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Jenn xt. 35, And 25.
What was it, drew the tears from Jesu's eyes?
He went that there he loved, would not be wise;
They would not him, nor yet his works believe;
They would not life, and grace, from him re-

Oh no, unfuithfulness on all had crept, And seeing this, our Saviour, " Jesus, wept."

Twas not the body, of its life bereaved, But the soul's death, at which our Lord was grieved.

He, the beginning and the end of days,

Knew, they, without repentance, could no please
A righteous God, who only will accept
A contrite heart; and, therefore, "Jesus wept."

"The resurrection, and the life, I am; To save the world into the world I came,
And whosoe'er, with faith, looks up to me,
His Saviour and Preserver I will be?
This Jesus said. His promises are kept;
Be it not then in vain, that "Jesus wept."
F. L. E.

RELIGION IN FRANCE. From the Quarterly Review (inserted in the Southern Churchman.")

The following is, in our opinion, the amount of the serious and actual progress which has influenced, and which explains, the events of the revolution of February

concerning religion. Two more may be regarded as firmly fixed in all the minds in France, above the reach of political strate or change, and henceforth forming part of the public reason, prustence, and conscience. The first, that a belief in religion is a social and moral necessity; an indespensable guarantee for public order and private morelity. The second, that religious belief is one of those individual liberties for which every government enght to show its respect by abstaining from all interference with it.

No party in France, no fraction of a party, worthy of any consideration, now holds that human society and the human soul can dispense with religious behel; the beyond the reach of question or debate.

But, it may be asked, what resistance would these truths oppose to vehement passions, to pressing interests, to real poliucal struggles? What, for example, would have happened if the Catholic church had chosen to make a serious resistance to the revolution of February with the arms it has at its disposal? Would not the leads ers of the revolution quickly have forgotten that religion is necessary and ought to be free? We are strongly tempted to tear that they would. But neither religion nor the revolution were put to this perilous trial .- Neither of them was exacting republic is not Catholic; the clergy is not on its sons, and to earn all the honours it republican; but such are the internal dispositions of either party; such have been the chastisements and the lessons which each has received during the last sixty years; such is the languor of the ideas and mentiments wherein they differ; that though, in fact, there is no tie, no mutual good will even, between them, they may for a certain time continue their progress side by

side - without union, but without collision. We say, for a certain time :- the indecision, indeed the lukewarmness in belief and in feeling, the tolerance without conviction and without sympathy, which explain the present relations of the revolution and Catholic church in France, will not suffice to keep them long in the same state, for these dispositions are essentially feeble, precacious, incapable of repressing the first movement which may happen to disturb those relations. And some such movement cannot fail to occur. Who would have said some years back, that the lattle religious and philosophical coterie which could not succeed in maintaining the journal L' Avenir, -which seemed to be dispersed and destroyed by the blows aimed at its chief, the Abbe de Lamennais-would rapidly transform itself into a political party which would give rise to the most earnest debates, would profoundly agitate the whole body of the clergy, would enjoy the patronage of several bishops, would play an important part in the elections-in a word, would occupy the attention and expublic? The partisans, lay or ecclesiasti-State and the Church, thought themselves perfectly secure from such a movement. Nevertheless that movement has taken place. A germ, which seemed little likely to bear fruit, a very small piece of leaven, has been sufficient to cause it.

Now the Liberal Catholic Party is constituted and living. Since the revolution of February has occupied the scene, that party has been little before the public. The sentiments and the questions which it has at heart accord very ill with the strife and din of revolution. It asks for liberty, the midst of this general lukewarmness, a no doubt, but liberty under a pure screne sky, towards which the spirit of man may soar without being incessantly dragged back to carth by the weight of sordid inparty at this moment, quietly, and without itself from the main body, and constituting interfering in the political struggles of itself a dissident sect, assumes to be the

liberty which is not contested by the revolutionary party, who, though little religious themselves, feel the necessity of treating it with moderation and respect. But it will not remain in this state of inertness; incidents will arise, necessities will occur, which will oblige it to resume its activity, either to complain of some grievance or to then communicate to the religious world in general, and to all the relations of the Church with the State, the movement which has originated in itself.—This would happen even if the Liberal Catholic party were the only one in the Church animated with genuine zeal; even if it were to encounter neither competition nor stimulus from without; but that party is not the only one in which the religious spirit is revived; nor will competition and stimulus be Wanting.

The Protestant Church of France is now likewise the scene of a religious movement, which will not be without results, and will keep up the activity and energy of that which has arisen in the bosom of the Roman Catholie Church, even were that deprived of its original anthors.

We cannot speak of the French Protestauts without a feeling of the strongest sympathy. After the religious wars of the sixteenth century at the beginning of the reign of Louis XIII, when they were in full possession of the liberties and the guarantees they had conquered, there is reason to be. laws. lieve that they amounted to nearly three millions out of the entire population of France, which did not then probably exceed fitteen or sixteen millions .- From the beginning of the seventeenth century, down to near the end of the eighteenth, they had to endure all possible persecutions and calamities; and they amount, we fear, at this day to no more than about a million and a balf. We cannot contemplate the long career of suffering and misery, revealfirst for the sake of repose, the other, for ed in this diminution of their numbers. that of its moral life. No party, or frac- without a profound impression of sadness. tion of a party, now holds that anybody has At the same time, we are filled with a livea right to impose a belief on others, or to ly sentiment of admiration and of fraternal suppress a belief held by others, be it what loy at the idea of so large a number of it may by law or by force. These are Christian families resisting all these trials, truths placed by reflection and experience this implacable personation, and holding fast by their faith in the midst of so much suffering. And not only have the French Protestants maintained their faith, but in this situation of constant suffering and constant danger, so long excluded from all public offices, deprived even of their rights as citizens, persecuted and obstructed in the humblest social careers, they may claim a share—a large and glorious share in all the progress made by their country in civilization, in light, in industry, in wealth. -So much was this the case, that when, in the first place, in 1787, by the equity of Louis XVI., and in the second, in 1789, by the decrees of the National Assembly, or augressive; both showed a disposition they were restored to their rights as men to agree, or mutually to acquiesce in what and citizens, they took their natural posimight be indispensable to their hving in tion in the foremost ranks of the French peace. This is not the effect of a sim- nation; ready to acquit themselves of all ilarity of political or religious creeds. The the duties which a free country can impose

> can awatd. Viewing them, as we propose to do, solely in a religious point of view, the French Protestants are now, we will not say divided, but distinguished by two difadhere to this belief, are not extremely zealous or anxious about it.

It is a legacy they have received, and which they wish to transmit to their children, rather than a treasure which they prize and employ with ardour for their own benefit. Others are inspired by a profound love for the faith as reformed in the sixteenth century; it is become the dominant object of their thoughts, the necessary aliment of their inward life; they labour with passionate zeal to revive and to propagate it around them. The former party insist chiefly on the moral sentiments in spired by religion, and think that it can and qualit to adapt itself more and more to the advancement of intelligence and civilization. The latter hold a faith essentially dogmatic and fixed, which they regard not indeed as contrary, but as superior to human reason. In the religious sentiments of the former there is a moderation, tinged latter a severity somewhat exclusive, but a fervour and sympathy powerful, communicative, and inexhaustible. The former are probably still the most numerous among cite the anxiety of the government and the | the French Protestant body; the latter are incontestably the most active, and, in spite cal, of a somnolent kind of peace in the of all obstacles, will exercise the greatest

influence over its future destiny. It is impossible not to be struck with a cortain analogy between this internal state of Protestantism in France and the internal state of her Romanism, which we have inst described. In both churches, among the laity as well as the clergy, there is a general return towards religion. Among the Protestants, as well as the Romanists, this new-born religious spirit is, for the most part, sincere; but it is as cold and routinier as if it were chilled by age. In small party has arisen in the one church, liberal in politics and fervent in religion, which boldly plants the standard of Roman-Catholicism in the centre of modern instia small fraction which, without separating interforing in the political struggles of itself a dissident sect, assumes to be the it, without injury to the tree upon which it and disappear. And there is a kind of So far the use of water is directly and immunities not less widely separated from each disappear. And there is a kind of So far the use of water is directly and immunities not less widely separated from each disappear. And there is a kind of So far the use of water is directly and immunities not less widely separated from each disappear. And there is a kind of So far the use of water is directly and immunities not less widely separated from each each mediately necessary to bis comfort and subsist. I other by time and space, than by degree of mediately necessary to bis comfort and subsist. I other by time and space, than by degree of itself a dissident sect, assumes to be the it, without injury to the tree, upon which it and disappear. And there is a kind of AMY CONTROL OF THE SECOND STATES

land labours to re-establish the reformed justice to keep both the one and the other parate from the animal or the physical pence: but its indirect and remote necessity is faith in its pristine austerity and ardour. In spite of the profound separation which exists between Romanism and Protestantism, in spite of their differences and their dissensions, a certain fraternal resemblance shows itself in their destinies. In both churches like causes produce like effects; follow up some new progress; and it will in both, corresponding symptoms reveal the same inward workings. There is, however, a difference which,

though it does not destroy the analogy, is

essential,—The Liberal Catholic party is, we doubt not, sincerely and seriously reli-gious, and governed by religious principles. Nevertheless, it has attached itself quite as much to political as to religious questions. The relations of the Church to the State-the liberties of the Church in the State-are unquestionably legitimate and pressing interests regarding religion; but they are not religion: they concern her position in society, not her dominion over souls; the edifice of the Church, not the source of salvation. It is, on the contrary, to questions essentially and spiritually religious that the Evangelical Protestant Party devotes its chief ardour and zeal. It is the state of the Christian faith, rather than the social condition of the Christian Church, that engages its prime solicitude. It addresses itself less to public bodies and authorities than to individuals; and seeks to act upon souls much more than upon We hope it will persevere in this course, which is not only the most Christian, but the most effectual. It was by the faith and the hope she inspired, far more than by the institutions she founded --it was by the hold she got on the mind and the heart of man, much more than by the rules she laid down for the relations hetween ecclesiastics and laymen-that Christianity achieved her first victories :-and it is by these means that she will finally subdue the world to herself. Her divine doctrines and her eternal promises have a thousand times more power than the strongest or the freest constitution of her churches can ever have. In our days especially it is by acting immediately on individuals that religion must regain her empire. The spirit of individual independence, with all its advantages and all its dangers, its virtues and its vices, is evidently the predominant spirit of modern society. Religion ought to restrain its excesses; -but, before she can do so, she must have compensations wherewith to attract and to reward those who submit themselves to her control. Men are pos-sessed and whirled about by a restless insatiable desire of movement, of change, of activity, serious or frivolous. The evil will not be arrested or cured by external barriers, by political forces, by such or such organizations of the various powers and functions of government. You must dive down into the soul; you must act upon the reason and the conscience; you must determine the free convictions and wills of men; you must open before their restless and seeking eye a long, an interminable vista—to their moral activity, a coundless region in which it may had space for the exercise of all its energies, instead of venting itself in disorder and destruction. You can only appease these perturbed spirits by giving them occupatiferent dispositions or tendencies. All are on; you can only tame them by culture sincerely attached to their hereditary be- and wholesome nutriment. This can only confidently to the free will of man, ind while she teaches him her law, leaves untouched his freedom of action. The zealous Protestants, who endeavour to propagate their belief by such means as these, understand their times and their

WILL AND DESIRE. From Dr. Chalmers' Bridgewater Treatise. There is certainly a ground, in the nature and actual workings of the mental constitution, for the distinction, which has been questioned of late, between will and desire. Desire has been thus defined by Locke--" It is the uneasiness man finds in himself upon the absence of any thing, whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it"-an uneasiness which many may remember to have felt in their younger days, with coldness and sterility; in those of the at the sight of an apple of tempting physiognomy, that they would fain have laid hold of, but were restrained from touching by other considerations. The desire is just the liking that one has for the apple; and by its effectual solicitations, it may gain over the will to its side-in which case, through the medium of a volition, the apple is laid hold of, and turned to its natural application. But the will may, and often does, refuse its consent; and we then better perceive the distinction between the desire and the will, when we thus see them in a state of opposition-or when the urgency of the desire is met by other urgencies, which restrain the indulgence of it. One might be conceived as having the greatest appetency for the fruit, and yet knowing it to be injurious to his health - so that, however strong his desires, his will keeps its ground against their solicitations. Or he may wish to reserve it for one of his infant children; and so his will sides with the second desire against the first, and carries this latter one into execution. Or he may reflect, after torests, or hurled down by the shock of tutions. In the other church we perceive all, that the apple is not his own property, brutally passions. The Liberal Catholic a small fraction which, without something lor that nothers he could not sail it from or that perhaps he could not pull it from among the golden crowds and clusters around

The means they use for the salva-

tion of souls are the only means really ef-

feetual for the preservation of society.

work.

desire at obeyance - and the object of temptation remains untouched, just because the will combats the desire instead of complying with it, and refuses to issue that mandate, or in other words, to put forth that volition, which would instantly be followed up by an act and an accomplishment. And thus, however good the tree is for food, and however pleasant to the eyes, and however much to be desired, so as to make one taste and be satisfied-yet, if strong enough in all these determinations of prudence or principle, he may look on the fruit thereof

and not eat. Dr. Brown and others would say, that there is nothing in this process, but the contest of opposite desires and the prevalence of the strongest one-and so identify will and desire with each other. But though a volition should be the sure result of a desire. that is no more reason why they should be identified, than why the prior term of any series in nature should be identified or confounded, with any of its posterior terms, whether more or less remote. In the process that we have been describing, there were different desires in play, but there were not different volitions in play. There was one volition appended to the strongest desire: but the other delires, though felt by the mind, and therefore in actual being, had no of passion and of purpose, then a mutual awe volitions appended to them-proving that a desire may exist separately from the volition it. And thus it is, that, by the operation of that is proper to it, and that therefore the these reciprocal cheeks in a family, the peace two are separate and distinct from each and order of it may be securely uphoblen. other. The truth is, using Dr. Brown's We have witnessed how much a wayward own language, the mind is in a different and outrageous temper has been sweetened, state when training a velition, from what it by the very prosence in the same mansion, is when feeling a desire. When feeling a of one who could speak again, and would desire, the mind has respect to the object not succumb to any unreasonable violence desired-which object, then in view of the The violence is abated, and we cannot commind, is acting with its own peculiar influ- pute how it is that the blandness and the ence on a mental susceptibility. When mutual complaisance which obtain in society framing a volition the mind has respect, not are due to the secret dread in which men some occasions a more permanent good is properly to the object, but to the act by stand of each other's irritation, or, in other which it shall attain the object—and so it is words little do we know to what extent, the which it shall attain the object—and so it is said to be putting forth a mental power, and the courteousness and the urbanity instances less tolerable than pain itself, is But whether this distinction be accurately of civilized life, that are in semblance so expressed or not, certain it is, the mind is many expressions of human benevolence, with a view to the preservation or restoration differently conditioned, when in but a state may really and substantially, be owing to of health. It may be said perhaps that the of simple desire—from what it is when in the fears of human selfishness. Were this glow of warmth which usually succeeds this the act of conceiving a volition. It is en- speculation pursued, it might lead to a very the act of concerving a volution. It is ensured speculation pursued, it might tend to a very but it may be presumed that very few indivigaged with different things, and looking humiliating estimate indeed of the virtue of duals experience any pleasure from the shock. different ways—in the one case to the ante- individuals—though we cannot but admire itself, or would consent to encounter it but cedent object which has excited the desire, the wisdom of that economy, by which, even for its pleasurable and beneficial consequenin the other case to the posterior act on without virtue, individuals may be made, ces. which the will has determined for the at- through the mutual action and reaction of their to be in our own power.

SELF, PRODUCING SOCIAL AMENI-TIES.

From the Above.

we would under often make as great a sacrifice to shun the more frequent and retired intercourse of pri-, in the rebuke of an indignant eye or an indignant voice. This goes far to repair the mequalities of muscular force among men; and forms indeed a most important mound of lefence against the effervescence and the outbreakings of brute violence in society. It is incalculable how much we owe to this influence for the peace and courteousness that obtain in every neighbourhood. The more patent riew of anger is, that it is an instrument of defence against the aggressions of violence or injustice; and by which they are kept in operates as a corrective against the outrages hat are actually made. It has a preventive operation also; and we are wholly unable o say, in how far the dread of its forthbreaking serves to soften and to subdue human intercourse into those many thousand decencies of mutual forbearance and complaisance by which it is gladdened and adorned. There is a recoil from anger in the heart of every man when directed against himself; and many who would disdain to make one sacrifice by which to appease it, after it had thrown down the gauntlet of hostility, will in fact make one continued sacrifice of their tone and manner and habit, that it may not be awakened out of its slumbers. It were difficult to compute how much we are indebted, for the blandness and the amenity of human companionships, to the consciousness of so many sleeping fires, in readiness to blaze forth, at the touch or on the moment of any provocation being offered. We doubt not, that, in military and fashionable, and indeed in all society, it acts as a powerful restraint on every thing that is offensive. The domineering insolence of those who, with the instrument of anger too, would hold society in bondage, is most effectually arrested, when met by an anger which throws back the fear upon themselves, and so quiets and composes all their violence It is thus that a balance is maintained, without which human society might go into utter derangement; and without which too, even the animal creation might lose its stabilty

strength which it puts into operation; and which invests with command, or at least provide: with defensive armour those who would otherwise be the most helpless of our species—so that decrepid age or feeble wo. manhood have by the mere rebuke of an angry countenance made the stontest heart to tremble before them. It is a morn beer, by which the inequalities of muscular force are repaired; and, while itself a firebrand and a destroyer, yet, by the very terror of its ravages, which it would diffuse among all, were it to stalk abroad and at large over the world-does it contribute to uphold the

pacific virtues among men. When the anger of one individual in a household is the terror of the rest, then that individual may become the little despot of the establishment; and thus it is that often the feeblest of them, all in muscular strength may wield a domestic tyranny by which the stonlest is overpowered. But when the anger of this one is fortunately met by the spirit and resolution of another, then, kept at bay with its own weapon, it is neutralized into a state of innocence. It is not necessary, for the production of this effect, that the parties ever should have come to the extremity of an open and declared violence. If there be only a mutual consciousness of each other's energy and mutual forbearance may be the result of

some action of our own, and that we know in their corrective or preventive influence, cannot reach. The good of a penal discipline in society extends far and wide beyond the degree in which it is actually influted; and many are the pacific habits of a neighbourhood, that might be ascribed, not to the We are so constituted, that we tremble pacific virtues of the men who compose it, refore the frown of an effended countenance, but to the terror of those consequences which all men know would ensue upon the menace of an uplifted arm; and would violation. And it is just so of anger, in the moral discomfort of another's wrath, as to vate life. The good which it does by the shun the physical infliction which his wrath fear of its ebullitions is greater far than all might impel him to lay upon us. It is which is done by the actual ebullitions the sun." thus that where there is no strength for any themselves. But we cannot fail to perceive hel; but some of them, though they firmly be done by Christianity, which appeals physical infliction, still there may be a that the amount of service which is done in power of correction that amply makes up for this may to the species at large, must all be regarded as a deduction from the amount of credit which is due to the individuals who belong to it. We have already remarked on the propensity of moralists to accredit the wisdom of man with effects, which, as being provided for not by any care or reflection of ours, but by the operation of constitutional instincts-are more properly and immediately to be ascribed to the wisdom of God. And in like manner, there is a propensity in moralists to accredit the wisdom of man with effects, which, as being provided for not by check, from desolating, as they otherwise any consciousness or exercise of principle on would, the face of society. But it not only our part, but by the operation still of constiour part, but by the operation still of constiintional instincts-are more properly and immeditately to be ascribed to the Goodness

IMPORTANCE OF WATER.

or Gon.

verage.

From the Bridgewater Treatise on the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man, by John Kidd, M. D., F. R. S., Regius Professor of Medicine, in the

University of Oxford.
If we would have a familiar illustration of its importance in the daily and hourly occur-rences of life, let us in imagination accompany an individual of moderate rank and condition in society, from the time of his rising in the morning till the hour of sleep at night, in order to observe the utility of water in administering either directly or indirectly to his various wants and habits. How great is the comfort, to say nothing of the salubrity of the practice, which results to him from the application of water to he surface of the body, by means either of the hath or any simpler process I and, again, the change of the linen in which he is partially clothed is rendered equally comfortable and salutary, in consequence of its having been previously submitted to the process of washing. The infusion of coffee or of tea, which is probably an essential part of his earliest meal could not have been prepared without water neither could the flour of which his bread con sists, have been kneaded; nor the food of his subsequent meal, the broths and most of the vegetables at least, have been rendered digestible, without the aid of the same fluid; and with respect to his common beverage, whewater still constitutes the main bulk of that be

equally observable in all that surrounds him. There is scarcely an article of his apparel, in some part of the preparation of which water has not been necessarily employed; in the tanning of the leather of his shoes; in the dressing of the flax of which his linen is made ; in the dyeing of the wool of his coat, or of the materials of his hat. Without water the china or earthen cups, out of which he drinks, could not have been turned on the lathe; nor the bricks, of which his house is constructed, nor the mortar by which they are cemented, have been formed. The ink with which he writes, and the paper which receives it, could not have been made without the use of water. The kuife with which he divides his solid food, and the spoon with which he conveys it when in a liquid form to his mouth, could not have been, or at least have not probably been formed, without the application of water during some part of the process of making them.

By water the medical principles of various vegetable and mineral substances are extracted, and rendered potable; which could not be in-troduced into the animal system in a solid state: and this element itself becomes occasionally a most powerful medicinal instrument by its external application, in every one of its forms; whether as a liquid, under the name of the cold or warm bath; or in the form of ice, in restraining internal inflammation and hemorrhage; or in the state of steam, as in the appli-

Baths .- The custom of bathing, whether in a medium of a high or low temperature, appears to be in a great measure derived from the gratification of a natural feeling: for we find it prevalent in every country and in every stage of society, not only with reference to its medicinal effects, but as a mere luxury. Thus at every season of the year, when the sky is serene at least, the inhabitants of hot climates olunge into their native streams for the sake of he refreshment imparted to the surface of their adies; and the same refreshment is equally sought by the natives of colder climates during the heat of their short summer: in each of which instances the pleasurable sensation is the principal motive for the practice. But on

For the enjoyment of the cold bath nature tainment of the object. The palsied man emotions, to form the materials of a society who cannot stretch forth his hand to the ap-that can stand. Anger does in private life rivers, in almost every part of the world but ple that is placed in the distance before him, what the terrors of the penal code do in the may, nevertheless, long after it; and in him community at large. It acts with salutary in the enjoyment of the warm bath is in general not easily, attainable; warm springs being comparatively of rare occurrence: the pleasure of the warm bath however is so congenial to a volition, the proper object of which is already to always the absolute provide for; and a volition, the proper object of which is already to always the absolute provide for small set the inhelication. a volition, the proper object of which is where the chastisements of law, whether as well as by the inhabitants of the most luxurious cities; and is as acceptable in tropical as

shock is in itself a pleasure; as indeed it is:

in cold climates. It is at all times interesting to contemplate the expedients which human ingenuity discovers for the accomplishment of its purposes: but such a contemplation is more particularly interesting when it developes the revival of a principle, the knowledge of which had been huried during many centuries of intervening morance : and thus instifies the refle

"Multa renascentur, que jam cecidere."
"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be ; and that which is done is that which shall be done : and there is no new thing under

In a most amusing and instructive account of Pompeii, which forms one of the volumes published under the name of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge, is a dissertation on the Baths of the Ancients: which will amply repay, by the information it conveys, the time occupied in its perusal. In that dissertation is contained a description of the remains of some public baths, discovered in the excavation of Pompeii: and with reference to the disposition of the furnace of the baths a fact is stated. which is peculiarly applicable to our present purpose.

It is evident that, in consequence of the enormous quantity of water which was daily heated in their public baths, the attention of the ancients must necessarily have been directed to the most economical mode of applying the fuel by which the heat of the furnace was maintained: and the following extract from the above mentioned account of Pompeil. will show that, even in a small town of ancient Italy, an economical principle was wellt understood and applied eighteen centuries since, which has only been of late revived in modern science. It is stated in that account, (p. 152,) that " close to the furnace, at the distance of four inches, a round vacant space still remains, in which was placed the copper for boiling water (caldarium;) near which, with the same interval between them, was placed the copper for warm water (tepidarium;) and at the distance of two feet from this was the receptacle for cold water (frigi-darium.) A constant communication was maintained between these vessels; so that as fast as hot water was drawn off from the caldarium, the void was supplied from the tepidarium, which, being already considerably heated, did but slightly reduce the temperature of the hotter boiler. The tepidarium in its that the heat which was not taken up by the first boiler passed on to the second; and, instead of being wasted, did its office in prepar-ing the contents of the second for the higher emperature which it was to obtain in the first. It is but lately that this principle has been introduced into modern furnaces; but its use in reducing the consumption of fuel is well

In the same account of Pompeii is afforded a striking instance, with reference to the va-pour bath, not only of the similarity of the means employed for producing a similar effect, by individuals between whom no communication can be traced or even supposed; but also a similarity of custom, with reference to the enjoyment of social intercourse, between communities not less widely separated from each

vilization; between the luxurious inhabitants of imperial Rome eighteen centuries ago and the savage tribes of north-western America at the present day. The author of the ac-count of Pompeii states (p. 187-190.) on the authority of Tooke's Russia, "that the Russian baths, as used by the common people, bear a close resemblance to the vanour bath (laconicrose resemblance to the vapour bath (laconi-cum) of the Romans. They usually consist of wooden houses, situated, if possible, by the side of a running stream. In the bath-room is a large vaulted oven, which, when heated, makes the paving stones lying upon it red hot; and adjoining to the oven is a kettle fixed in masoury for the navore of belling belling. masonry for the purpose of holding boiling water. In those parts of the country where wood is scarce, the baths sometimes consist wood is scarce, the baths sometimes consist of wretched caverns, commonly dug in the earth close to the bank of some river. The heat in the bath-room is usually from 104° to 122° of Fahrenheit; and may be much increased by throwing water on the glowing hot stones in the chamber of the way. The Russian bathethers are consistent with the chamber of the stones. oven. The Russian baths therefore are vapourbaths; and it appears that even the savage tribes of America are not wholly unacquainted with the use of the vapour-bath; Lewis and Clarke, in their voyage up the Missouri, have described one of these in the following terms We observed a vapour-bath, consisting of hollow square of six or eight feet deep, formed in the river bank by damming up with mud the other three sides, and covering the whole completely, except an aperture about two feet wide at the top. The bathers descend by this hole, taking with them a number of heated stones, and jugs of water; and, after being seated round the room, throw the water on the stones till the steam becomes of a temperature sufficiently high for their purposes."

It appears then, from the foregoing statement, that the peasants of Russia, and the savages of North America, are in the habit of employing the same means for converting water into vapour, which were employed by the Romans at the most luxurious period in their history; and to the peasants of Russia and the savages of North America, may be added the natives of New Zealand and other islands of the Pacific ocean; merely with this qualification that they employ the steam, so raised, not fo the purpose of a vapour-bath, but of dressing

It is worthy of notice, as illustrative of the social feeling inherent in human nature, that equally among the uncivilized natives of America as among the luxurious inhabitants of ancient Italy, "it is very uncommon for an individual to bathe alone; he is generally accompanied by one, or sometimes several, of his acquaintance: bathing indeed is so essentially a social amusement, that to decline going t bathe, when invited by a friend, is one of the highest indignities that can be offered to him?

· Sauer, in his account of Billing's expedition describes the same kind of bath as used in north western America (p. 175.)

The Verean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1848

An article on the religious state of France will be found on our first page, extracted from the Quarterly Review, which is always able, but is not by any means considered by us generally as a safe guide in matters of religion or the Church. There are, however, some remarks of great force and importance in the article we have selected; and we think, it cannot be read without a glance at tendencies and correctives in our own Church. She is, by sad experience, well acquainted with the partisans of "a somnolent kind of peace in the State and the Church," as well as with those whose Churchmanship is to them little beyond "a legacy they have received, and which they wish to transmit to their children' while they know nothing of it as " a treasure to be prized and employed with ardour for their or later to be made, whether without resisown benefit." It is happy for the Church of England that she, like her weaker and less favourably situated sister, the reformed Church in France, counts among her members those, not "the most numerous," but it must be hoped the most influential upon the Church's future destiny, whose faith is " the necessary aliment of their inward life," and who, in endeavouring to advance the prosperity of the Church, are not so much concerned about "her position in society" as about "the dominion over souls" which she is calculated to exercise.

" After our various allusions to the subject, both recently and in times past, it will easily be imagined that we observed with the liveliest pleasure, Lord Ashley's notice, given last Monday night, that, early in the next session, he would move an Address to the Crown, praying that Her Majesty would be pleased to order that measures should be immediately taken, for the subdivision, quoad sacra, of all parishes in England and Wales, having more than 4,000 inhabitants.

"Great as have been Lord Ashley's pub. lic services in time past, we have no hesitation in declaring our conviction, that should he succeed in this Motion (and why should he not succeed?) he will achieve the greatest benefit for this kingdom that it has yet been given him to imagine or to compass."—London Record, 10th of August.

The British public had before them, some time ago, a case which opened a new and startling view of the situation of persons laid under the monastic yows sanctioned by the Church of Rome. Two sisters, of the name of McCarthy, had been received into the Ursuline Convent of Black Rock, near Cork, their father paying a thousand pounds with each of them, and expressing his intention that this should be the portion of his estate which should fall to their share. He afterwards died without making a will, and the estate was claimed by his remaining eight children, the two nuns readily admitting

But the Convent did not take that view. I situation of this wunderer, at last hap-Means were resorted to, by which the two sisters were brought to assign to the Convent. their supposed legal rights to a share of the father's property. Their vow of poverty, on the one hand, might have been conceived to shut out their establishing a claim to property; but necording to the versatility of papal easiistry their vow of obedience was made to transfer their claim to the Convent of which they had become members: reluc. tantly they set their hands to the deed of assignment-the younger nun holding out some months longer than her older sisterand the Superiors of the Conventendeavoured to assert their claim in the Irish Court of Chancery, but were defeated, as we informed our readers by a statement of the case in a former volume of the BEREAN. Against the adverse decision of the Irish Lord Chancellor, an appeal was made to the House of Lords, by the Superiors of the Convent, jointly with Maria McCarthy, the elder sister, and the Convent has a second time been defeated. And yet the principle is not disposed of; because the adverse decision recently pronounced by the present Lord Chancellor, and concurred in by the Ex-Chancellors, Lords Brougham and Campbell, is made to rest on the ground that there was an improper joinder of plaintiffs, namely the Superiors of the Convent who had one kind of interest in the matter, and the nun who had another. The case was thus dismissed, still reserving to the plaintiffs the power to assert their right by such other proceedings as they might be advised to adopt." Thus, the question remains, as yet, undecided whether a person acting in the disposal of property, real or supposed, under the obligations of a monastic vow, can be considered by a British Court of Law as a free agent. The Superiors of the Convent have so far avoided bringing the question to the test whether the deeds of assignment, from which their claim arose, were executed by the sisters voluntarily, or under duress and restraint. It remains to be seen whether they will make any further attempts to possess themselves of the property. It may be interesting to our readers to have the following article on the subject presented to them, taken from a paper (the London Examiner) which professes ultra liberal opinions in matters of religion, and is con-

imply from a bias against the principles of the Church of Rome. " A shallow sentimentalism is widely and busily at work to give ascendancy and preference to those views of religion which would substitute impressive ceremonials, and specious works of benevolence, emanating from perverted views of human nature and duties, in the place of purer and more spiritual habits of devotion, and of that obedience to rules of conduct wherein right reason and human feelings are reconciled. It is no mere sectarian question as to the preponderance of the Romish or the Reformed Church that is at issue. Whether common sense and the rights of humanity, or mere priestly pretences and jugglery, are to be established is the real controversy. The sincere and pious Roman Catholic has the same interest in a right decision, as the member of any other Church. To the Roman Catholics themselves, therefore, the appeal will have sooner tance they are prepared to submit to the game which the more designing and unscrupulous of their clergy are playing, more at their expense than at that of any other portion of the community. Throughout the proceedings we have been passing in review, not a whisper, so far as we know, has been uttered against the piety or the orthodoxy of Mr. M'Carthy's family; yet an attempt is un-blushingly persevered in to rob them of their property under legal forms, by setting factitions duties in array against natural affection. -by representing a vow as binding, to acts of which the parties swearing were not forewarned, and could not suspect would be exacted from them,-by unfeeling continuous appeals to the fears entertained by timid women, both of spiritual and bodily suffering, -and, it may be, by practices yet more secret and compulsory, which it could not be expected that these proceedings should bring to light. However imposing in external deportment, and whatever amount of accidental good may sometimes proceed from it, such a system is necessarily degrading and demoralizing. And who can say how much of the nefarious machinery brought into play in the humble provincial establishment at Black Rock, may not already have been worked successfully to rear those seminaries and cathedrals which are springing up in all parts of the land ? We invoke no legislative assistance to defeat this wide-spread and unscrupulous conspiracy against human virtue and human happiness. All that Government or the Legislature can do in such cases is, to take care that no imperfections of the law, enabling legal chicane to lend its aid to the plot, be allowed to continue unreformed. The weapons by which priestly abuse of the religious element in human nature is to be combated, are publicity and fair argument. The very success of such machinations

THE LOST CHILD FOUND,-The following account of a recent occurrence in a sparsely eight children, the two nuns readily admitting settled part of the Eastern Townships is that they shad not claim to any part of it. taken from the Sherbrooke Gazette. The

when known, defeats their own object

The publicity given to the facts of the Black

Rock case is a severer blow to the Wisemans

and Nowmant of the day than a thousand

statutes; and it will be long before the Ursu-

line Convent at Black Rock, so piously vow

ed to poverty and self-denial, will recover

the effect of this greedy attempt to clutch at other people's wealth."

pily recovered, is in various respects illustrative of the situation of the alarmed sojourner in the wilderness of an evil world, longing for a home, having a vague persuasion of means for his rescue, but searching in vain for those who can show him any good. He meets with many indications that search is made for him; hope alternately awakes, and is disappointed, as he lights upon the "camp.fires" of wonderful providences, impressive warnings, tender expostulations, and urgent invitations, which assure him that he is not forgotten, though still he roams at random, unacquainted with the bright star which shines steadily to show the wanderer his way to safety. The dayspring from on high at last visits him, and a voice, in which he recognises full authority combined with the utmost tenderness, reaches the exhausted wanderer: " Come unto me all ye who labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." He hastens to that refuge, and finds in Jesus that Guide he needs-even the Way, the Taurii, and the Lare.

It would be exceedingly gratifying if the account of this wonderful preservation were ecompanied with some indication that the young person to whom it refers directed her thoughts, in the hours of peril and depression, to the only Helper who looks into the forest's gloom with as clear a vision as mon the sunny spots of thickly settled neighbourhoods; that she applied to Him for deliverance; and that she acknowledges Him as the unseen Keeper by whose power the wild forest-berry was made to sustain her life, and her uncertain wanderings were at last so directed as to bring her to the spot where she recognised the direction in which lay her earthly parent's habitation. And nothing hinders the reader of the BERRAN from offering up his tervent prayer that the life which has been so mercifully preserved may be devoted to the praise of Him whose love as well as power has been so strikingly manifested in this providential deliverance.

Miss Sarah Campbell, of Windsor, who was lost in the woods on the 11th of August last, returned to her home on the 31st, having been absent 21 days. A friend in Brompton has sent us a circumstantial account of her wanderings, of the efforts made in her behalf, and her return home, from which we condense

the following statements.

It appears that on the 11th of August, in company with two friends, she went fishing on the north branch of Windsor brook; and that, attempting to return, she became separated from her companions, who returned to her mother's, the Widow Campbell, expecting to find her at home. Several of her neighbours searched for her during the night, without success. The search was continued during Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, by some 50 or 60 individuals, and although her tracks and those of a dog which accompanied her were discovered, no tidings of the girl were obtained equently not to be suspected of taking a A general sympathy for the afflicted widow and iew adverse to the claims of the Nunnery her lost daughter was excited, and notwithstanding the busy season of the year, great numbers from Windsor and the neighbouring townships of Brompton, Shipton, Melbourne Durham, Orford, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville Stoke, and Dudswell, turned out with provisions and implements for camping in the woods in search of the female, which was kept up without intermission for about 14 days, when it was generally given up, under the impression that she must have died, either from starvation or the inclemency of the weather, it having rained almost incessantly for nearly a week of

> Massachusetts, and, with two or three others, renewed the search, but returned the second day, and found to his great joy that the lost one had found her way home the evening pre-

> On hearing of her return, our correspondent nade a visit to Widow Campbell, to hear from her daughter the story of her wanderings. She was found, as might be supposed, in a very weak and exhausted condition, but quite ra-tional, as it seems she had been during the whole period of her absence. From her story the following particulars were gathered:-

When first lost she went directly from hom down Open Brooke, to a meadow, about a mile distant from where she left her companions, which she mistook for what is called the Ozias opening, a mile distant in the opposite direction. On Sabbath morning, knowing that she was lost, and having heard that lost persons might be guided by the sun, she undertook to follow the sun during the day. In the morning she directed her steps towards the East, crossed the north Branch mistaking it for Open Brooke, and travelled, frequently running, in South-East direction (her way home was due north) seven or eight miles till she came to the great Hay-Meadow in Windsor. There she spent Sabbath night, and, on Monday morning, directed her course to, and thence down, the

South Branch in the great Meadow. After this she appears to have spent her time except while she was searching for food for herself and dog, in walking and running over the meadow and up and down the south branch in search of her home, occasionally wandering upon the highlands, and far down towards the unction of the two main streams, never being

nore than seven or eight miles from home. For several days, by attempting to follow the sun, she travelled in a circle, finding herself at night near the place where she left in the morning. Although she often came across the tracks of large parties of men, and their recently erected camps, and knew that multi-tudes of people were in search of her, she saw no living person, and heard no sound of trum-pet, or other noise, except the report of a gun, as she lay by a brook, early on Thursday morning the sixth day of her being lost. Thinking the gun to have been fired not more than half a nile distant, she said she 'screamed and ran to the place from whence she supposed the noise came, but found nothing. Early in the day, however, she came to the camp where this gun was fired, but not until after its occupants had left to renew their search for her. camp was about four miles from the great meadow where she spent the sabbath previous. There she found a fire, dried her clothes, and found a partridge's gizzard which she cooked and ate, and then laid down and slept, remain-ing about 24 hours. In her travels she came cross several other camps, some of which she visited several times, particularly one where he found names cut upon trees, and another in which was a piece of white paper. Except three or four nights spent in these camps, she slept upon the ground, sometimes making a hed of moss, and endeavouring to shelter herself from the drenching rains with spruce boughs. For the two first weeks she suffered much from the cold, shivering all night, and

*A little dog which was with her at the time of her being lost, returned about a week after, which was thought to indicate that she was no longer alive,

sleeping but little. The last week she said he had got " toughened" and did not shiver. When first lost, she had a large trout, which vas the only food she ate, except chokecherries, the first week, and a part of this she gave to her dog, which remained with her for a week, day and night. The cherries, which she ate greedily, swallowing the stones, she found injured her health, and for the last two weeks she lived upon cranherries, checkerber-ries, and wood sorel. While the dog remained with her she constantly shared her food with him, but she was glad when he left her, as it was so much trouble to find him food.

On Thursday of last week she followed the south-towards the junction with the northbranch, where it appeared she had been before but could not ford the stream; and in the afternoon of Friday crossed the north-a little above its junction with the south-branch, and ollowing down the stream she found herself in the clearing near Moor's Mill. Thence trecting her steps towards home, she reached Mr. M'Dales, about a mile from her mother's at 6 o'clock, having walked 5 miles in 2 hours and probably ten miles during the day. Here she remained till the next day, when she was carried home and was received by her friends ilmost as one raised from the dead. Her feet and ankles were very much swollen and lacerated, but strange to say, her calico gown was kept whole, with the exception of two small

Respecting her feelings during her fast in the wilderness, she says she was never frightened, though sometimes, when the sun disappeared, she felt disheartened, expecting to perish; and when she found, by not discovering any new tracks, that the people had given over searching for her, she was greatly discouraged. On the morning of Friday, she was strongly inclined to give up and he down and die, but the hope of seeing her mother stimu-lated her to make one more effort to reach home, which proved successful. When visited was suffering from feverish excitement, and general derangement of the system, and greatly emaciated, with a feeble voice, but perfectly same and collected.

It is somewhat remarkable that a young girl (aged 17) thinly clad, could have survived for Il days, exposed as she was to such severe storms, with no other food but wild berries. It is also very strange that she should have een so frequently on the tracks of those in search of her, sleeping in their camps, and endeavouring to follow their tracks home, and not have heard any of their numerous trum-pets, or been seen by any of the hundreds of persons who were in search for her.

Loss of the Ocean Monarch, in the river Mersey, on the 24th August, 1818. -An awful occurrence on the waters, unfortunately not without loss of life, and yet remarkable for the very measural providence by which God suffered the calamity not to take place at a greater distance from immediate means of succour, justly excites s much interest as to induce us to occupy with it all the space required for the following official account given by the Captain of th vessel in which the sufferers had embarked.

The Ocean Monarch, 1,400 tons burthen left the Mersey early on Thursday, with about 250 souls on board, including the crew and passengers. We discharged the pilot about So'clock. No incident worthy of note ocwhich time it was nearly 12 o'clock. Orders were given to tack ship, and while hauling the main yard it was stated that one of the steerage passengers had made a fire in one of the ventilators without reflection. I immediately sent the sleward and another man to extinguish the fire and bring up the delinquent who had made it. Immediately after this one of the cabin passengers came on deck and and found that the ship was actually on fire orders to have water poured upon it, and directed that the ship should be kept before the wind in order to lessen the draft, but the flames, with a rush, almost as instantaneous as lightning, burst forth, and in less than five minutes the whole stern of the ship was comgave orders to have the ship brought to the wind. All was now a scene of the utmost confusion, noise, and disorder. My orders could not be heard. Despair had seized almost every soul on board. The scene which presented itself was most awful to contemplate, much less to look upon.

The flames were bursting with immense fury from the stern and centre of the vessel. So great was the heat in these parts that the passengers, male and female, men, women and children crowded to the forepart of the vessel. Their piercing, heart-rending shricks for aid were carried by the breeze across the dark blue waves. In their maddened despair women jumped overboard with their offspring in their arms, and sunk to rise no more. Mer followed their wives in frenzy and were lost. Groups of men, women, and children also precipitated themselves into the water in the vain hope of self-preservation, but the waters closed over many of them for ever, and fearfully realised the inspired declaration that " in the midst of life we are in death." In vain did I entreat and beg of the passengers to be composed. I pointed out to them that there were several vessels around us, and that, if they preserved order, they would all be saved; that although the case was desperate it was not honeless. It was of no avail. Howls of lamentations, and cries for help, were the only answers which I could obtain to my entreaties. Finding that every effort which I made was unavailing, and that nothing could be done to avoid the total destruction of the ship, in consequence of my orders not being heard, I directed that the anchors should be let go, so as to allow the ship to get her head to wind, and thus, if possible, confine the flames to the stern. In a few minutes the mizen mast went overboard-a few minutes more, and the main-mast shared the same fate. remained the fore mast. As the fire was making its way to the fore part of the vessel, the passengers and crew, of course, crowded still further forward. To the jibboon they clung in clusters as thick as they could pack—even one lying over another. At length the foremast went overboard, snapping the fastenings of the jibboom, which, with its load of human beings, dropped into the water amidst the most heart-rending screams, both of those on board and those who were falling into the water. Some of the poor creatures were enabled again to reach the vessel, others floated away on spars, but many met with a watery grave.

Meantime, I gave orders to get the ship's boats afloat. Two were got overboard, and while in the act of getting the other ready, and cutting away the lushings, the fire reache them, and they were immediately enveloped in flames. On seeing this the possengers became more unmanageable than everwas a painful moment. The shricks of terror and alarm balle all description. Maddened by despair, and in the valu hope of being

Jjumped overhoard. Seeing their sad plight, | wordens and others on behalf of the congregaand the awful sacrifice of life which was going on, despite of every effort which I made, I save direction to throw every moveable article overboard, so that those who had left the ship night cling by them until help arrived.

The Queen of the Ocean yacht was the first to come to her assistance. Her owner, Mr. Thomas Littledale, with whom were Sir Thomas Hesketh, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Palk, and Mr. Aufrere, ordered the boat to be lowered and proceeded with alacrity and zeal, aide by the gentlemen named and the crew of his craft, to pick up all within their reach. I may just here observe the last thing which I did was to throw over a topgallant yard, made fas with a rope, to keep it alongside. The car penter and one or two of the men assisted me to do this, and I then told those who could hear me to jump overboard and cling to the spar. A good many obeyed my directions. At this time I was surrounded on all sides, both fore and aft, by the flames, and seeing no possible chance of escape if I remained for a mo-ment longer, I followed the spar I had sent ment longer, I followed the spar I had sent overboard. Several seized hold of the same trade owing to the prevalence of unfavourable spar. I entreated some of them to let go, or all weather and the accounts of the spread of the would perish, and showed them the example by swimming to a plank, by which I was en-

time, came up and rendered effective assistance. The Queen of the Ocean remained alongside burnt near to the water's edge and there were

Finding that the yacht could do no more, Mr. Littledale ordered her to start for Liverpool, where we arrived about seven o'clock in the evening.

Although I did not see the part taken by the officers and distinguished party on board the Brazilian frigate, yet I am bound to return them my grateful thanks for the very landable and successful efforts in tesening the lives of so many human beings from a watery grave, or the still more fearful death by fire. Of Mr. Littledate, and his company and crew, I know not how to speak; their conduct is beyond all praise. May be in whose hands are the issues of life and death, grant them in another and a better world the full reward which such philanthropy and benevolent conduct eminently

Of the origin of the fire I cannot at present siy. My mind has not yet been so fully com-posed as to enable me to investigate with accuracy the probability of the various conjectures which are affoat. At present I am inclined to say that it arose from some of the passengers

smoking in the steerage, contrary to orders.

The Ocean Monarch had a very valuable cargo, the freight of which, together with the passage-money, amounted to about £2600.

Commander of the Ocean Monarch. It is highly satisfactory to learn that the

greatest sympathy was manifested at Liverpool towards the sufferers, and a subscription for the supply of their wants was pened, with a very liberal commencement. It will probably escape the notice of some readers, that the writer of the above letter

has fallen into a mistake which, we believe, is not at all uncommon, and the correction of which may give occasion to a thankful sense of the value of our Church-formulaies. The words from our berial-service: In the midst of life we are in death, which Captain Murdoch calls "an inspired declaration" are not a passage from Scripture. The truth expressed in them, no stated that the cabin was full of smoke, which was coming from below. On hearing this I working, in point of Saxon purity and of ran down to ascertain the position of affairs, rhythm, so perfect, that we do not worder it should so readily be retained, so often quoted, I then harried back to the deck and gave and thence assumed to be actually a Scrip. ture passage. We have read -and it is no incredible story - of a preacher's having composed a Sermon on the same words, and thinking himself perfectly propared for his pulpit-duty, until he remembered that his pletely enveloped in the fiery element. I then congregation would expect chapter and verse of his text to be given out; and when he searched for those, he discovered that his discourse wanted a Rible-Toy!

It is our earnest wish, and we cherish the tope with the writer, that the individuals vho came to the ship with so much promptitude and self-denial will meet with their reward in a better world, though we do not adopt the sentiment which the excess of his feelings of gratitude towards them draws from his pen, that any amount of " philanthrophy and benevolent conduct" descree reward at the hands of God.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

DIOCESE OF TOROSTO.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO has signified further extensive arrests. In Lancashire no his intention of holding Confirmation at a number of stations, a list of which we find in "The Church" of last week, commencing at Burford

The following Clerical Appointments are opied from the same publication copied from the same publication : Rev. CHARLES RUITAN, late Minister of St.

Detachment, Diocese of Ossory, to be Minister of St. George's Church, Toronto, vice Rev. C. Ruttan, appointed to Paris. George C. Street, late Missionary at

Newmarket and parts adjacent, to Port Stanley, London District, new Mission. Rev. Septimus F. Ramsey, M. A., lata In-Strand, London, Diocese of London, to Newmarket, Home District, Mission, vice Rev. G. C. Street, appointed to Port Stanley.

Rev. Ront. SHANKLIN, late Assistant Minister at St. Catharines, to Fencion Falls, Cothorne District, vice Rev. Thos. Fidler, deceased.

Rev. George Bounn, late Assistant Minister of St. James's Church, Toronto, to the Carrying Place, Prince Edward District, Rectory, vice Rev. P. G. Bartlett, resigned. Rev. RICHARD MITCHELL, A. B., T. C. D.

late Curate of Christ's Church, Harpurhey and Moston, Manchester, Diocese of Manchester, to be Assistant Minister of St. James's Church, Toronto, vice Rev. Geo. Bourn, appointed to the Carryian Place. WM. BLEASDELL, A. M., T. C. D., late Minister of Collyburst, District Manchester, Diocese of Munchester, to the Trent,

tion at the Trent, we learn that their late Minister is going to return to his native land, England.

PAYMENTS RECRIVED.—Messrs. Hy. Brown, No. 152 to 177; Walker, No. 183 to 234; H. N. Jones, No. 209 to 260.

To Correspondents .-- Received Pamphlet rom Cincinnati, also message from Dr. D; -- H.A.

Local and Political Entelligence.

The letters by the Hibernia, from Livernool on the 26th of August, arrived at the Quebec Post Office early on Monday morning, and the newspapers on Tuesday afternoon. We make selections, and condense intelligence from the papers before

potato disease. Although there are large arrivals from the continental ports into London, still abled to sustain myself for about half an hour the tendency of prices has been upwards; and Queen of the Ceean.

The Brazilian steam frigate Affonso, the sold at from 57s. to 66s. per qr.; United States Prince of Wales, coasting steamer, and the and Canadian also brought 54s, to 56s. At the New York packet-ship New World, after some same market Flour was also disposed of on enhanced terms. The value of Canadian was 23s. to 28s., and United States 24s. to 30s. till three o'clock. At that time the vessel was per bil. Holders of Indian Corn acted firmly, and as there was a fair demand for shipment to only a few of the passengers on board, several Ireland, prices generally were higher, the bods being alongside endeavouring to take current rates being 35s, to 38s. per qr. Indian Meat changed hands at 16s. to 16s. 6d. per brl. At Liverpool, on the following day, (Tuesday,) the market was well attended, and for most descriptions of articles brought forvard a good demand prevailed. Wheat rose 4d. to 6d. per bushel. American and Canadian white sold at 9s. to 9s. 4d. per bushel, and red 8s. Id. to 9s. The price of American Flour advanced 2s, to 2s. 6d. per brl., sellers being able to realise 34s, to 35s, per brl, for Western Canal and Richmond, 34s, to 35s, for Philadelhia and Baltimore, 33s. to 34s. for New Oieans and Ohio, and 31s. to 35s. for Canadian. Indian Corn supported the advance noted last

> At the markets in London on Wednesday and yesterday the advance noted above was fully supported; indeed, bonded and floating cargoes of Wheat were rather higher. A rice of 4s, to 5s, was established at Wakefield yesterday, but other articles were sold at rates similar to last week. Yesterday's Liverpool market was not so a:tive; a moderate business was done in Wheat and Flour, whilst in Indian Corn hardly any sales were reported.

week. Indian Meal sold at 17s. to 18s. per

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts does not improve; but we cannot say that it is worse than it was las! week. The demand for Woollen goods is limited, and manufac-tures, both at Leeds and Huddersfield, find difficulty in obtaining full prices. The usual return of the state of employment is not so enouraging as reported in our last publication. RETEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS .- The

all introduced by the ministry, for the ropeal of the navigation laws, having been brought into the House of Commons, pro forma, has been printed for consideration during the re-We subjoin a brief abstract of the principal provisions of the hill :- No goods or pasngets shall be carried constraise from one part of the United Kingdom to another, or from the United Kingdom to the Isle of Man, or rom the Isle of Man to the United Kingdom, except in British ships. No goods or passengers shall be imported into the United Kingdom from any of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, or exported from the United Kingdom to any of the said islands, otherwise than in British ships. No goods or passengers shall be carried from one part of any British possession in Asia, Africa or America (other than the possessions of the East India Company) to another part of the same possession, except in British ships, provided always that, if the Legislature, or proper legislative authotity of any British possession, shall pass an act authorising, or permitting the conveyance of goods or passengers from one part of such pos-session to another in other than British ships, the same shall be lawful, if the consent of the Queen in Council have been obtained. Every British ship (except ships required to be wholly navigated by British seamen) navigated by one British seaman for every twenty tons of the burthen of such ship, shall be deemed to be duly navigated, although the number of other seamen may exceed one-fourth of the whole crew. The Queen may restrict the privileges of foreign ships in certain cases, and may im-pose additional duties. If any goods be imported, exported, or carried coastwise, contrary to this act, all such goods shall be forfeited, and the master of such ship shall forfeit £100.

As we intimated last week, the Government having become fully apprised of an organised scheme amongst the Chartists and Irish Confederates in various parts of the country to disturb the public tranquillity, and to make a general attack upon life and property, have followed up their previous measures of repression by fewer than 46 persons have been included in one indictment for conspiracy, and a true bill having been found at the Liverpool Assizes, almost on Friday the 15th, extending to Guelph on the the whole have been taken into custody and Friday following, and ending at Stewardtown committed for trial. Various other arrests have taken place in our own town. At Ashton, and taken place in our own town. At Ashton, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Manchester, the arming of the Chartists has proceeded to a great extent, but the most energetic measures George's, Totonto, to Paris, Gore District,
Mission, vice Rev. W. Morse, resigned.
Rev. Steffen Lett, LL. D., late Curate
of Callan, and Chaplain to the Military

Callan, and Chaplain to the Military

Constitution of Callan, and Callan, and Callan, and Callan, and about two months ago, more by his simplicity than his wicked intentions, has, however, now been arrested, together with a number of Confederates, and the whole will be immediately brought to trial for felony and misdemeanour Several of the parties have turned approvers, and there is not a doubt but that Government is in possession of the most complete evidence with regard to their designs. Every thing is now tranquil .- Eur. Times. ILELAND is kept tranquil, by the over-

whelming power of Government, and the returning confidence of the friends of good order and maintenance of the existing legislative connection with Great Britain.

About half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday the government screw-steamer Trafalgar landed ed fourteen of the state prisoners at Dunbar's Dock, Belfust, where a large attendance of police, with Mr. Jenkins, R. M., at their head, waited their arrival. The quay was densely thronged with spectators, but no word expressive of feeling escaped from the crowd. They entered the prison van, and were escorted to the new jail by a tew police and a troop of the cathineers. The crowd followed the van a short distance from the quay, but the driver having received orders to move quicker drove off at a rapid pace, and left the spectators be-hind. The prisoners, with one exception, are New Mission. young men of manly appearance and robust From a respectful farewell address to the constitution, and looked the personification of by despair, and in the vain nope of permy | Prom a respecting intervent autress to the Constitution, and tooked the personancetion of rescued they knew not how, numbers again lev. P. G. Bartlett, signed by the Church-1 good health, and seemed quite cheerful. They

came in charge of Sub-Inspector Matthew and oven been able to obtain an official commanding him to proceed immediately, ac- hose to the East River and by blowing up buildthe prisoners are privileged to remain during the day in a large room together, but at night each one retires to a cell allotted to himself. They are supplied with writing materials, we understand, and have, therefore, the liberty of corps of officers belonging to the house have been strengthened by the addition of a ser-geant's guard of the 13th regiment.

The special commission will, it is definitely

settled, open very early next week, in the town of Nenagh. Thus the parties who moved the recent insurrection will be tried sufficiently near to the neighbourhood of the outbreak to produce a salutary effect, while it will be sufheiently remote from the scene for calm and deliberate consideration. The commission having been opened, and the bills of indictment sent before the grand inquest, and found, as no doubt they will be, the court will be adjourned, after the arraignment of the accused, for 15 days, as the taw enjoins that in all cases of high treason the accused shall have that space of time to prepare for defence. On the re-as-sembling of the court the trials will at once

The excitement in Ireland has settled down into a half sullen, anxious, and most unsatisfactory state. The Queen's troops retain possesof all the important points in the with the certainty that during the whole of the approaching winter the most rigorous military and police regulations will be enforced, and any attempt at organising clubs, and otherwise thwarting the endeavours of the Executive to maintain tranquillity, will be instantly repressed. The trial of Mr. John Martin has terminated in his conviction, and a sentence of transportation for ten years. A writ of error has been submitted to the Attorney-General. The future fate of Mr. Doheny is still in the balance. The Government having failed to halance. The Government having failed to procure his conviction on his first trial, owing to the disagreement of the jury, was not more successful on a second attempt. Notwithstand-ing additional evidence was addited, there was the constituencies in France, under the exa greater disagreement amongst the jury than before, and the jury was again permitted to separate without returning a verdict. Mr. Dohe-ny was remanded to prison, and no bail allowed to be received for his enlargement. Lur. T.

The accounts from all parts of Ireland respecting the potato crop fill us with the deepest alarm and apprehension. In the southern comties the disease has exhibited itself in the most unmistakeable form in almost every locality. Ill-fated Skibbereen seems threatened with fresh calamities, the destruction in that quarter being most extensive. It is of course premature to assert that the crop of potatoes throughout Ireland is irrevocably lost; fine dry weather may retrieve an immense portion of the crop now in jeopardy. Nevertheless all the accounts which have reached us from Ireland, including not only the southern divisions of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, but extending also into Ulster, as far as Monaghan, Armagh, and even to Antrim, attest the universality of the danger. It is generally admitted, however, that a greater breadth of potatoes has been planted this season than in any previous year, wich may materially offect the result. Nevertheless, it is feared that the destruction will be of an extensive and alarming character.

In the House of Lords, on the 21th ulto. Lord Monteagle moved for papers having relation to the grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Co., and entered into an examination of the combiet of the Company in the administration of the affairs committed to their charge. Earl Grey defended the grant, and agreed to the production of the papers required.

agreed to the production of the papers required.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st, Mr.

G. A. Hamilton brought forward a motion, praying that her Majesty may be graciously pleased to direct that such a modification of the system of national education in Ireland may be made as to remove the conscientions objections which a large proportion of the clergy and laity of the Established Church entertain to that system. Sir Wm. Somerville opposed the motion, as did also Lord John Russell, Th house eventually divided, when there appeared -For going into committee, 118; for amendment, 15; majority 103.

The Army.- Augmentation of the Royal Artillery.—Sixteen Companies are to be added to this arm of the service. The promotion of twelve Second Captains to be First Captains, twelve Second Captains to be First Captains, and a corresponding promotion of Subalterns is come out in General orders. Among them we notice Second Capt. II. Aylmng pr. to be First Captain. Second Lieut. L. W. Penn, to be First Lieut.

The second Captains to be First Captains, and a corresponding promotion of Subalterns is that of Austria having been already obtained, and to fix a place where conferences would be held. Placentia, or some central town in Switzerland, well probably be fixed on. The last contemptation of promotion of Subalterns is come out in General orders. Among them we notice Second Capt. II. Aylmng pr. to be First Lieut.

Switzerland, well probably be fixed on. The last contemptation of product independent Prussia, with its sixteen millions of inhabitants, with its last contemptation of production of Placentia or some central town in the last contemptation of production of Placentia or some central town in the last contemptation of Placentia or some central town in the last contemptation of Placentia or some central town in the last contemptation of Placentia or some central town in the last contemptation of Placentia or some central town in the last contemptation of Placentia or some central town in the last contemptation of Placentia or some central town in the last contemptation of Placentia or some central town in the last contemptation of Placentia or some central town in the last contemptation of Placentia or some central town in the last contemptation of Placentia or some central town in the last contemptation of Placentia or some central town in the last contemptation of Placentia or some central town in the last contemptation or some central town in the last con

Augmentation of the Royal Sappers and Miners.—Four Companies are to be added to this corps, increasing its strength to 23 Companies of 100 rank and file each.

The augmentation will bring on no promotion of commissioned Officers, this arm of the service being officered by the corps of Royal Engineers which consists

entirely of Officers.

The events of France are proceeding silently and almost imperceptibly towards some vio-lent catastrophe, which will test the strength of the present order of government. All Eutope has been amuzed at the disclosures which have been made by the publication of the report on the late insurrections. Never in the history of the world has such a mass of folly, crime, secret villainy, and open violence, infatuation, and reckless daring, been presented

MM. Arago, Cavaignac, Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Caussidière, Marrast and all the actors in the revolution, have severally been examined; and it is plain, from the concurring testi-mony of almost all, that the revolution was effected by a combination of the lowest of the people, chiefly connected with the National and Réforme newspapers.—Caussidière, who before the revolution was a hanger-on at a low newspaper office, and occasionally employed to collect orders in the provinces, formed the plan of making himself President of France; and he was not far from success. No wonder the first thing he did was to vote for the abolition of capital punishment for political

One witness, named Chenu, a police agent of the vilest character, in the pay of Caussidiere, reveals all the proceedings of the conspi-rators before and after February; and a more hardened, thorough-paced villain has not ap-peared since the days of Robespierre.

He proves clearly the collusion between Le dru Rollin, Lamartine, Louis Blanc, and Caussidière with Ruspail, Sobrier and the Red Republicans. The evidence of Cavaignac leaves a painful impression. He is openly charged with leaving Paris defenceless by the insufficiency of troops, and this explanations and considers every insult or damage done to are not satisfactory. Ledru, Rollin, if the evidence is to be believed, has taken care of the ness has already declared this by solemn acts, future, and has contrived to remit about and with all the authority of his supreme rank £14,000 sig. to London, for investment in the funds. The commissaries whom he sent to the provinces quite equalled, in their character, the (Signed) infamous agents of the Convention.

The arrival of M. Tomasseo, on a mission from the provisional government of Vanice, has elicited from the government

M. Bastide. The latter having been met by M. Tomasseo in the palace of the As. sembly, assured him that France could take no step in the affair which would corresponding with their friends, the letters, of offend Austria, but that two frigates and course, subject to a rigorous surveillance. The two steamers might probably he sent to two steamers might probably be sent to the Adriatic to supply provisions to Venice in case of need.

The Assembly has adopted the project of a decree for the system of uniform postage; the proposed rate is 20 centimes, or 2d per quarter of an ounce for all distances, and 40 centimes, or 4d, for double the weight, and so on. It is understood that this will come into operation on the 1st of January,

Our latest news from Paris describes the general alarm which prevails that a legitimist outbreak is at hand. The cause of royalty is gaining ground in many departments, whilst at Avignon Socialist processions are taking place, with cries of " Vice Barbés !" " Vice Blanqui!" " Vice Robespierre! We still have our doubts respecting the character of the threatened outbreak; we deem it far more probable that the agents of the Government, or the parties in the National Assembly, circulate these reports for their own political ends. However, the debate on the Report will bring the contending parties to a personal trial of strength, and it remains to be seen which side the populace will take.

It is reported amongst other things, that the army has been seriously tampered with, which is very probable. In that case the so-called Republic is seriously in danger.— Eleven vacancies in the National Assembly have not yet been filled up, the writs have been stopped by General Cavaignac, who did not dare to ask the opinion of any of isting circumstances of re-action. It was even said that M. Guizot would be returned for Bordeaux. General Cavaignac, has, however, at length promised the Assembly to issue the writs, so that the real state of public opinion will be ascertained. But what must be the state of public liberty in the Republic of France, when the Dictator interposes to prevent the election of the members of the National Assembly. Another Phase of the Revolution is AT HAND.

The question of the property of the Orleans family was under consideration in the Council of Ministers on the 2-lth. The Government is opposed to all confiscation, but it fears that the possession of so great a fortune might confer a dangerous power of exciting troubles and disorders in France. A suggestion has, therefore, been entertained to guarantee to the members of the family, on the security of the state, a monthly salary, in lieu of their re-

venues.—Eur. Times.
It is reported in Paris that Russia, in limitation of England, intends forthwith to recognise the Republican Government, and to send a representative to Paris. According to the same report, General Cavaignat has already selected General Leflot, an officer who served under his command in Africa, for the office of minister in Russin, if the Emperor should put his intentions into execution. General Leffort is a soldier of some distinction, but he is quite new in diplo-

matic affairs.
A telegraphic despatch is said to have been received by the French Government, confirm-ing the recognition of the French Republic by he Ottoman Porte, and announcing the appointment by the Sultan of a new ambassador to Paris, to fill the place vacant since the departure of Soliman Pacha.

Norman Italy .- Letters from Turin, dated the 16th instant, state that at that date Mr. Aberciomby had not returned from Alexandria, and it appeared he was delayed by the opportune arrival of M. Bois le Courte at the royal headquarters. The object of their visit was to receive the King's acceptance of the question of Piedmont is said to be already settled by armistice, so that the situation of Lombardy-Venetian would alone occupy the con-

The bases of the negotiation, it is said, are that Lombardy shall be united to the Sardinian states, and that Venice shall constitute a state subject to Austria, but with an independent administration like Hungary. It is not known whether the boundary between the two states will be the Adige or the Mincio. Gen. Radetsky is doing all he can to animate the people of Lombardy against the Piedmontese, in order to render the union impossible. It appears that the secret agents of Austria are do ng the same thing in Piedmont against the Lombards.

NAPLES AND SIGHT.-The Sicilian Parlianent have abolished the Order of Jesuits in that island.

It was reported that the King of Naples had made the following proposals to Sicily:—His second son to be named King, and independent of Naples; the constitution of 1812, as modified by the Sicilians; an offensive and defen-sive alliance; a liberal treaty of commerce and navigation. Should these conditions be accepted, the 25,000 men destined to act against Sicily are to be embarked for Venice, to aid in the liberation of Italy. If not, Sicily is to be invaded, and Palermo bombarded.

ROMAN STATES.-In the sitting of the 8th of the Roman Chamber of Deputies, Cardinal Soglia read the following declaration, signed by all the ministers :—

" His Holiness has firmly resolved to defend his States against the Austrian invasion, with all the means that the State and the well-regulated enthusiasm of his people may furnish. His Holiness loudly denies, by our organ, the words of Marshal Welden, protesting against whatever sinister interpretation may have given to his expressions, and declaring that the conduct of Marshal Welden is considered by his Holiness as hostile to the Holy See and to the Pontiff, who cannot intend, nor intends, to separate the cause of his people from his own, the people as done to himself. And his Holi-

(Signed) "CARDINAL Soulia, President.

"FABRI. " DE Rossi.

" LAURI.

of the provinces; or his Holiness will employ all the means in his power to repulse the unjust occupation.

Advices of the 14th from Bologna, mention the retirement of the Austrians. Bologna is in a state of defence, with 20,000 men under arms. The battalion Zambeccari, that of the students of Rome, and that of Ferrara, have taken the three mountains, St. Michela in Bosco, Paterna, and Osservanza, and fortified them with artillery. The Austrian prisoners consist of fifty privates, a captain, a lieutenant, and two hulans. On the 15th the third division of the Piedmontese army marched into Turin, and was received with enthusiasm.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHTES .- Accounts stant, state that King Oscar, of Sweden, and the Prussian Major-General Von Bülow, had arrived in Malmö on the day before, and the

According to a Kiel paper, quoted by the Borsenhalle, the main points of the armistice would be the resignation of the Provisional Go-vernment of the Duchies, and the appointment, by the King of Denmark, of a new one, from a certain number of Schleswig-Holsteiners named by the Archdoke Regent or Reichsver-weser; the withdrawal of the German troops, with the exception of 4000 Prussians; the maintenance of the present Schleswig-Holstein army to the number of about 16,000 men; and the continued occupation of Alsen by 3,000

The Aix-la-Chapelle Gazette, of the 19th inst., contains the following intelligence, which (if true) is of importance. It says:—

"A deputy, who has just returned from a

visit to the north, on leave of absence, has brought the intelligence that ten thousand Russian troops have landed in the Danish islands of Laland, Femern, and Falster. About half a league to the north of Ancona, nine Russian ships (six of which are ships of the line) are now seen. They are furnished with provisions from Greifswald, conveyed by English transport vessels 22

Baron Gagern, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the German Empire, had arrived at Kiel, where the Schleswig-Holstein Diet was sitting, and advised them to adjourn for six

FRANKFORT .- The Deutsche Zeitung, under date August 20, announces the nomination of the ministers who are to convey the official intimation that the Vicar of the empire has entered upon the discharge of his functions to London, St. Petersburgh, and Paris. They are M. Von Andrian to London (M. Von Andrian arrived in London from Paris on Tuesday); General Von Auerswald to St. Petersburgh; and M. Van Raumer to Paris. The first-named of these envoys is Vice-President of the Parliament, both the others are members of that body.

Hanover.-From Gottingen we learn that among the recent professorial appointments in the University is that of Dr. Webber, one of "the Gottingen Seven," who was unconstituionally and arbitrarily deposed some years ago by the King.
The King of Hanover has conferred the or-

der of St. George on Marshal Radetsky, and has appointed an envoy to the central power at Frankfort, in the person of Counsellor Broth-

Paussia .- Letter from Barlin .- Considerable sensation has been produced here by a petition to the Chamber signed by Count Arnim, formerly Minister-President, in which it is declared that neither the Prussian Government nor Prussian people are bound to obey or pay attention to the Central Power or Administrator on the ground that this power has not been contitutionally recognised by the Prussian Nation al Representation; that the attributes assumed y this power are temporary and unratified; and that, officially and lawfully speaking, the Administrator does not exist for the Prussian people. The petition ends thus :- " Prussia will not forget its history, its sacrifices, its destiny, carried away by pseudo-excitement, or a prey half-million warriors ready for battle, to a mere German province -- to a mere machine, dependent upon the arbitrary will of parties that may rule in the future German Parliament, or or that of a phantom Emperor, equally dependent, and who will merely serve to renew the experience of a thousand years-namely, that an united Germany, under one supreme head, is a problem that has never been solved."

CHINA. - SHANGHAL .- Accounts allude to the consulate notification forbidding British subjects to go beyond the proscribed limits, a very proper restriction after the demand for punishment of the felons who lately assaulted our countrymen there.

The coasts continue to be infested with pirates, and scarce a junk dare stir out of harbour without convoy. Four schooners under the English flag, and we believe several under the Portuguese, are employed to protect them, and we believe are well paid. We are happy to see that the Scout has again brought in a party of these vagabonds to Amoy.

Egypr.-A letter, dated Alexandria, August 1st, states that the cholera had broken out throughout all Exppt with more or less intensity. It made its first appearance about the middle of July in a town of the Delta, called Tantah, where an immense number of people, amounting to about 165,000, were assembled in pilgrimage from all parts of Egypt and Syria to celebrate the festival of a Mahom-medan saint. In Cairo during the last week there have been about 300 cases daily; here, so rapidly, as to reflect great credit upon the about 120; in most of the villages on the Nile there are daily cases, and it is much feared that the number will materially increase during that the number will materially increase during the second month of Ramadan, which began Morn Chran. and Syria to celebrate the festival of a Mahomyesterday, when the natives fast all day and commit excesses during the night. Before the people dispersed at Tantah, it is said that there must have been upwards of 3000 deaths from this disease.

The city of Brooklyn was visited by a terribla conflagration, on Saturday night. The fire broke out at 120, Fulton street, about 11 o'clock, and raged till past 6 o'clock on Sunday morning. Between 200 and 300 buildings were destroyed, or materially damaged. The burnt district includes eight blocks, in the heart of the city; and is bounded by Sands, Washof the city; and is bounded by Sanus, washington, Concord, Pine Apple, Henry and Fulton streets. Among the buildings destroyed are the Post Office; the first Baptist Church (Rev. Mr. Hodges,) the Sand street Methodist hurch, first Universalist Church, the Brooklyn Star office, and very many first-class stores and buildings. The entire loss is estimated at Venice, has elicited from the government still stronger indications of its determination of its determination of its determination of its determination of its intervention in Italy to pacific mediation. Mr. Tomassec has not addressed to Cardinal Marine Legate of Forli, and the fire was finally arrested by running to the fire was finally arrested. buildings. The entire loss is estimated at \$1,500,000, a comparatively small part of which is insured. There was a great scarcity

companied by Prince Corsini, senator of Rome, and Prince Simonette, to Marshal Welden, and demand of him an explanation of his conduct, and intimate to him the immediate evacuation two or three other deaths. two or three other deaths.

> Newroundland.—Although, notwithstanding some partial failures, we may congratulate the inhabitants of this colony upon a fair average catch of fish upon this coast, and especially upon the coast of Labrador; we fear we must at length be compelled to believe, from various statements, that the potato crops are again rather extensively diseased;—and if this is really the case, as we believe it to be, the sooner the fact is known to the population at large, the better will it be so far as respects any timely remedy or a falling back upon sucl other resources for the ensuing winter as may yet be within reach .- Ledger.

negotiations for an armistice between Germany and Denmark had been renewed. There were grounds to believe that within a fortnight or three weeks the conclusion would follow. Ac-brooke, and the rest of the family, remain for the second of the family remain for the second of the second of the family remain for the second of the s cording to report the armistice was already set-the present in England, at Brighton, for the benefit of Her Ladyship's health.—M. Chron.

> Toronto. First our or Port.-The fine Tononto. First out of Port.—The fine new Propeiler, Western Miller, left this Port on Wednesday last, at two o'clock in the afternoon, having on board 6000 bushels of new wheat and 550 barrels of new Wheat Flour, for the Port of Montreal, direct without tranship-ment. This being the first shipment, of what may be termed the Fall Work, naturally excited considerable interest; and the splendid appearance of the Vessel, which has been on a letely overhauled and fitted with an upper deck, excited the admiration of all who witnessed her departure. Our readers are aware from a former notice that she is fitted with submerged Screw Propelling Wheels, and as she moves without apparent smoke or steam, with out splash of the water, and being besides fully rigged as a schooner, her appearance is quite different from any other vessel on the lake. Her last trip to Montreal and back was accomplished in eight days and six hours, including three days unloading and loading in Montreal. Her average speed, when loaded, is now proved to be over nine miles an hour in all weathers; with 1500 barrels on board she goes ten miles an hour. The extraordinary dispatch which this class of vessels afford to business can only be realized by the fact that, so certain are they in their movements that with the aid of the Magnetic Telegraph, the cargo can be sold and the remittance received in three days from the time of completing their loading in Toronto. This, considering the distance between Toronto and Montreal is 300 miles, should satisfy the

most impatient speculator.
At seven o'clock, P. M. on the same day, the three masted Schooner, Scotland, sailed for Montreal direct with a full cargo of Wheat, she is to be towed down and up the river, and is the second Lake going sailing vessel which has attempted the voyage. Thronto Colonist.

MONTREAL PS. NEW YORK .- DESPATCH. -We are informed by Messrs. A & D. Shaw-gentlemen who have made the experiment of importing via New York as well as by Montreal—that a portion of their present fall supplies arrived by ship at Montreal on Friday week, and were renaving been effected in the short intervenng time! Had the same goods arrived at New York, instead of Montreal, about twenty days would have claused before they would have reached this city.-Kingston Chronicle & News.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to summon to the Legislative Council the Honorable FREDERICK AUGUSTE QUESNEL, of the City of Montreal.

It is given as an on dit in the Montreal Gazette that the Hon. R. B. Sullivan is to be promoted to the Bench, before the ensuing meeting of parliament, and that his post of Provincial Secretary is to be filled by Dr. Bou-

CHEAP POSTAGE .- Steprage nas now carried by the mail steamers between Quebec and Montreal, for 71d. The postage of a letter, carried by the same steamers, costs 9d, or 20 per cent, more than the carrying of a man, and yet we are told the steamers are making money by carrying passengers at the above rate.—Quebec Gazette.

above rate.— Queocc Gozette.

Prov. Parliament.—It is now generally supposed that the Provincial Legislature will meet early in November. I quite agree with the "Herald" that no Canadian ministry ever met Parliament with so much material for statesmanship to work on. There are several measures to be brought forward of the greatest mportance, viz: the College Question in Canada, and the Judicature in Lower Canada together with the proposed reforms in the Registry Laws. The session will also be of interest in so far as regards the working of the Papineau party. At present, in the political world, there is nothing worthy of recording.-

Corresp. Mercury.
Yesterday we visited the Gas Works, and were politely shewn through the several buildings by Mr. Peebles, the manager. The works are fast approaching to completion; the grates for the retorts are being built in ; the condenser is over the tar pit; the gasometer and cistern are completed; but the purifier, or machine for containing the lime, in passing through which the gas is purified, has not yet been put in its place—the vessel from the Frith of Forth, in which it was chimad and having activation. Morn. Chron.

MARRIED.

At Hamilton, on the 6th instant, J. C. MANN, Esq., Royal Engineers, son of the late Major-General Mann, to CAROLINE BOYN, youngest daughter of the late JAMES GEDDES, of Kingston, Staff-Surgeon.
At the same place and time, James Coffin

At the same place and time, James Copyin Genders, Esq., of the Bank of British North America, to Marianne Lee, third daughter of Herny Wyatt, Esq., of Flambro' East, and late of Ditton, Surrey, England.

On the 16th of August, at Clifton, near Cincinnati, by the Right Rev. C. P. Mellyaine, the Rev. George Washington Dunois, Rector of Trinity Church, Cincinnati, to Maria Cone McLyaine.

DIED. On the 1st instant, at Montreal, Anna Marta

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THURSDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER. PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received o SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAYIMUS' BANK.

positors from the 1st June to the

1st June to the

31st August. £18,231 4 0

Withdrawn in the

same period... 23,355 14 8

Decrease in the last Quarter... £ 5,121 10 8 One to Depositors this day ... £32,854 19 5 Quebec, 1st Sept. 1818.

Quebec, 1st Sept. 1818.

The Bank is OPEN DAILY for business from TEN, A. M. to HALF-PAST TWO, P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from SIX to EIGHT o'clock. Copies of the Rules and every necessary infornation may be obtained on application at the

C. H. GATES, FREE-MASONS' HALL, Cashier. Adjoining the Post Office. 6th September, 1818.

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Single and Double Stoves,
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Qiebec, 1st June, 1313.

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SUBSCRIBERS: TIN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron: Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet

Copper, Iron Wire, Sad Irons, Seythes and Sickies, Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails.

St. Paul Street, Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAR-STREET, GLASGOW.

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

principles.
It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the cies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to

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OF THE Church Society,

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HERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

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DATENT SHOT, assorted, Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Leads, Dry Red and White Leads,
Paints, assorted colours,
Red Ochre, Rose Pink,
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Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.
Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

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TIMIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivoiships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Commanies, the Directors of this

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

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

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

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

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ENGLISH CHEESE, PER OCEAN QUEEN.

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JOURNEY FROM INNSPRUCK TO VERONA Early in the morning of the 24th of September I set out from Innspruck, the capital of Tyrol, to pursue my journey southwards, with my companion. We pro posed to ourselves a long day's march, full twenty miles, to Sterzing, which lies on the other side of the formidable Mount Breuner, so that we thought we had a good deal of climbing before us. We went along a narrow defile, on a road like a galiery on the side of the mountain, with a railing on the other side; sometimes the two mount. ains approached so near that a bold bridge transferred us to the opposite one, and then we had the light railing on the side where just before we had the steep mountain. The travelling was easy, and yet the road was constantly ascending; it could not be called climbing at all; but after a while, we found ourselves on a height from which we could look down into valleys like pits, so far below; and at a great distance a head we espied the snowtops of mountains, glittering above the black forests of another range of mountains, not so high, and much nearer. The road began gently to descend, which we perceived much more sensibly than the rising; but still we thought ourselves very well off, fearing that the worst was yet to come : because it is only at Mattrey that the veritable Mount Brenner is considered came, indeed, himself to St. James's, but to commence its ascent. The trains of loaded mules with their pretty tinkling bells, new to us, and made pleasant changes of the scene for the eye, as well as cheerful and also three oxen with a driver, for hire. music to our ears.

I had avoided asking for information respecting the road over the mountain, for it was my wish to enjoy in the fullest mea. Well, the fifth came of his own accord, but sure the surprise and delight of looking I welcomed him, and to these I added two from its height down into the charming fields of Italy, which may be considered as Inied us on the occasion, and M. Helin for commencing on the southern descent of lowed us with the intention of studying the Mount Brenner, inasmuch as all its brooks | vegetation in the higher parts of the mounand rivulets on that side send their waters tain, but not of going beyond the limits of down into the Italian river .ddige, even as those from the northern declivity help to swell the German Inn, which in its turn unites to form the mighty Danube. Yet it must not be supposed that the Brenner makes a very sudden division in point of able to reach the summit and to return language, of nationality, or of government. German is still spoken at Sterzing, and a little further south, interchanging with Italian; the people of the Tyrol on both sides of the mountain have a decided fellowfeeling with each other, and are attached to the Austrian government which bears sway over them.

Mount Brenner being about 5000 feet in height, I was very naturally prepared for severe climbing work, and it was a good deal like a disappointment when, just about the place where I expected to see the steep road commence, a tavern made its appearance of which I had heard that it was on "the summit." And sure enough, on the And sure enough, on the other side of the tavern the road went on in a gentle descent; so that the summit of the road turned out to be a very different thing from the summit of the mountain. This is pretty much as a reasonable man will generaly discover his journey through life to be ordered by his kind, heavenly Guide. If he forms expectations fairly, according to the natural tendency of things, he must be prepared for much severer trials and hardships than he ever does encounter. Therefore, instead of complaining of the amount of tribulation he does endure, he has great reason to be thankful that God deals with him so gently-considering how he has provoked God, and run into perils by waywardness and presumption. As to looking down from the summit of

the mountain upon the fields of Italy, there was no such thing, for we found the view into the valleys quite shut up by the curves in which the road kept winding along the mountain-sides. But we were shown a water-pipe close by the tavern, which outlets: the one sent a portion of the waother southwards into Italy. The two streams seemed like wayward little boys; self-willed, each chooses a path for himself, ed about determined us in selecting this spot and when they have passed on separately a little way, perhaps they long to be set at kindled, and something warm got ready for one again, but it is too late. The course the stomach. For me, this repast consisted they have chosen, they must pursue, and in onion soup, the use of which I can rethem, probably none in such sweet har- and better than animal food or meat soups. from its brother on Brenner height comes any benefit from them within the usually cirto great heights in the shape of vapour, which the sun draws up from the rivers; and may be they meet in one and the same cloud Mount Brenner, as rain-drops : and who can tell but they will rush along once more in one stream through the water-pipe near the tavern. Then let them keep together, if they have found separation painful! It was evening when we arrived at Stera-

ing. This place is so wedged in between high mountains that it forms little more than one long street; and the appearance of the houses indicates at once that the cool shade is in much more request here than the warmth of the sun. Beyond the town a high mountain, called Yauffen, elevates itself, and compels the carriage road to the city of Brison to wind round its foot; but a foot-path right across its height brings the traveller into the Passeyr-Valley, the patriotic Andrew Hofer's birth-place and home. We desired to see this locality of historic interest, and therefore willingly undertook the somewhat severe task of climbing the height from which

Andrew Colors

Baron Hormayr, in the year 1809, for the recovery of Tyrol, which had but recently become part of Bavaria, for its ancient ruler, the Emperor of Austria. All Tyrol rose, and, in the space of three days, almost the whole country was in the hands of the insurgents, chiefly peasantry, who attacked regular troops in the plains with pitch-forks, that's, and spiked clubs, but in the mountains were a much more formidable enemy by the accurate use they made of the rifle, marly every Tyrolese being an expert marks. man. Hefer was the idol of his country men; and when the terrible defeats which the Austrian armies suffered on the Daniba laid all the rest of the Emperor's dominions open to the victorious enemy, so that the Tyrol had to be left to its fate, Hafer continued to hold it against the French who threatened from the south, and the Bayarians who were pressing in from the north, until Austria had concluded a humiliating treaty of peace with the French Emperor. This was on the 10th of October, and not until the 1st of November did Hafer tender his submission to Prince Eugene, the Vice-

To be continued.

THIRD ASCENT OF MOUNT ARARAT. On the 25th of September (7th of Octo per,) in the afternoon, I sent to ask Stepan if he would join the party, but received from him an answer declining the invitation; he said that he still felt too sore from the toils of the preceding excursion to be able to make which we met from time to time, were another attempt so soon. Yet he engaged to send me four active peasants, as I desired, The following day, early in the morning, five peasants, instead of four, came to St. James's to take part in the expedition, of our soldiers. The deacon also accompathe snow.

The experience acquired in my forme iscent had taught me that everything depended on spending the night as close as possible o the limits of perpetual snow, so as to be again the following day, and that, to that end, the loads of the cattle and of the men must be confined to what was absolutely indispensable. I had therefore three oxen only, laden with some warm clothing, the requisite supply of food, and a small quantity of firewood. I took also a small cross made of bars two inches in diameter, but cut of oak, and so put together that the long. r piece might serve as a staff to the man who carried it. We directed our course to the same side as before, and, in order to spare our strength as much as possible; Abovian and myself rode this time, as far as the rocky nature of the ground allowed us, o the vicinity of the grassy plain, Kip-Ghioll; we did not, however, leave our horses there, as Stepan had done, but sent them back with a Kossak, who attended us for that purpose : from this place M. Hehn also returned.

It was not quite noon when we reached this point. We took our breakfast, and after resling about an hour and a half, we set forward in an oblique course upward, deviating a little from our former track: the oxen, however, could not follow us so fast : one of them, in particular, seemed much weaker than the others; and as it threatened to cause us no little delay, we deemed it advisable to make ourselves independent of such aid. We halted, therefore, at the base of a towering pile of stones, over which the poor animals could hardly have climbed; we then freed them from their loads, which we distributed fairly among the party, so that each man carried his share of covering and fuel, and this done, we sent back the oxen with their keeper.

About half past five o'clock we were poured its contents into a hollow with two close to the lower border of the snow, and had attained a height considerably above ter down the north-side into Germany; the that of our former night quarters: the clevation of this point above the sea was 13,800 feet. The large masses of rock here scatter. for our night's lodging. A fire was soon other rills and brooks, from the right and commend to mountain travellers in such cirleft, come and claim companionship with cumstances as extremely warm and reviving, mony as the little brother far away. That because these require for their digestion costs many a pang, and brings on broils and more strength, which they restore, indeed, conflicts, and the little rill that broke away but not so quickly as to allow you to feel to be completely lost in the great river Inn, cumscribed period of exertion. Abovian while the other forms part of the Eisach was unluckily prevented from sharing in this and hurries with that river into the Adige. excellent meal; a Church holyday compelled Yet, in the course of God's appointment, him to fast strictly. And was there fasting, these two little brothers are taken up again too, with such exertions and toils? Yes, in truth, without ceremony or pretence, and without having told me beforehand, or else and come down again on the height of ted restorative, as an infusion of tea or bruised pepper, with which he might, without violating the rules of the Church, have sought to renew his strength. The other Armenians, too, observed strictly the prescribed fast, and were satisfied therefore with the bread which we had brought with us, and with the brandy distributed among them and the soldiers by myself in certain portions -for the use of this stimulant requires much caution where there is a great demand on the physical energies, as in ascending a high mountain, or else it produces an effect the very opposite of that expected, namely, a of the surface of this depression. Kerr Por ensation of weariness, and an inclination to and discreet to wish for more brandy than thought it expedient to give them. It was a delicious evening which I spent

tere, my eyes at one time set on my goodhunioured companions, at another on the the descent into the valley has to be taken.

And the descent into the valley has to be taken.

And the descent into the valley has to be taken.

And the descent into the valley has to be taken.

And the valley has to be taken.

Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, vol. 1.

Travels in Georgia persia persi clear sky, on which the summit of the

at great heights and under agreeable circumstances; and so, favoured by a temperature of 10 = Fahr .- no slight warmth for the atmosphere at our elevation-I lay down to rest under a projecting rack of lava, while my companions still remained for a long me chatting around the fire, At the first dawn we roused ourselves up,

nd at about half past six proceeded on our march. The last tracts of rocky fragments were crossed in about half an hour, and we mee more trod on the limits of perpetual snow nearly in the same place as before, raving first lightened ourselves by depositing near some hears of stones such articles as we could dispense with. But the snowy egion had undergone a great, and, for us, by no means favourable change. The newly-fallen snow, which had been of some use to us in our former attempt, had since melted from the increased heat of the weather, and was now changed into glacier ice, so that, notwithstanding the moderate steepness of the neelivity, it would be necessary to cut steps rom below. This made our progress a laporious affair, and demanded the full exerion of our strength from the first starting, We were obliged to leave one of the peasants behind at the place where we spent the night, as he complained of illness; two others, tired in ascending the glacier, stopped at first only to rest, but afterward went back to the same station. The rest of us, without allowing ourselves to be detained an instant by these accidents, pushed on unremittingly to our object, rather excited than discouraged by the difficulties in our way. We soon after came again to the great crack which marks the upper edge of the icy slope just ascended, and about ten o'clock we found ourselves exactly in the place where we had arrived on the former occasion at noon, that s to say, on the great plain of snow, which forms the first step downward from the icy head of Ararat. We saw, from a distance of about half a mile, the cross creeted on the 19th of September, but it looked so uncommonly small, perhaps owing to its black colour, that I could not help doubting when ther I should be able to make it out, and to recognise it with an ordinary telescope from the plain of the Araxes.

In the direction of the summit, we had before us an acclivity shorter but steeper than that just passed over, and between it and the farthest pinnacle there seemed to intervene only a gentle swelling of the ground. After a short rest, we ascended, with the aid of hown steps, the next slope (the steepest of all), and then another elevation; but now, instead of seeing immediately in front of us the grand object of all our exertions, a whole row of hills had developed itself to our eyes, and completely intercepted the view of the summit. At this our spirits, which had never fluctuated so long as we supposed that we had a view of all the difficulties to be surmounted, sank not a little, and our strength, exhausted by the hard work of cutting steps n the ice, seemed hardly adequate to the attainment of the now invisible goal; yet, on calculating what was already done and what remained to be done—on considering the proximity of the succeeding row of heights and casting a glance at my hearty followers, care fled, and "boldly onward!" resounded in my bosom. We passed without stopping over a couple of hills; there we telt the mountain wind; I pressed forward round a projecting mound of snow, and behold! before my eyes, now intoxicated with joy, lay the extreme cone, the highest pinnacle of Ararat. Still, a last effort was required of us to ascend a tract of ice by means of steps. and that accomplished, about a quarter past three on the 27th of September /9th of October), 1829, WE STOOD ON THE TOP OF

What I first aimed at and enjoyed was rest; I spread out my cloak and sat down on it. I found myself on a gently vaulted, nearly cruciform surface of about two hunpaces in circuit which at the practic sloped off precipitously on every side, but particularly towards the southeast and northeast. Formed of eternal ice, without rock or stone to interrupt its continuity, it was the austere, silvery head of Old Ararat. Towards the east, this summit extended more uniformly than elsewhere, and in this direction it was connected by means of a flattish depression, covered in like manner with perpetual ice, with a second and some what lower summit, distant annurently from that on which I stood above half a mile, but in reality only 397 yards, or less than a quarter of a mile. This saddle-shaped depression may be easily recognised from the plain of the Araxes with the naked eye, but from that quarter it is seen foreshortened; and as the less elevation stands foremost, while the greater one is behind, the former appears to be as high as, or even higher than the latter, which from many points cannot be seen at all. M. Fedorov ascertained by his angular measurements, made in a northeasterly direction from the plain of the Araxes, that the summit in front is seven feet lower than I might have provided for him some permit- that behind or farther west; to me, looking from the latter, the difference appeared much more considerable.

The gentle depression between the two eminences presents a plain of snow moderately inclined towards the south, over which it would be easy to go from one to the other, and which may be supposed to be the very spot on which Noah's ark rested, if the summit itself he assumed as the scene of that event, for there is no want of the requisite space inasmuch as the ark, according to Genesis vi., 15, three hundred ells long and fifty wide, would not have occupied a tenth part ter, however, makes on this subject a subsleep-and the people were too reasonable the comment favourable to the opinion that the resting-place of the ark was not on the summit of the mountain, but on some lower part of it; because in Genesis vin., 5, it is said, "On the first day of the tenth month the tops of the mountains came forth;" but

tered with fiery zeal into the plans laid by of the past, the indulgent glimpse of the fu-1 in vi., 16. it is stated that the window of ture; in short, that indescribable, delightful the ark was above; consequently, Noah sensation which never fails to affect travellers could have seen only what was higher than the ship, which was therefore lower down than the tons of the mountains : on these grounds Kerr Porter is inclined to look upon the wide valley between the Great and Little Ararat as the place where the ark rest. ed. In this reasoning, however, he takes the above quoted texts of Holy Writin a sease different from the literal one; for it is nowhere said that Noah saw the mountains coming forth, but it is simply stated that even Ararat, while now only its icy head after the ark had rested, the waters subsided, so that already on the first day of the tenth moon the mountains began to come forth; then, " after forty days Noah opened the window which he had made in the ark and let fly a raven;" and again, after three weeks, " Noah took off the cover of the ark, and saw that the ground was dry," respecting which he might have formed as good a judgment, or even a better, from the more devated point than from the lower,

Should any one now inquire respecting the possibility of remains of the ark still existing on Ararat, it may be replied that there is nothing in that possibility incompatible with the laws of nature, if it only be assumed that immediately after the Flood the summit of that mountain began to be covered with perpetual ice and snow, an assumption which cannot be reasonably objected to; and when it is considered that on great mountains accumulated coverings! easily a sufficient depth of ice to cover the ark, which was only thirty ells high. From the summit I had a very extensive

prospect, in which, however, owing to the great distances, only the chief masses could be plainly distinguished. The valley of the Araxes was covered in its whole length by a grayish cloud of vapour, through which Erivan and Sardarabad appeared only as tested, and he has endeavoured to sustain it dark spots no bigger than my hand. In the by affidavits from the persons who accompasouth, the hills behind which Bayazed lay were more distinctly visible. In the northnorthwest, the serrated head of Alaghes rose and from the Deacon Abovian, no affidavit majestically, covered in every hollow with at all is forthcoming; but this may perhaps large masses of snow-a truly inaccessible be accounted for by the religious belief encrown of rocks. Immediately in the neigh- tertained by the Armenian priesthool that bourhood of Ararat, particularly towards the the top of Ararat, on account of its sacred southeast, and on the west at a greater distances, is inaccessible. The two Russian tance, were a number of smaller mountains, Yagors, who were of the party, swear to the for the most part having conical summits, fact of their having reached the very top of with hollows in the middle, apparently at the mountain. The reader must judge for one time volcanoes. Then towards the himself. The journey is interesting, though east-southeast was the Little Ararat, the it should not have been quite so successful as head of which no longer appeared as the the author persuades himself.-ED. B.] simple termination of a cone, as it seemed from the plain, but like the section of a truncated quadrangular pyramid, having at author of "Ten Thousand a Year," Diary its angles and in the middle a number of of a Physician," and last, though by no rocky elevations of various heights. One means least memorable, the dramatic narrathing surprised me not a little, and that was 'tive " Now and Then," in the course of a to see a large portion of Like Gokchai, its lecture delivered in the Hall of the Liw surface of beautiful dark blue glimmering distinctly in the northeast, behind the high mountains which inclose the lake immediately on the south, and are so elevated that I following beautiful incident :- 'A short never should have thought it possible to time ago,' said Mr. Warren, "a gentle-catch a glimpse, looking over them from the man of large fortune, a man, in het, worth op of Ararat, of the waters which they his £10,000, was indignant with his only

Having thus surveyed the prospect around, turned to look, after my companions, and missed the faithful Abovian; he was gone, I was told, " to set up the cross." was what I intended to do myself, and had selected in my mind the round area in went to his two co-legates, got them to sign the middle, where it would have stood most securely, and in the worthlest place. But Abovian, influenced by pious zeal, had taken the business in hand, and had looked out a site for the cross on the northeastern edge of the summit, because, as he justly remarked, if it stood in the middle it would not be visible from the plain, being searcely five feet high. In order to gain his point, that the cross should be visible not only from James's, he ventured, at the risk of his life, so far on the steep slope of the margin that he stood full thirty feet lower than the middle of the summit, and consequently had at first escaped my notice, There I saw him hard at work, cutting a hole in the ice to fix the cross in. It was evident that this spot was highly unfavourable for the permanent support of the cross, inasmuch as, from the great inclination of the surface, it was more hable to fluctuations in the ice, and to a progress downward in the mass, to say nothing of audden falls or avalanches-movements which continually take place in the glacier ice of all mountains-and that, in a few years, perhaps, the only memorial of our having been on the summit would disappear from it. Nevertheless, I was ultimately swaved by the reflection that this mark would probably have along time to wait for the coming of another traveller; and that, on the other hand, it would be no less honourable for us if a signal, visible for the present, at least, from the plain, were to pear witness to the feat which we had been so fortunate as to achieve; but what particularly decided me to leave the cross in this place was, that I hoped to see it made use of as a mark in M. Fedorov's trigonome-

trical measurement of the mountain. I let the deacon, therefore, have his own way, and proceeded myself to observe the barometer which I had set up in the middle of the summit. The mercury in it stood no higher than 15 inches 3 line, Parisian measure, at a temperature of 63 of Fahrenheit's scale below the freezing point. This observation, compared with that which M. Fedorov was good enough to make contemporaneously in St. James's, gives the summit an elevation of 10,876 feet above the monastery; adding, therefore, the observed elevation of the latter place, Ararat has a 17,210 feet.

After staying on the summit about three each a morsel of bread, while at the same time, from the small quantity of wine brought with us, we gladly poured a libation to the Patriarch Noah. We then went, one after the other, rapidly down the steep, by

• [The author does not exhibit a very accurate knowledge of Gen. X.—Ed. B.]

means of the deep steps cut in the ice during the ascent; yet the descent was extremely fatiguing, and to me, in particular, caused much pain in the knees; nevertheless, we hastened on, and as the sun was already low, and before we reached the snow-plain of the great cross, it had sunk below the horizon. It was a magnificent spectacle to observe the dark shadow thrown on the plain by the mountains beneath us to the west, then the deep darkness which encompassed all the valleys, and gradually rose higher and highwas illumined by the rays of the sunken orh; but they soon shot above that also, and our path downward would have been involved in perilous darkness had not the Inminary of night arisen in the opposite quarter of the heavens to throw a clear and lovely light on our footsteps.

About half past six in the evening we reached our place of bivouse, where a cheerful fire was made with the wood that remained, a small supper cooked, and the night, as bright and warm as the preceding one, spent agreeably. There also we found our attendants whom we had left behind, together with our things. The next day, about six in the morning, we set off, and about half past eight reached Kip-Ghioll, where the beasts of burden were waiting for us, and about noon on the 28th of September we joyfully entered St. James's, as the Patriarch Noah, "with his sons, and with his wives, and with his sons' wives," of ice and snow exceeding 100 feet in thick. had, 4000 years before, descended from ness are by no means unusual, it is obvious Ararat. On the day after our return, in that on the top of Ararat there may be our Sabbath devotions, we hore to the Lord the offering of our thanks, perhaps not far from the very snot where Noah "built an altar to the Lord, and offered thereon burnt offerings."-Dr. F. Parrot's Journey to

> It may be right to observe, that the author's assertion, that he reached the highest eminence of Mount Ararat, has been connied him. Of these, the Armenians dear the fact of their having been on the summit,

DISINTERESTERNESS .- Mr. Warren, the

Society, in Chancery-lane, on Friday last, "On the Social and Professional Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors," resonated the child, a daughter, for marrying against his wishes. He quarrelled with her he disinherited her-he left his whole property of £10,000 to his alturney, and to two other gentle nen, all of whom were residing in Yorkshire. What did the attorney do ? He their respective claims over to himself, and then made over every sixpence of the £40,-000 to the daughter and her cindren! When I mentioned this circumstance, this very morning, to a friend of mine, one of the most distinguished men at the bar, he exclained, God bless that man! " The above gratifying circumstance is literally true. The gentleman of fortune was a manufacturer in a town celebrated for its linen the plain, but also from Arguri and St. manufactures within the district of the circulation of this paper, and the disinterested ittorner is one of his profession in the West Riding of Yorkshire; enjoying the fruits of an ample fortune realised by his own industry and talents. We could mention his name, but we feel that his honourable nature would shrink from the publicity thus given to a circumstance which is comparatively unknown, except to a few of his own immediate friends.—Leeds Intelligencer.

> CAVAIGNAC'S POLICY. From the Paris Moniteur.
> At no period of our history has the Govern-

ment of France been charged with a greater responsibility than that which weighs on the administration presided over by General Cavaignac. The destinies of France, and, according to the avowal of the whole of Europe, those of the civilised world, are, so to speak, in his hands. It is true, particularly at this time, when the denouement of the affairs of Italy has just created for us a new state of things, which the Government was the first to foresee, and which it would perhaps have succeeded in preventing if Italy herself had been less confident n her own strength. In presence of such grave events, in presence of the general interest which the cause of Italy inspires in France, before entering on a path which may end peace or war, perhaps in a European war, the overnment is bound to take account of what is demanded by the traditional necessities of our policy, and the present situation of the Republic. It comprehends that at a time wher the development and the safety of commercial relations are become the condition of the pros perity and the influence of nations, it is imporlant not to lose sight of manufacturing interests. Penetrated with the necessity of re-establishing public credit, which begins to acquire fresh strength-persuaded at the same time that France, from no consideration, can ever compromise the laws of honour, -the Government endeavours to reconcile what it owes to the dignity of the French name with the legitimate demands of private interests. In a word, vertical height above the level of the sea of to accept war if our honour demands it,—to 17,210 feet. too often directed by pre-occupations foreign to After staying on the summit about three the wishes and to the wants of the country, but in the name of the country itself, in the name of the country itself, in the name of the National Assembly, the sole arbiter of the National Assembly, the sole arbiter of the National Assembly in the contents of the name of the National Assembly in the name of the n peace or war; to avoid it, on the contrary, but without weakening any of our duties, and without descending from the rank which France ought to hold smong European nations, if to avoid it were possible; such was the line of conduct which the Government at first traced out for itself-such was the only policy which appeared to it worthy of the Republic. That

policy the Government has faithfully and unreservedly followed. It must find itself suffici-ently rewarded for its efforts, since it may now make the whole of France partake in the hopes which it feels of the prompt re-establishment of peace in Italy, through the mediation of France and England. The united action of the two powers has already begin to exercise its effects on several points of the Peninsula; and if any doubts could be felt as o the results which may arise from the undertanding of the two most influential nations of Europe, united in one and the same idea, and for an interest which is also that of the whole world, we would add that fresh motives for confidence and security would be found in the telations established between France and the other foreign powers. These relations are most amicable, and do not except from them even those governments which the name of Republic might tend to render unfavourable towards France. We have, therefore, every reason to hope that this mediation of France and England in Italy will be followed by a prompt and favourable result, and that it will serve as the prelude to a general pacification. The struggle which is being carried on in the Duchies, for interests of a comparatively secondary character, must be put a stop to. The German Parliament wished, we doubt not, that its first act should be one of conciliation; and it will unite itself to our efforts to bring about an arrangement already too long delayed. It will not forget that the efficacy of its action depends on its wisdom. Thus the Republic, although scarcely constituted, will have resumed in Germany, in Italy, and in the whole of Europe, the place which the timid, irresolute, and complaisant policy of royalty had caused to be lost; and France will give to the grateful world the spectacle of a democracy which, after having regenerated Europe by its principles, knows how to keep within proper bounds all the elements of strength which contains, and is ambitious of no glory but that of pacifying the world."

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