.

The 6 Resistance," Troop Ship, sailed from Malta for Quebec on the 16th May, calling at Gibraltar to embark the 79th High anders. The 93d Highlanders embark for Britain in the "Resistance" on her arrival here, and are to be stationed in Scotland.

By the eastern mail, we learn that the steamer Rowland Hill, from Quebec, for St. John (N. B.), arrived at Habiax on the 11th, 2 days from Picton. H. M.'s brig Hound arrived the same day from the coast of Africa, late from Bermuda. The R. M. steamship America, 8½ days from Liverpool, the R. M. steamship Unicorn, three days from St John's (N. F.), and the mail-boat Felocity, eight days from Bernanda, arrived on the 12th. The Admiral's ship Wellesley was to soil from Bermuda for Halifax four days after the Felocity .- Gazette.

TRANSMISSION OF INTELLIGENCE .- The news lately received at New-York by the steamer United States, from Europe, was transmitted from New York to New-Orleans in four days. It was transmitted by telegraph to Memphis, and thence to New-Orleans by steamer Missouri.

The news by the royal mail steam packet America was immediately despatched by telegraph from Boston to New-York on the evening of her arrival, and the New York papers of Wednesday morning, 11th instant, contained an excellent summary of the intelligence. Thus it appeared simultaneously in Boston and New-York. On the first transmission of the news of the arrival of the America, it was difficult to convince those to whom the communication was made in New-York that it was not i hoax. - Guzette.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD ELGIN, GOVERnor General, arrived from Montreal this morning, in the John Munn, and immediately after proceeded in the Steamer St. Pierre, for Grosse Isle .- Library Register. June 1. Balance at the credit of

MARRIED. of this city.

DIED. On the 16th instant, at his late residence in St. John's Street, Gronge Pozen, Esq., at the advanced age of 95 years and seven months Mr. Pozer was a native of Welstade, in the Grand Duchy of Baden; he was born on the 21st November, 1752, went to England in 1773 from whence he emigrated to Piladelphia, and soon after settled at Schoharie, at that time the far west of the State of New York. Here he remained till the Revolution in 1778, when, be ing a determined loyalist, refusing to swear allegiance to the Revolutionary Committee established there, he was driven away, and escaped to New York, then in possession of the British Army; here he engaged in trade and carried it on most successfully till the acknowledgement of the independence of the United States by Great Britain, when he returned to England, and, after visiting Germany to recover possession of a small landed property which be had inherited in his native country, again returned to England, and made immediate arrangements to come to this country. He arrived here with his family in 1785, with a large and valuable stock of goods, and commenced business in a house in St. John's Street, near to his late residence; in 1792 he removed to the house which he occupied till his death.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THURSDAY next, the 29th of

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

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

of the CHURCH SOCIETY of the Diocese of Quebec, will, D. V., be held at the National School House, MONTREAL, on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, JULY 5. The chair will be taken at SEVEN o'clock

DIVINE SERVICE will be performed at the Parish Church, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the same day, on which occasion the Lord Bishop of Montreal will hold the TRIENNIAL VISITATION of the Clergy of the Diocese. The Stated Meeting of the CENTRAL

The Stated Account of the CEMARAL BOARD of the Society, will, D. V., be held at the National School House, QUEBEC, on FRIDAY, JULY 7, at Two o'clock, r. M.
ARMINE W. MOUNTAIN, SECRETARY, I. C. S.

Quebec, June 19, 1848.

PRIVATE SALE THE subscriber offers for Private Sale, a splendid assortment of BERLIN WOOL and PATTERNS, and a variety of other fancy

articles. The Patterns, on inspection, will be found to surpass any ever offered in this city.
ALSO,

ALSO,
Just received, a quantity of ROOM PAPER.
B. COLE, A. & B. June 21st, 1848.



THE Effects of Emigrants of the year 1817, who died intestate, at Gross+ Isle, have been brought up from that Island, and are now n store at Quebec, as well as the Effects of Enigrants who died in the Marine Hospital in

Notice is hereby given to all parties having Notice is hereby given to all parties having any right of claim to any of the said Effects to prefer their claims, by applying personally or by letter (post paid) at this office, daily, from this date to the 1st August next, after which latter day, all Effects remaining unclaimed will be said the Untilia August. sold by Public Auction.

By Order, A. C. BUCHANAN,

Emigration Office. Quebec, June 19, 1818.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received per " Erromanga," and for sale By Gilbert Stanley,

No. 4, Sr. ANNE STREET, LARGE supply of BOOKS, carefully selected from the best English authors whole of which will be sold at very re duced prices, in consequence of some slight damage sustained in landing from one of the Quebec Steamets from Montreal. Quebec, Sth Jane, 1818.

MORE NEVY POOKS

TTHE undersigned has this day received an stock of BOOKS, among which will be found, THE WORKS OF

Charlotte Elizabeth. complete in 3 octave volumes, with several of her works in single volumes.

vols, in 1. D'Aubigné's Germany, England, and Scotland. James's Anxious Enquirer, and, True Christian. Sabbath Musings, by Caroline Fry. Harp on the Willows, by Rev. James Hamilton. Pike's Early Piety.
Janeway's Token for Children.

several works by Jacob Abbott. The Family Christian Almanac, by the Amer. Tract Society. Peep of Day, Line upon Line, Precept upon Precept, &c. &c.

Also - A few Copies of ZILVVAN'S BETTERS.

(1st and 2nd series.)
Addressed to the Right Rev. John Hughes,
Roman Catholic Bishop of New York. GILBERT STANLEY. 14th June, 1848.

QUEBEC PROVIDENT & SAVINGS' BANK

ABSTRACT. March 1 Balance at the credit of Depositors ....£37,144 0 Deposits from the 1st March to the

31st May, £17,638 9 4 Withdrawals in the same period . . . 17,002 19 3 Increase..... 835 10 1

Depositors this day .... £37,979 10

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2; P. M. and on MONDAY and SATUR-MARKIED.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. A. W. to 21 P. M. and on MONDAY and SATURMountain, B. A. Theodore Molt, Esq., to
Harriet, daughter of William Cowan, Esq.,
Rules and every necessary information will be
Rules and every necessary information will be
William Cowan, Esq.,

Wilden A. Willson

David Buchan.

Port Sarnia Malcolm Cameron. futnished on appplication at the Office, Free-mason's Hall, adjoining the Post Office. C. H. GATES,

Quebec, 7th June, 1848.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY

OF THE Church Society,

AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL. GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET. MONTREAL,

WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848. YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who

has a few leisure-hours, would be glad devote them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the Publisher's. Quebec, 8th June, 1848. BELMONT SPERM CANDLES.

JUST received, per "HELEN," from Lon-don, a small Lot of the above CELE-BRATED CANDLES, and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, 7th June, 1848.

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

Application to be made at the office of this

Quebec, 1st June, 1818.

SUPERIOR BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR, PRINCIPE CIGARS,

JOW landing ex Brigantine Victoria,

from Halifax, and for Sale by LEAYCRAFT & Co. Quebec, 25th May, 1818,

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

PATENT SHOT, assorted, RECEIVING FOR SALE Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorted colours, Red Ochre, Rose Pink, Putty, in bladders, Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 21th May, 1818.

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

BROKER. St. Peter Street Quehre, 4th May, 1848.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

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

G. O'REHLLY & W. G. DICKINSON. TAHIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance tron Lives and transact any ousiness dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also

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### Pouth's Corner.

WORK AWAY! Lines to some children working to earn money for a Missionary Society. Work away, work away! never despair, God will assist you, and list to your prayer; Angels will guard you, and ever apply Succour and strength from their Maker on high

Work away, work away ! while yet 'tis day, When Jesus commands, tis ours to obey; Saints will employ the good work of your hands To carry the Gospel to dark heathen lands.

Work away, work away! learn from the bee How sweet are the uses of industry : Little by little their stores they collect, The honey proclaims how great the effect.

Work away, work away ! perishing souls Call for your pity, from Satan's strongholds; Answer, oh answer, then, quickly the call, Let not fresh victims a sacrifice fall. Juvenile Missionary Magazine.

The state of the s A SERMON READ TO A SUNDAY SCHOOL. Text-Act v. 3.

At the time when Peter spake thas to Ananias, it seems, my dear children, that certain rich disciples of the Lord Jesus agreed to share their property with those who were poor. They were not commanded to do se; but it shewed how they loved one another. Now Ananias and Sapphira were rich; and they sold their land; and they professed to give up all the money for the benefit of the poor. land." This was their sin. They were struck dead. This was their punishment.

CASE SUPPOSED. A Sunday-school boy has a penny given him by his father, to put into the missionary-box. Going along to school, he spends one halfpenny, and puts the other into the box.

HEADS OF THE SERMON. 1. Satan put it into the hearts of Ananias and Sapphira to commit this sin. So Satur ensuared the boy. The nuts, and oranges,

and sweetmeats, exhibited in shop windows on the Lord's day, are the bait with which Satan fishes for children's souls. But he does not shew them the hook. The hook is death: " the death that never dies."

11. Ananias and Sapphira robbed God; for though the land was their own, they professed to give the price of it to the poor, yet kept back part. The boy's penny was not his own. He robbed God and his father too.

111. Ananias and Sapphira attempted to deceive the apostles: this was their lie. The boy meant to deceive his father and teachers: this was his lie.

APPLICATION.

My dear children, I hope better things of you, though I thus speak to caution you. But if the guilty boy I have supposed were now present, I would say,

1. My dear boy, " Be sure your sin will find you out." If you hide it from us now, "the day will declare it? to us; for "there is nothing secret that shall not be made known."

2. God might have struck you dead, like Ananias and Sapphira, while you were dropping the halfpenny (which was only "part of eyour sin to your father and teacher. But especially confess your great sin to God, and, for . Christ's sake, He will forgive you ; for He is se ready to pardon." Oh, how happy would you be, how happy should we be, how happy would angels be, to hear your confession !would you restore them "fourfold." Satan we reckon upon you for a noble friend of Missions, if not for a Missionary, to the end of your

Juv. Missionary Mogazine.

THE SABBATH SUPPLY.

A neighbour of mine has a button manusactory, in which he employs a great number of persons. But at certain times. in consequence of the want of water, the machinery is stopped and the workmen have but little to do. On Monday mornings, however, the work goes on briskly, and all hands are busily engaged. This is easily accounted for. Sunday being a day of rest and the mills idle, the water gradually increases, and the pond or reservoir becomes filled, so that during the Sabbath a supply is furnished for the beginning and, often in rainy weather, for the whole of the following week. Now, as Solomon, when he looked upon the slug-gard's garden, "received instruction," so manufactory.

Sunday, or "the Lord's day," has been graciously set apart by God for the welfare of his creatures. The quiet and rest afforded on that day refresh the body that has been wearied by the week's labour; and a supply of health and strength and power is thus obtained for beginning the next week's work. Without this rest the bodily energies become exhausted, the mill is idle and useless,—the wonderful machinery of our frame is clogged and stopped from want of power. An allwise and merciful Creator has therefore ordered no unnecessary work to be done on the Sabbath, "that thine ox and thine ass may rest, and the son of thy handmaid and the stranger may be refreshed." Is it not, then, inost foolish, as well as sinful, to keep "the mill at work," that is, to employ man or beast on the Sabbath, if it can possibly be avoided? But the lawyer who employs his clerk on the Sunday in order to be ready with papers for the Sessions or a Railroad Committee,—the farmer who chooses Sunday as his day for visiting, and employs his servants and horses for this purpose, -all who have parties at home. and, are all the morning in the kitclien preparing dinner for the company,"these are guilty of this sin. So, also, are from sending the child, and the child from had been east, not in England, but in of the destitute multitudes in Paris, remains

behind the half-closed shutter; and the labourer who often takes a long walk on the Sunday to bargain about work; in all for the mill has been wantonly and improperly used; and, instead of a good supply collected during the Sabbath, there is but a weakened reservoir to draw from during the six day's labour. It is sad when necessity, such as sickness, or distance from the "house of God," requires servants and cattle to be interfered with on the Sabbath; out how unkind, how contrary to the spirit and the command of a gracious God, for employers to use the strength of their servants or cattle merely for their own convenience and gratification!

But, above all, the Sabbath is specially i day for collecting spiritual supplies; it is the market-day of the soul; the ordinances of public worship are streams from the river of God; and the more private exercises of prayer, meditation, reading, religious conversation, instructing the children of the household, are as the little rivuets that distil into, and refresh the soul. So thought the Psalmist (and no man ever more valued the Sabbath worship and the temple services than he) when he wrote the eighty-fourth Psalm:-"Blessed are they that dwell in thy house: they will be still praising thee. Illessed is the man whose strength is in thee; in whose heart are thy ways. Who passing through the valley of Baca make it a well; the rain also fideth up all the money for the benefit of the poor. the pools. They go from strength to But they "kept back part of the price of the strength, every one of them in Zion appeareth before God." - Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.

> THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY held its 49th Anniversary or Jubilee, on the 5th of last month. J. FARMER, Esq., took the chair; the Report showed a total of receipts, including sales, of £55,736, 4. 4. Upwards of seventeen millions of books and tracts had been circulated during the year, in about a hundred langua-

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel introduced the following remarks in an address recommending the adoption of the Report.

You have heard from the Report of a grant of tracts being made to Shanghai. A few years ago this place, with its hundreds of people, was unknown to us. These tracts are now distributed there far and wide. When we hear of such results as those which the Report has mentioned, in Madras and elsewhere, we must feel deeply thankful. In a district of that presidency the ministers of God have been able to collect authenticated instances in which the tracts granted by this Society have been productive of the conversion of seventy persons. This instrumentality is searcely ever used alone; and one part of its efficacy depends upon its coninnetion with other means. If it were alone, he impressions made might often be lost, the information given might often be ill-under stood; and the tracts less efficacious in the re suft; but it is evident that with the distribution of tracts we must connect the distribution of the Scriptures, and the preaching of the Gospel A Testament can be put into the hands of the inquirer without the necessity of his going a great way to see the missionary. He reads it as the book of our God, and is inthe price") into the missionary-box. Confess structed and benefited by it. But he finds many things hard to comprehend. The Bible is a book which is not written methodically -was not meant to be written so. While one cannot understand some passage in the word of God, a tract is put into his hands containing the doctrines of the Gospel, and being sustained by references to Scripture, ha for " there is joy among the angels of God over is enabled to see for himself. A tract thus one sinner that repenteth." Having wronged put into his hands is likely to arrest his attenthe poor heather children of a halfpenny, then tion, to form his understanding, to fix his belief for ever. Another tract is put into his would find himself beaten, even by a boy, hands, suited to his rank in life, circumstan-er through the grace of God." And then should ces, influence, and temptations; it is the dive of some Dairyman's Daughte some Young Cottager, or some one of the hundreds, thanks be to God! who have illustrated and adorned the records of Christianity, but whose names and histories would have been quite unknown to the world but for this useful agency.

We select the following from a lively and exhilatating speech by the Rev. T. Boaz, Mis-

sionary from Calcutta: When he came to England he came as the idvocate of India, but no sooner did he reach reland than he felt disposed to become the ndvocate of Ireland. He had come back from Ireland, delighted with its scenery and cheered by the spirit of its people, but deeply depressed by its afflicted condition. He was constrained to think that there was something in the intellect of Ireland that would bless her. Let us sanctify Ireland and he would say with the youngest of Young Ireland's party, "Ireland for the Irish," but at the same time he would add, may we, I conceive, learn a lesson and Christ for Ireland. While in Ireland, he and "get wisdom" from what occurs at this a fellow-traveller entered into conversation with a carman, and asked him if he ever attended religious worship, to which the carman replied that he attended to Mass, that he confessed to the priest, and after he con-fessed he read the Penitential Psalms, and did " a little bit of penance." The carman then repeated, pretty correctly, the history of David in connection with the fifty-first Psalm, after which he asked him (Mr. Boaz) if he knew how David got out from under the ground. On expressing his (Mr. Boaz's) astonisment, and after a good deal of parleying, he found out that the carman was alluding to the Psalm where David speaks of God's bringing him out of " an horrible pit and the miry clay." On being asked how David got out, he replied:—"By doing a little bit of penance; or else for what were the Psalms written?" And he said the priest had told him all this. Now, this, continued are entitled to say is their utmost, they Mr. Boaz, is the way in which the priests delude these poor ignorant creatures. Mr. Boaz also mentioned another instance which he thought showed some rays of hope. It was that of a little girl who had been sent by her mother to attend a Protestant school in the Province of Connaught; but she had an the congregation will not do it, or cannot averse to her attending this school, and con-tinually endeavoured to dissuade the mother

to the little girl that the blessed Virgin was much displeased with her for going to a Protestant school. "How do you know that !" these and many more such cases the water | said the little girl. "Oh, but I am sure of it, for the Virgin knows every thing, and she knows that you are there." "Well," said the little girl, "it is very strange, for she once lost her Son for three days, and did not know where to find him." He was not afraid for Ireland when the intellect even of the children was so acute. He did not think, as some people, that the present state of France was the overturning of every thing. Since France has liberated all her slaves; since it is report. ed that she has determined to send out Protestant missionaries to Tahiti and to recall the Romanist teachers there; and since France says, that she believes in equality and fraternity, and is willing to practice them on the largest scale, I say that the Church must sanctify this new feature of French intellect. Let us see that France is the tane fraternizer that she professes to be, binding together the hearts of all mankind in one common brotherhood. One of these fraternal brethren had given utterance to a remarkable expression; it appears that various themes had been urged upon the attention of the audience when he said that, " he was not prepared to discuss the problems that had been propounded;" and he added at the end of his sentence, "You may discuss these questions as long as you please, but let us love one another-it is much easier." He (Mr. Boaz) said, that that was his theory, and, what is more, it is the Lord's command.

> THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOciery's 43rd annual Meeting was held on the Sch of May, Lond Moarern, M. P., in the chair. Receipts £11,893. 7. 5. Expenditure £11,712, 14, 2. The number of candidates for the Teacher's office who had attended the Normal School, during the year, had been 193 in the male department, and 112 in the female: appointments to schools out of these numbers, 109 male and S1 female. Ninety five new schools had been opened during the year. Premises for a new Normal School had been hought at Bristol; it had been designed to establish three others, but measures were suspended for the present.

> Part of the noble chairman's address is commented upon in a speech by the Bishop of Cashel, which we have inserted in another column, under the head "Hibernian School Society." We take pleasure in giving insertion to the closing paragraph of the same address, as containing a very striking appeal, though it would be more applicable to the " Ragged Schools" than to those of the British

> and Foreign Society. For the poor, the very poor, for those herds of squalid children who flock from our narrow alleys, or are pent up in the noisome courts, garrets, or cellars of our streets and suburbs, from the spawn of which may hereafter spring what may be termed "the dangerous class," which we are now told causes so much apprehension in the city of Paris, and in other towns on the continent, and from which we cannot hope our own metropolis is entirely free, -for these children, as yet not wholly hardened, as yet not quite lost, but for whom, unless something is done to expand and brighten their narrow and dinimed horizons, we hardly see there is a prospect of a hand to help, a voice to instruct, perhaps not even a heart to love them, no knowledge of the Gospel message, no hope even of a bright hereafter-it is for these destitute, deserted, perishing outcasts of society, that I invite permanently the aid of this institution; and in proportion as that aid is freely, generously, promptly given, in the same proportion I believe the institution will meet with encouragement, with success, with reputation, with reward, or, if it does not meet with this-as we cannot all command success—those who bear a part in it will at least have the happy consciousness that, in a dangerous crisis of their country, they have not been wanting in their duty, but done their utmost to make their fellow-creatures instructed, happy, and religious. (Loud cheers responded to the speaker's sentiments.)

From a speech by the Hon, and Rev. Bap-

tist Noel we select the following: I would concede to those who question whether this Society should act with the Government, that there should be no interference with the duty, and therefore the inalienable right, of the parent fully to educate his child. I know not how far I shall secure your Lordship's opinion in favour of this statement, but to me it seems plain, that no advantages conceivable would compensate a country for the loss arising from any system whatsoever which does in the least interfere with the sacred duty of the parent to educate his own child. There must be an equal jealousy on the part of the people and on the part of the Government, not to interfere with the congregational education of the children of its families, because associated parents have the right, and congregations must have the right, to see that their children be educated, not partially, as every Government system necessarily must be, but educated in the development of the whole being, the mind and heart and soul, educated for time and eternity, as well as educated for the State. None but Christian persons can accomplish this, therefore Christian persons must never for a moment relinquish the right to discharge that duty. But let us admit that the duty is fulfilled by each parent, and each congregation leave such masses of the people as we have heard of to-day in the Report, in some portions of the metropolis, utterly unvisited, unchecked in crime, uncheered by hopes for time and for eternity. Is Government to look on, and to be idle? If aunt, a rigid Roman Catholic, who was very do it, can any patriot be jealous when he sees the Government do that which no one

else could? Let me imagine that your lot

those small shop-keepers who sell fruit, &c., | going to the school. One day the aunt said | Rome, in the days of Nero, and you had I to be developed. The police have at length | done your duty to your own children, and succeeded in capturing the redoubtable the congregation had done its duty to its Blanqui, and also Flotte. Whilst these nochildren, but you looked abroad on those really heathen, really idolatrons, and if Nero himself, having the power of commanding pecuniary resources, had said to the Christians of that day, I will not interfere with your teaching, I will not coerce your conscience, but here is the money of the State at your command if you will instruct some of the ignorant of this empire, was there the most sensitive conscience of that day that would for a moment have doubted of its answer? The independence of the Churches being secured, and their own sacred rights being clearly ascertained, they would have hailed with thank fulness the offer, come from whomsoever it taight, which would enable them to extend to myriads a blessing they could not otherwise confer, and have placed the instruction of the heathen empire under Christian control. Now, something of that kind is placed within reach by the actual scheme to which your Society has already yielded its assent. What does it The Government asks not what reigious instruction is given in your schools, It confides in your Evangelical zeal. The Government interferes in a way which caves the exercise of the conscience free: but it does more, it points to the masses of the country to which it owes a solemn duty, and which it must raise from vice and ignorance-which it has as much a right to raise from ignorance and vice, as it has a right to condemn and punish for that vice.

#### FRENCH INTELLIGENCE.

From the European Times, 3rd instant, Financial Affairs .- The position of the Bank of France continues to improve. In the account current of the Government the credit side has increased from about f20,000,000 to about f 26,000,000, and the slight alarm which prevailed about the payment of the dividends on the Three per Cents., due the 22nd of June, has subsided. These dividends, however, are very small, the Pive per Cent. Stock constituting more than one half of the debt of France. These with the dividends on the Four, Four-and-a-Half, and Five per Cents, become due in September next, and before that period, it is to hoped that the Government will have assumed more stability. The floating debt of 1670, 000,000 left by the Government of Louis Philippe, with about 1325,900,000 of Treasury bonds, will require some financial or rangement to comtable or dispose of. The liabilities of France, taken altogether, are not judicious administration they may be provided receivers-general of taxes, and the enormous expenditure which is being incurred for standng armies, and about 100,000 or 150,000 ouriers, render some financial orrangement indispensable. M. Achille Fould, the intelligent French banker, computes that the expenditure per day of Louis Philippe's Government exceeded the revenue by 1760,000 The daily deficit of the Republican Government is no less than f 2,500,000. This ex cess, if continued for one year, would amount to £37,000,000. The amount of the tax of 45 c, imposed by the Government after the revolution, was above f 191,000,000; up to the 10th May about f 34,000,000 only were received. The first four months of 1848 show a diminution of receipts, compared with 1817, of above f 33,000,000, of which f 16,000,000 apply to January, February, and Miarch, and above f 17,000,000 to April alone. Bad as this statement appears we should not doesn the financial effairs its singular to remark, that the low, level of the Republic desperate, provided only peace can be secured, and that some vicour and confidence could be thrown into the Executive. The Paris papers of Wednesday throw no light on the ultimate decision recting the railways. Baron James de Roth schild, who left Paris on Saturday last for London, and returned on Monday, left Paris on Tuesday for Brussels. The French Funds have somewhat declined; the last prices of three per Cents, were f 47-75, the Five per Cents, f 68 75, Making labour regulate itself .- The

determination of the Assembly and the Executive to break up the system of organisation of labour, set on foot by M. Louis Blanc. has occasioned deep resentment amongst the recipients of the wages of the state. The Executive first struck a blow at the lirector of the ourriers, M. Emile Thomas, who succeeded Louis Blane in the adminis. ration of the ateliers nationaux. On the night of the 26th ult, Emile Thomas was suddenly sent for by the Minister of Public Works, and superseded in his office by two civil engineers, and having been compelled to sign a voluntary resignation, was sent off in the custody of two agents of police to Bordeaux, or the neighbourhood. The work men were not slow in discovering that their occupations would soon cease; accordingly they demanded the reinstatement of Emile Thomas in his functions, and since that time the rappel has been beaten almost daily. Large assemblages of workmen have been drawn together in various parts of Paris, but being kept in check by the overwhelming force both of regular troops and national guards brought against them, all the efforts made to disturb the peace have been abortive. The persons actually receiving the wages of the state cannot be fewer than 120,000. It is intended to draft a portion of these into the provinces, and thus break up the confederacy. Divide and command is the policy to be put in practice; but it remains to be seen whether the men who, by their courage, made the Republic, will consent to be dethroned from their position, and deprived of the substantial reward of their valour. It was, however, evident from the commencement, that the labour question, and the financial position of the Government were the Scylla and Charylulis of the Republic. The National Assembly has so about retracing the error at first made; in what way they will accomplish the double object of relieving the country from its heavy burdens, and at the same time satisfy ing the appetites as well as political desired

torious conspirators were at large, it was felt that no security existed for public tranquillity. The talents and indomitable audacity of Blanqui rendered him especially dangerous. But the trial of the prisoners now confined at Vincennes, together with the dismissal of the ourriers, must put the power of the Executive to a severe test. If, nowever, a good understanding prevails between the Executive and the National Assembly, we have no doubt they will survive this ordeal.

#### THE CONWAY TIME.

Mr. R. Stephenson, in the course of a

poech which he delivered at a dinner given

o him at Conway, on Wednesday, May, spoke as follows on the subject of the tubular bridges :- " He felt that it would not be inappropriate in him succinctly to detail a few facts relative to the tubular bridges. It was about 6 or 7 years ago that he had first conceived the notion; and the result, when that notion was promulgated in the proper quarter, was the proposed adoption of the plan on a small and experimental scale, but under the provisions of an Act of Parliament which put so many limitations and clogs and fetters upon the undertaking, in the very first instance, as to render it utterly impracticable. It was to have been on the Northern and Eastern Railway, and of wrought iron; but the expense of that material, as compared with cast iron, was another insuperable objection at that time. The notion of throwing a cast from viaduet of arches over the Striks was next taken into contemplation; but against this (whether correctly instituted or not it was not his province to say) there had been such formidable opposition that the scheme had been withdrawn. Then followed a grant for constructing a east-iron tubular bridge over the Straits, under such conditions and limitations as would effectually prevent the completion of the project. Being thus, to use a proverbial expression, driven into a corner, he had nothing left but to revert to the original idea of a tubular viaduet, composed of wrought-from plates; and that idea had subsequently, as they had seen, been carried into practice. When first the notion was moded before a parliamentary committee, an incredulous clance of the most marked and unmistakeable character was turned in on han from every honourable member. That glauce he could haver forget, but it did not weaken his conviction. He saw the practicabilly of the plan, and stood to it. Experiments took place by which to test and develop all the essential data and conditions. In these so overwhelming but that with peace and experiments he had had the able assistance of Mr. Pairburn and Mr. Holgainson ; and for; but the unfavourable reports from the the realized matured result of their joint labours was now to be seen under the walls of their venerable Castle."-Laneaster

> TRENCH SETTLERS on the Misswappi and on the St. Lawrence. The following paragraph, instituting a rather overcharged comparison between the rural settlers, of Prench origin, on the Lower Mississippi, and those on the banks of the St. Lawrence, is extracted from a letter written on board an American steamboat descending the Missis-ippi to New Orleans :--

" Since sun-rise, we have been running

along the 'low long black' sugar banks thickly settled, mostly with the low sharp or hip roof French style cottage. The of French settlers, or their customs, still retain banks, cleared about one or two miles back for cultivation, in this sunny region, greatly and I may say with truth, surprisingly resem ble the region of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec. You meet the same style of building, with the addition here of the greater number of dwellings for the slaves. The banks are equally high and flat, and the same heavy wood or timber is seen in the distance. The language, too, is nearly the same, not pure French. Nearly two hundred years ago, the French emigrant, some of their own free will, others "for their country's good," landed on the shores of the new world, some to the warm, sickly, energating but, still captivating, flowing wilds and plains of the South-others to the cold, bracing, towering mountains of the North-the little plain for their cultivation had been bestowed gradgingly. The descendants of both-strange s it not? still French in dialect-but the little French Canadian drives his Canadian poney to Market, with a load of wood worth at most 80 cents (four shillings) a distance of twenty miles, living upon oatmeal, and paying a sou for sleeping upon a Canadian bar room floor, while the Southron, of the same extraction, lives like a lord with his five undred servants, all too happy [?] to wa't the bidding of the master. Though political government has had an active hand in the matter, climate and soil have more essentially caused the vast, vast difference.

PUNCTUALITY EXTRAORDINARY .- Capi. Judkins of the Steamship America, on leaving Liverpool for the United States, on the 15th of April, ordered his dinner to be ready at his hotel on his return from America, at six o'clock, on the 22nd ult., and was there within five minutes of the time. In like manner we understand, he has ordered his dinner to be ready on his next return, on Saturday, the 8th of July. He leaves Liverpool to-day for Boston, and Boston for Liverpool on the 28th instant!!!

NOTICE. THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMniums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

R. PENISTON. India Wharf, October, 1846.

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

II. KNIGHT, fashion, which he will make up in his usual

12, Palace Street. Quebec, 13th Oct., 1817.

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