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The Part of the Pa

THE BURIAL-GROUND. The graves around, of every size, Bid thee for thy last end be wise; Delay no more:—to Jesus fly, For grace to live, for grace to die. Bickersteth's Cellection.

THE SHORT CATECHISM, A. D. 1553. Master. Sith I know (dear son) that it is a great part of my duty, not only to see that then be instructed in good letters, but also earnestly and diligently to examine what sort of religion thou followest in this thy tender age: I thought it best to oppose thee by certain questions, to the intent I may perfectly know, whether thou hast well or ill travailed therein. Now therefore tell me (my son) what religion that

Scholar, That, good master, do I pro-fess, which is the relation of the Lord Chest; which is the relation of the Lord ed the christian religion.

Muster. Dost thouthen confess thyself to be a follower of christian goddiness and religion, and a schoker of our Lord Christ I.

Scholary That forseaths do I confess, and plainty and holdly profess; yea, there-in I account the winds sum of all my glory, as in the thing which is both of more honour, than that the slendeness of my wit may attain into it; and his o more approaching to God's majesty, than that I, by may feat of cormany. But we ought always to mainanterance may easily expanse it.

Master. Telt me then (dear son) as exactly as their cared, in what points inou mandment, of not covering anything that is thinkest that me sum of christian religion one mighiorer's : what meaneth that t

Scholar, In two points, that is towny : fine faith in God, and assured personsion cons to bridge and regrain all greate unsuitable reived of all these things, which are contained design of our will, which holdeth not itself in the ho'v scaptures ; and in charity, which within the bounds of right and reason; and belong in both to God and to our wight h without that each man be content with his

he bear of and read of of the word, what wrong to mother; he breaketh and bitterly with it tening the ore me thing that I

teschi: that there its easy certain batter, he amend) the Lord God the most stern ame substance, one phost and heavenly much provener of the breaking his law, shall exgraning or ending, which we cold God fother side, he that liveth according to the whom all the people of the verild ought to wearing, with soverger humour, and the highest knut of reversioner. Moreover out of the help words of Gen, which by the prophets and the beloved at Almighty God are in the hely banks published, to the eter-nal charged his name, I somabelize will be three spring thereon is the positive positives and contained, setting forth untous in a sum the the gospel of God. These things, list wors, while other the law? ten by Moses and other men of God, have heen preserved while and uncarrupted, even to our age : and since that, the chief articles of our faith have been gathered into a short abridgement, which is commonly called the Creed, or Symbol, of the Apostles, Master. Why is this abridgement of the

fairle termed with rise names of a secretal ! Michalier. A symbol is as much to say as a con, burk, poly telen, en watchword, whereby the soldiers of one camp are known

from their enemies. For this reason the chridgement of the faith, whereby the Christions are known from them that be no Chris tians, is rightly named a Symbol.

Master, Tirst tell me somewhat, what thou thinkest of the law: and then afterward nature? or some other besides? of the Creed or Symbol.

Scholar, I shall do (good master) with a good will as you command me. The Lord God hath charged us by Meses, that we have none other at all, but him; that is reverence not, nor worship any portraiture or any image whatsoever, whether it be painted, carved, graven, or by any mean fashioned howsoever it be; that we take not the name of our Lord God in vain; that is, either in a matter of no weight or of no truth. Last of all this ought we to hold stedfastly and with devout conscience, that we keep holily and religiously the Sabbath day; which was appointed out from the other for rest and service of God.

Master, Very well. Now hast thou rehearsed unto me the laws of the first table, wherein is, in a sum, contained the knowledge and true service of God. Go forward and tell me, which be the duties of charity, and our love toward men.

Scholar. Do you ask me (master) what I think of the other part of the law, which is commonly called the second table?

Master. Thou sayest true, my son: that is it indeed that I would fain hear of. Scholar, I will in few words despatch it, as my simple wit will serve me. Moses hath knit it up in a short sum: that is, that

with all loving affection we honour and reverence our father and mother; that we kill no man; that we commit no advotitry; that we steal nothing; that we bear false witness ugainst none! last of all, that we covet nothing that is our neighbour's. Master. How is that commandment, of

the honouring father and mother, to be understanded?

Scholar. Honour of father and mother containeth love, fear, and reverence, yea, and it further standeth in obeying, succouring, defending, and nourishing them, it need require. It bindeth us also most humbly, and with most natural affection, to obey the elders, and betters.

Master. What is contained in that commandment, Donot kill ?

Scholar. That we hate, wrong, or revite figures of the true and everlasting sacrifice no man. Moreover it commandeth us, that of Jesus Christ, done upon the cross; by my body," it was considered that the diswe love even our form do good to thom that the benefit whereof alone all the sins of all ciples, to whom Christ spoke thus, were changed by the other. Peter Martyr had certainly be experienced likewise by all who

hate us, and that we pray for all prosperity [believers, even from the beginning of the [Jews; and that they, being accustomed to and good hap to our very mortal enemies. Master. The commandment of not committing advoutry, what thinkest thou it

containeth? Scholar. Forsooth this commandment containeth many things; for it forbiddeth,

not only to talk with another man's wife, or any other woman unchastely: but also to touch her, yea, or to cast an eye at her wantonly; or lustful look to behold her; or by any unhonest mean to woo her; either ourselves, or any other in our behalf: finally. herein is debarred all kind of filthy and straying hist.

Master. What thinkest thou of the commandment, not to steal ?

Scholar. I shall show you, as briefly as I have done the rest, if it please you to hear me. It commandeth us, to beguile no man: to occupy no unlawful wares; to eavy no roan his wealth; and to think nothing profitable, that either is not just, or differeth from right and honesty: briefly, rather wellingly lose that is thine own, than thou wrongfully take that is another's, and turn it to thine own commodity.

Mustice. How may that commandment be kept, of bearing no false witness?

Scholar. If we neither ourselves speak my talse or vain lie : nor allow it in other, enher by speech or silence, or by our present twin buth, as place and time servictin.

Master. Now remaineth the last com-

Schaur. This law doth generally forbid all sorts of cell lasts; and commandath us

our, and fish which is conclined right, with the loss of his neighbour, and be with the bond of charty, and followship Scholer, This work it principally among men. Yea, and woon him (unless revenger of the breaking his law, shall exor taster on exercise by Sport, nationality ocute most grievous punishment. On the rule of these laws, shall find both praise and bliss, and God also his merciful and bountiful good Lord.

Master. Thou hast shortly set out the ten communiments: Now then tell me. how all these things, that thou hast particularly declared. Christ both to few words whele pith of the law 1.

Scholar. Will you that I knit up in a brist abridgment all that belongeth both to God and to men?

Master. Yes. Scholar. Christ said thus: Thou shalt we the Lord, they God, with all the heart; with all thy soul; with all thy mind; and with all thy strength. This is the greatest commandment in the law. The other is like unto this: Thou shalt love, thy neighbour as thyself. Upon these two commandments hang the whole law, and the Propagts.

Master. I will now that thou tell me further, what law is that which thou speak- Bishop Ninyas built a church of stone, it

Schular: I remember, master, that I learned that of you long ago: that it was engrafied by God in the nature of man, while nature was yet sound and uncorrupted. But offer the entrance of sin, to say, that we take him alone for our one although the wise were somewhat after a only God, our Maker and Saviour : that we sort not utterly ignorant of that light of the greatest part of men, that they scant perceived any shadow thereof.

Master. What is the cause, that God willed it to be written out in tables; and that it should be privately appointed to one

people alone? Scholar. I will show you. By original sin and evil custom, the image of God in man was so at the beginning darkened, and the judgment of nature so corrupted, that man himself doth not sufficiently understand, what difference is between honesty and dishonesty, right and wrong. The bountiful God therefore, minding to renew that image in us, first wrought this by the law written in tables, that we might know ourselves. and therein, as it were in a glass, behold the fifth and spots of our soul, and stubborn hardness of a corrupted heart; that by this mean vet, acknowledging our sin, and perceiving the weakness of our flesh, and the wrath of God fiercely bent against us for sin, we might the more fervently long for our Saviour Christ Jesus; which by his death and precious sprinkling of his blood hath cleansed and washed away our sins; pacified the wrath of the almighty Father: by the holy breath of his Spirit createth new hearts in us: and reneweth our minds after the image and likeness of their creator, in true righteonsness and holiness. Which thing neither the justice of the law, nor any sacrifices of Moses were able to perform. And that no man is made righteous by the law, it is evident; not only thereby, that the righteous liveth by faith; but also hereby, that no mortal man is able to fulfil all that the law of both the tables commandeth. For we have hindrances that strive against mogistrate, to reverence the ministers of the law; as the weakness of the flesh: church, our schoolmasters, with all our froward appetite, and lust naturally engendereil. As for sacrifice, cleansings, washings, and other ceremonies of the law: they were but shadows, likenesses, images and

world, are pardoned, by the only mercy of God, and by no desert of ours.

Master. I hear not yet, why Almighty God's will was to declare his secret pleasure to one people alone, which was the Israel

Scholar. Forsooth that had I almost forgotten. I suppose it was not done for this ntent, as though the law of the X, commandments did not belong generally to all men: forasmuch as the Lord our God is not mly the God of the Jews, but also of the Gentiles: but rather this was meant thereby, that the true Messias, which is our Christ, might be known at his coming into the for his disciples could not well understand mance of the promise. For the which cause, God's pleasure was to appoint out occur frequently. In baptism, the other for himself one certain people, holy, sun-sacrament instituted by Christ, he is said to for himself one certain people, holy, sundered from the rest, and as it were peculiarly his own; that by this mean his divine word might be continually kept holy, pure, and uncorrupted.

To be continued.

PRIMITIVE CHURCH-ARCHITECTURE. From Bingham's Origines Ecclesiastica.
The only remaining objection against what

ias been advanced in the last chapter [the assection that the early Christians had churches to meet in] is taken from a passage or two of the ancients, which seem to imbly that there was a great difference between the apostolical age and those that followed, n reference to this business of churches. Isidore, of Pelusium, treating of this matter, says, "In the apostles days there were to churches, that is, buildings or temples, when spiritual gifts abounded, and a holy conversation was the bright ornament of the Church; but in our days the buildings are iderned more than is necessary, whilst the Church is fallen into disgrace; and thereore, were I at liberty to choose, I should rather have wished to have fived in those lays when there were no such beautiful emples, but yet the Church was crowned with divine and heavenly graces, than in these days when temples are adorned with all kinds of marble, but the Church is de-prived of all those spiritual gifts." These words, if they be taken in the strictest sense, may seem to import that, in the age of the apostles, there were no churches builded; for, beyord the apostolical age, he carries not the comparison; but I rather take him to mean that the apostles had not such churches as they had in his time; that s, so stately and magnificent, so rich and caudiful, as many in ofter-ages; which is certainly true: for, in the first conversion of any nation, the churches were always answerable to the state and condition the converts were in; which was commonly a state of persecution, when not many rich, not many noble, were called. Nay, even in those places where kings gave encouragement to the propagation of the faith, churches were another thing from what they are now, as we may learn from the history of our own nation. "There was a time," Bede tells us, " when there was not a stone church in all the land, but the custom was to build them all of wood;" and therefore, when est of; that which we call the law of was such a rarity and unusual thing among the Britons, that they called the place Candida Casa. 'Whitern,' or 'Whitehureh,' upon it. The same author tells us, that Finan, the second bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, since called the bishopric of Durham, built a church in the island fit for a cathedral see, which yet was not of stone, but only timber sawed, and covered with antine; yet was it by that time so hid from reed; and so it continued, till Eadbert, the seventh bishop, took away the reed, and covered it all over, both roof and sides, with sheets of lead." No one, after this, will wonder at the account which Sulpicius Severus gives of the churches of Cyrene, in the deserts of Libya, when he tells us, "he went with a presbyter into one of them, which was made of small rods, interwoven one with another, and not much more stately and ambitious than his own house, in which a man could hardly stand upright, But the men who frequented these churches were men of the golden age and purest morals; they neither bought nor sold any thing; they knew not what fraud or theft was; they neither had, nor desired to have, silver or gold, which other mortals set such a value upon. For," says he, "when I offered the presbyter ten pieces of gold, he refused them, telling me, with some greatness of mind, that the church was not built with gold, but tamer unbuilt by it; coclesiam auro non strui, sed potius destrui, altiore consilio protestatus. These instances may serve to explain Isidore's meaning, when he says, "The apostolical age had no churches, or not such rich and noble structures, as the peace, and alluence, and emula

> THE LORD'S SUPPER. Substance of the arguments against Transub-stantiation, used by Cranmer, A. D. 1519. summed up by Bishop Rurnet, History of the Reformation, 1st volume.

tion of after-ages, commonly produced.

Christ in the institution took bread, and gave it. So that his words, "This is my body," could only be meant of the bread. Now the brend could not be his body literbread that we break, and the cup, that we form; and from their opinion of the presence bless;" and speaking of it after it was blessed, calls it, "That brend and that cup." For the reason of that expression, "This is how the divine and human nature can be

the Mosaical rites, must needs have understood his words in the same sense they did Moses's words, concerning the Pascal Lamb, which is called the Lord's Passover. It was not that literally, for the Lord's Passover was the angel's passing by the Israelites when he smote the first-born of the Egyptians; so the Lamb was only the Lord's Passover, as it was the memorial of it; and thus Christ substituting the Eucharist to the Pascal Lamb, used such an expression, calling it his body, in the same manner of speaking as the Lamb was called the Lord's Passover. This was plain enough. world: who must needs have been born of him in any other sense than that to which that nation, and none other, for true perfor- they had been formerly accustomed. In the Scripture many such figurative expressions baptise with the Holy Ghost and with fire; and such as are haptised are said to put on Christ; which were figurative expressions, As also in the sacrament of the Lord's Sunper, the cup is called "the New Testament n Christ's blood," which is an expression full of figure. Farther it was observed, that that sacrament was instituted for a remembrance of Christ, and of his death; which implied that he was to be absent at the time when he was to be remembered. Nor was it simply said, that the elements were his body and blood; but that they were his body broken, and his blood shed, that is, they were these as suffering on the cross; which as they could not be understood literally, for Christ did institute this sacrament before he had suffered on the cross; so now Christ must be present in the sacrament, not as glorified in heaven, but as suffering on his cross. From those places where it is said that Christ is in Heaven, and that he is to continue there, they argued that he was not to be any more upon earth. And those words in the 6th of St. John, of "eating Christ's flesh, and drinking his blood," they said were to be understood not of the sacrament; since many received the sacrament unworthily, and of them it cannot be said that they have eternal life in them; but Christ there said of them that received him in the sense that was meant in that chapter. that all that did so eat his flesh had eternal life in them; therefore these words can only be understood figuratively of receiving him by faith, as himself there explains it: and so in the end of that discourse, finding some were startled at that way of express ing himself, he gave a key to the whole, when he said "his words were spirit and life, and that the flesh profited nothing, it was the spirit that quickened?' It was ordinary for him to teach in parables; and the receiving of any doctrine, being oft expressed by the prophets by the figure of eatng and drinking, he upon the occasion of the people's coming to him after he had fed them with a few loaves, did discourse of their believing, in the earlark expressions; which did not seem to relate to the sacrament. since it was not then instituted. They also argued from Carist's appealing to the senses of his hearers, in his miracles, and especially in his discourses upon his resurrection, that the testimony of sense was to be received, where the object was duly applied, and the sense not vitiated. They also allowed matama reasons against a body's being in more places than one, or being in a place in the manner of a spirit, so that the substance of a complete body could be in a crumb of bread or drop of wine; and argued, that since the elements, after consecration, would nourish, might purify, or could be poisoned, these things clearly evinced, that the substance of bread and wine remained in the sacrament.

ent fathers. Some of them called it bread and wine; others said it nourished the body, as Justin Martyr; others, that it was digested in the stomach, and went into the draught, as Origen. Some called it a figure of Christ's body, so Tertullian, and St. Austin; others called the elements types and signs, so almost all the ancient Liturgies, and the Greek fathers generally. In the creeds of body was believed present after the manner the church it was professed, that Christ still sat on the right hand of God; the fathers argued from thence, that he was in heaven, and not on earth. And the Marcionites, and other heretics, denying that Christ had a true body, or did really suffer; the fathers appealed in that to the testimony of sense, as infallible. And St. Austin giving rules concerning figurative speeches in Scripture; one is this, that they must be taken figuraively, where in the literal sense the thing were a crime; which he applies to these words of enting Christ's flesh, and drinking his blood. But that on which they put the stress of the whole cause, as to the doctrine of the fathers, was the reasoning that they used against the Entychians, who said that Christ's body and human nature was swallowed up by his divinity. The Eutychians, orguing from the eucharist's being called Christ's body and blood, in which they said Christ's presence did convert the substance of the bread and wine into his own flesh and blood; so in like manner, said they, his godhead had converted the manhood into itself; against this, Gelasius bishop of Rome, and Theodoret, one of the learnedest fathers of his age, argue in plain words, that the ally. He himself also calls the cup, "The substance of the bread and wine remained fruit of the vine." St. Paul calls it, "The as it was formerly in its own nature and

of Christ's body in it without converting the

elements, then turned the argument to show

brought over with him the copy of a letter of St. Chrysostome's, which he found in a manuscript at Florence, written to the same purpose, and on the same argument: which was he more remarkable, because that Chrysostome had said higher things in his sermons and commentaries concerning Christ's being present in the sacrament, than any of all the fathers; but it appeared by this letter that those high expressions were no other than rhetorical figures of speech to beget a great reverence to this institution; and from hence it was reasonable to judge that such were the like expressions in other fathers, and that they were nevertheless of Chrysostome's mind touching the presence of Christ in this sacra-ment. That Epistle of his does lie still unpublished, though a very learned man, now in France, has procured a copy of it: but those of that church know the consequence that the printing of it would have, ind, so it seems, are resolved to suppress it if they can. From all these things it was plain that though the fathers believed there was an extraordinary virtue in the sacrament, and an unaccountable presence of Christ in it, yet they thought not of transubstantiation nor anything like it. But when darkness and ignorance crept into the church, the people were apt to believe anything that was incredible; and were willing enough to support such opinions as turned religion into external pageantry. The priests also knowing little of the Scriptures, and being only or chiefly conversant in those writings of the ancients that had highly extelled the sucrament, come generally to take up the opinion of the corporal presence, and being soon apprehensive of the great esteem it would bring to them, cherished it much. In the ninth century Bertram, Rabanus Maurus, Amalarius, and Joannes Scotus, all writ against it: nor were any of them censured or condomned for these opinions. It was plainly and strongly controlleted by some homilies that were in the Saxon tongue, in which not a few of Bertram's words occur; particularly in that which was to be read in the churches on Easter-day. But in the eleventh or twelith century i came to be universally received; as indeed anything would have been that much ad-

vanced the dignity of priesthood. And it

was farther advanced by pope Innocent

III., and so established in the fourth council

of Lateran; that same council, in which

the rooting out of heretics, and the pope's

power of deposing herencal princes, and giving their dominious to others, were also decreed. But there was another curious remark made of the progress of this opinion. When the doctrine of the corporal presence was first received in the Western church, they believed that the whole loaf was turned into one entire body of Jesus Christ; so that in the distribution one had an eye, a nose, or an ear, another a tooth, a finger, or a toe, a third a collop, or a piece of tripe; and this was supported by pretended miracles suited to that opinion, for companies the host was said to bleed, parte of it were also said to be turned to pieces of flesh. This continued to be the doctrine of the church of Rome for near three hundred years. It appears clearly in the renunciation which they made Berengarius swear. But when the schoolmen began to form the tenets of that church by more artificial and subtle rules, as they thought it an ungentle way of treating Christ to be thus mangling his body, and eating it up in gobbets, so the maxims they set up about the extension of matter, and of the manner of filling a space, made them think of a more decent way of explaining this proligious mystery. They taught that Christ was so in the host and chalice, that there From this they went to examine the anci, was one entire body in every crumb and drop; so that the body was no more broken, but upon every breaking of the host, a new whole body flew off from the other parts, which yet remained an entire body, notwithstanding their diminution. And then the former infractes, being contrary to this conceit, were laid aside, and new ones invented, fitted for this explanation, by which Christ's of a spirit. It was given out, that he sometimes appeared as a child all in rays upon the host, sometimes with angels about him, or sometimes in his mother's And that the senses might arms. rive as little contradiction as was posable, instead of a loaf they blessed them only waters, which are such a shadow of bread as might more easily agree with

> THE REV. CÆSAR MALAN, D. D., OF GENEVA.

their doctrine of the accidents of bread being

only present: and lest a larger measure of

wine might have encouraged the people to

have thought it was wine still, by the sensi-

ble effects of it, that came also to be denied

them.

Drawn by the Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D. Dr. Malan was honoured by Divine Providenge to be among the foremest instruments in the spiritual awakening with which it has pleased God to bless Geneva. He was a preacher of Socinianism in the National Church. in 1814, and was also one of the Regents [Masters) of the College. He was much admired for his eloquence, and continued to preach and to teach, for some time, in utter ignerance of the truth as it is in Christ crucified. At length it pleased God to visit him, and give him light; as early as 1816 the darkness was removed from his mind, and Christ the Saviour was made known to him, in so blessed a manner, with so much assurance and joy, that he felt as if the delight which filled his own soul, together in Christ, without the one's being by the view of the grace of God in Jesus, must

heard him. But he was greatly mistaken. His views were deemed new, strange, and er-roneous; he was ordered not to repeat them; then the churches were interdicted him, and at length, on preaching in the Cathedral; course, in proof of the doctrine of Justification by Faith, he was finally deprived of the use of

the pulpits.
This was in 1817. The severity with which he was treated, being expelled from all employments in the College and the Church, together with the boldness and firmness of his bearing, the fervour of his feelings, and the power of his discourses, drew crowds after him; men were converted by the grace of God; and in 1918 an independent church was formed, and a chapel built in a lovely spot, a short walk outside the city, of which he continues the Pastor to this day. He has been often in England, and the friendship and prayers of warm-hearted Eng-lish Christians have greatly sustained and mimated him; they in their turn have also found in Geneva the conversation and holy example of the man, together with the exercises of divine worship in his chapel, as a fountain of home religious life in a foreign country. He and his family have become imbued with the language, the literature, and the friend-ships of England, without losing their Swiss

republican simplicity and frankness.

All his life he has been indefatigable and remarkably successful in the use of the press as well as the pulpit. His writings in the shape of tracts and books have been numerous and useful, especially in revealing the Saviour to men in the errors of Romanism. Some of tracts are like the Dairyman's Daughter of Legh Richmond, for simple truth and beauty. They present the living realities of manner most impressive and the gaspel in a affecting to the mind, in narratives, in dialogues, in familiar parables and illustrations. Ho haves to dwell upon the bright persuasive side of Truth Divine, and leads his flock in green pastures beside still waters; though some of his peculiar speculative views and shades of belief may sometimes not be received even by the very hearts he is so successful in winning and comforting.

His extensive missionary tours have been attended with a great blessing. Indeed, of all men I ever met with, he seems most peculiarly fitted for familiar conversational effort to win men to Christ. With a deep fountain of life in his heart, an active mind, full of vivacity and impulse, an extraordinary fertility of illustration, a strength of faith which makes upon the minds of others the most successful impression of argument and conviction, and with great sweetness and happiness in his own Christian experience, he goes about among the mountains, pouring forth the stores of thought and feeling for the guidance and the good of others, comforting the tempted soul, and pointing the distressed one to the Saviour. In his encounters with the Romanists, nothing can withstand his patience, his gentleness, his playfulness, his fulness of Christ.

The Romanists well know him, and the clerey fear him, on account of the mainer in which he wins his way among them, featlessly opposing them, appealing to the Bible, and win-ning them by argument and love. When I was among the Waldensian Christians of Piedmont, I asked them if it would not be exceedingly pleasant and profitable for Dr. Malan to make one of his Missionary visits among them? Ab. said they, the Romanists know him too well to suffer that. Probably they would not let him pass the frontier; certainly they would not suffer him to preach or to teach in the name of Jesus; and if he attempted to do it, the least they would do would be to put him under the care of gens d'armes, and send him back to

the Canton of Geneva.
Dr. Malan traces his ancestry to the Waldenses, says he is one of then, and pleasantly temarks, "We are not of the Reformed Chrising the have always heen true church of Christ before the reformation." He frequently expressed a desire to visit the Waldenses, but told me an anecdote of the personal experience of the tender mercies of Sar-dinia, which I have seen in Dr. Heugh's excellent book on religion in Geneva. If I re-member correctly, he was on a visit at Chamouny, and had given a Bible to some of the peasantry; certainly he had talked with them of the Saviour and Divine Truth; he would not be anywhere without doing this. He was, however, accused of distributing tracts pernici ous to the Roman Catholic faith, and under this charge was arrested, put in the custody of two gens d'armes, and sent to prison. It was a pold step; but, not being able to prove their accusation, they were compelled to let him go; not, however, till they had unwittingly afforded him an opportunity, of which he gladly availed himself, to preach the gospel to the soldiers who attended and guarded him. Probably they never before listened to such truth; and Dr. Heugh remarks that "there is good reason for believing that one of these soldiers, employed to incarcerate the ambassador of Christ, was himself brought to the Saviour, and introduced nto the glorious liberty of the sons of God." Very many have been the incidents of this na-ture in the experience of Dr. Malan, and sometimes among the Romanists he has had very narrow escapes.

The dealings of God with him have been abundant in mercy, though at first he had to pass through a great fight of affliction, and his own peculiarities in the Christian faith, or rather in the manner of presenting it, may be traced probably to the discipline of the divine Spirit with his own heart, and the manner in which the Saviour was first revealed to him. He has said most beautifully that his conversion to the Lord Jesus might be compared to what a child experiences when his mother awakes him with a kiss. A babe awakened by a mother's kiss! What a sweet process of conversion! Now if all the subsequent teachings and dealings of the Spirit of God with his soul have been like this, who can wonder at the carnestness and strength, with which he presses the duty of the assurance of faith and love upon other Christians, or at the large measure of the Spirit of Adoption, with which his own soul scems to have been gifted?

His conversational powers are very great, in his own way, and he leads the mind of the cir-cle around him with such perfect simplicity and case, like that of childhood, to the sacred themes which his heart loves, that every man is pleased, no one can possibly he offended. What in him is a habit of life, proceeds with so much freedom and artlessness, that a personal address from him on the subject of reliefon, in circumstances where from any other

men it might be intolerably awkward and offansive, becomes appropriate and pleasing.

In the bosom of his own family, he shines the man of God; delightful is that communication I shall never forget the sweet Sabbath eronias I shall never forget the sweet Sabhath evented passed there. A charm rested upon the conversation, an atmosphere as sacred ethe Subbath day's twilight. At teo a part of Scripture had been always written for each member of the family, as well as for the Christian friends who might be present and was placed beneath the plate; to be yet by each in his turn, cliciting some any friate remark from the venerable pasto and father. The evening worship was formed with hymns which Dr. Malan witten, to melodies which he had himself composed sing by the voices of his daughters. composed, sung by the voices of his daughters, with the accompaniment of instrumental mu-Fig. It would have been difficult anywhere to have witnessed a lovelier picture of a Christian family. In his personal conversation, in his remarks upon the Scriptures, and in the nearness and tender breathing of his intercourse with God, as he led us to the throne of grace, he made us feel as if the atmosphere of a

brighter world had descended around us.

Were you to be introduced to Dr. Malan,
you might think at once of John Bunyan, if you chanced to have got your impression of the Dreamer, as I did, from an old picture of a countenance full of grace, with silvery locks flowing down apon the shoulders. This peculiarity makes Dr. Malan's appearance most venerable and delightful. His eye is remarkable guide and receive his counterance. ably quick and piercing, his countenance ex-pressive and changeful with emotion. "Like light and shade upon a waving field,

Coursing each other, while the flying clouds Now hide, and now reveal, the sun." None who have been much with him can forget his cheerful laugh, or the sudden animating bright smile and playful remark, bespeaking a deep and sparkling fountain of peace and love within.

Those of our Subscribers who are about to change their residence at this season, will please to give notice at our Publisher's, in order to ensure the regular delivery of their papers.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1848.]

The arrival of a double supply of European periodicals, since our last publication, and the stirring character of the intelligence contained in them, have led us to fill our columns so largely with condensed matter, and with articles cut from our files, that no room remains for other editorial remarks than what we have been led to intermix with the statement of occurrences and aspect of things.

The article on The Lord's Supper, on our first page,-We have considerably hesitated about inserting the latter part of the article, because it seemed to approach to the very verge of irreverence; but as it comes from the pen of an English Bishop, and the responsibility for the absurd consequences, drawn from the doctrine which the martyr. Cranmer combats, rests upon those who introduced and uphold it, we have overcome the reluciance which we found in our own mind, and we hope the article will be read with thankfulness to God for having cleared the Church of England of the errors exposed by the writer.

FRANCE.-The Correspondent of Evan. gelical Christendom, in the number just received, offers extended remarks upon the changes now in progress in that country. He mentions the concessions which Louis Philippe made to the priesthood of the of the French people in the late revolution with that observed by them in 1830, he remarks that the priests have upon the whole been treated with much more respect this time. Notwithstanding which, he states that many people think a separation of Church and State will be among the changes now to be expected; a measure which would recommend itself to a Government greatly straitened for money, by the saving of salaries to the Clergy, which in France amount to more than forty millions (£1,600,000.) The letter proceeds thus:

" Amid these grave circumstances, the Romish bishops have given proofs of great shrewd-ness and cunning. Far from declaiming against the Republic, they have published mandements or pastorals, in which they lavish upon the industrious classes the most fulsome adulation. Upon the day after the Revolution, the Archbishop of Paris, M. Affre, addressed to the members of his flock a letter, in which he praised the disinterestedness, the devotedness, und the generosity of the people. He sponta-neously offered to allow the churches to be converted into temporary hospitals. He declared that he would fervently implore the blessing of Heaven upon the French Republic.

is In a second pastoral the same archbishop continues his adulation, and even puts forth notions which are truly incredible. He has the hardihood to maintain, that, from the reign of Clovis, the priests of the Romish Church in France have always manifested sincere love for liberty, that they have, during fourteen centuries, pleaded the interests of the people, and that they are happy to see the establishment of a democratic Constitution I Monseigneur Affice adds, that if the bishops have flattered the kings for the last three hundred years, the fault must be imputed to herelies who endangered both Church and State. Thus, according to the prelate's statement, the Protestants are guilty of all the flattery which the Runish priesthood offered to Henry III. Louis XIV., and Louis XV. Finally, M. Affre compares the people of Paris to Samson!!!— People of Paris, he exclaims, in a transport of enteusia second Sainson as yo are, it has sufficed thee to shake for an instant, the pillars of a mighty edifice to convert it into a heap of thins. remember that thy incomparable softrage, which has been equalled by no other people, cannot save thee without the help of God.

Cardinal de Bonuld, Archbishop of Lyons,

titles desired set up the national flag on religious edifices, hasten to comply with the desire of the migistrates. And in another letter Midel consid writes further: 'The citizens who destantia writes lattier: "In a citizens who later stain at Paris, in the struggle of February, have fallen gloriously in defending the principles of civil and religious liberty, which will be henceforth in France a reality; we shall no longer have occasion to envy North America."

I will make some short reflections upon the latter and the conduct of the Domich bithers.

letters and the conduct of the Romish bishops.

"Notice, first, how speedily they have forgatten the benefits conferred upon them by Louis Philippe. Gratitude for past favours has not influenced them in the slightest. It is apparently a prejudice, of which they have learned to free themselves in the school of the Jesuits. So long as Louis Philippe was upon his throne, they inclined themselves humbly before him. But he has fallen. Away, then, with this king, who can no longer grant either privileges or money! Honour to the victorious people! After this, let who will rely upon the fidelity of the priests, and reckon upon a continuance of their services. Observe next, the sudden conversion of ou

bishops to democratic principles. Assuredly the world was not aware that these reverent prelates were so devoted to liberty and to the rights of the people. Hitherto we had though that the priests were the natural allies of des Of this, history furnishes numerou and striking examples; it shows us, in every page, the Romish clergy uniting with princes foundal lords, and tyrants, to oppress the nations But it seems that history is wrong, and that the world has been deceived respecting the sentiments of the sacerdotal body. Rome ha always been very liberal! Gregory VII., In nocent III., Buiface VIII., and Julius II. were apostles of democracy. The inquisite Torquemada was an ardent lover of liberty and the Jesuits have a most sincere regard fo the common rights of all! Very good. Pope y boasts of performing miracles; but I confes that the miracle wrought upon the priest themselves by the establishment of the French

Republic is the most wonderful of any!
"Besides the pastorals of the bisheps, the Roman Catholic party has made other inemota-ble declarations. Count de Montalembert, o whom I spoke in my last letter, has published a sort of manifesto, in which he extols holy liberty, to use his own expression, and solicits his friends to take a zealous part in the politi-cal elections. M. de Montalembert is, I be-lieve, a man of probity; he possesses good and great qualities; but he is not, I presume, well acquainted with all the secrets of Jesuitism. The reverend fathers employ him as a docile and useful instrument; they give him a part to play, and hide themselves behind him, in or-der to avoid giving too great offence to the French people. But were the Jesuits to be come masters, they would soon put aside M. de Montalembert, because he knows not how to deceive and lie as they do.

"M. Lacordairs has also raised his voice in these circumstances. Your readers probably know the name of M. Lacordaire. He is ar eloquent, fiery abbe, very accomplished in the delivery of extempore harangues, in which politics occupy a more considerable place than religion. He has undertaken to revive in France the order of Dominicans, or Preaching Brethren, and has written a book in which he makes a poinpous panegyric upon St. Dominic, the implacable persecutor of heretics, and the founder of the Inquisition. How M. Lacor-daire reconciles his enthusiasm for St. Dominic with his love for liberty, I am unable to explain to you; I only know that the new Dominican inorratic institutions. He recently pronounced at Paris the funeral oration of the famous O'Connell, and lauded in dithyrambic terms the February 24, he ascended the pulpit in order to dony all conformity to the idolatries of the express his sympathy with the Republicans! Church of Rome, and fully embrace and M. Lacerdaire said, some years since, that the practice the ennobling doctrines of the Gosfreich people were the dearly beloved of God, pel.—A British Traveller. and would have the first place in heaven! He now endeavours to find still more flattering hyperboles, if possible. The Journals state, that n his last sermon he was interrupted by unani-mous applause. Think of the hearers applauding and clapping their hands in a church, as though they were at a theatre! This is a republican fashion, I suppose, and M. Lacordaire must have been very much charmed to have obtained such a proof of sympathy!

"Finally, M. Lamennais has descended once but the Revolution has caused him again to buckle on his armour. He is now publishing a journal, entitled Le Peuple Constituant. M. Lamennais is unquestionably a man of genius, but it is not probable that he will gather many converts around him. His opinions are too recentric; he is neither a Roman Cathelic, a Protestant, nor a Socialist, and his party is almost confined to himself."

The writer goes on to say that it would be no surprising thing, if the Church of Rome, for her own purposes, were to form a close alliance with the most decided men of the Republic-priests and the revolutionists if they were to proceed together, hand in hand, like the best friends in the world."

He enters upon some details upon the situation of Protestants, who have few public privileges to lose in France, and may hope to gain by the proclamation of entire needom of conscience and worship. The following decree affords some ground for

hope:
"The provisional Government, convinced
"The provisional History of conscience is the that, of all liberties, liberty of conscience is the most precious and sacred, decrees that citizens suffering imprisonment in consequence of sentence pronounced upon them for acts relative to the free exercise of worship, shall be immediately set at liberty, unless they are detained for some other cause. All proceedings which have been commenced are quashed. Fines procounced and not yet paid are hereby tenitted. The Minister of Justice and the Minister of Finance are charged with the execution of the present decree."

The writer then goes on to lament the

want of a regular organization for Protestan- tion, His Majesty's Government is ready to tism in France—the existing diversity of afford every facility." doctrinal views, and the want of ecclesiastical, union. The question, "What will France be in future in a religious aspect?" naturally arises in him, as in the hearts of all thoughtful Christians; and while he sees every reason to anticipate efforts unfavourable to the cause of the reformed Church from the subtlety and adroitness of her adversaries, he takes care to remind us " that God is wiser than men, and that He accomplishes merciful dispensations in spite of the resistance of his enemies."

Tuscany .-- From Evangelical Christendom for last month.—Of all the reforming sovereigns, the Grand Duke of Tuscany

as members of the Chambers, persons of all picion well or ill founded in this particular creeds whatever. We subjoin a letter from our esteemed correspondent at Pisa

Sir,-In my last, I promised to give you some idea of the state of feeling among the clergy in general, and how they have acted under the progress of reforms in Italy. The subject is a fertile one, but it is difficult for a stranger to procure accurate information on these points. I can only profit by what is contained in the public prints, and glean little from occasional conversations with private individuals.

"The Bible is in the hands of the priesthood, and many more, no doubt, than is known to human eyes have studied the saered page with sincere devotion, and have been enabled, in a way we cannot uniterstand, to feel after the truth through the mists which surround them. I have often been told by Italians, that there are many Italian priests who would gladly walk in the pure light of the Gospel, if it were possible without sacrificing the very means of existence; but hitherto, as far as I have heard, not a single instance has occurred of any one during to preach Jesus Christ and Him crucified, as the Lord and Saviour of mankind, instead of as the obedient and doelle Son of the more loving and more mereiful Mary whose tender heart compassionates the rigorous requirements of Jesus Christ.

"The Pope, whatever wonderful things he has done as a temporal prince, has not yet by any public act showed the slightest wish to reform the church; and some of his actions have been so dubious, that one would be almost led to think him a Jesuit, though a liberal one. A book lately dedicated to him by a Jesuit, called forth a very handsome letter of thanks, and an eulogy of their order, which, he said, had always been favourable to religion and learning. The papers apologized for this complaisant letter by saving they were speeches of form, which meant nothing; but we must never forget that the Roman Catholic religion is essentially one of forms, and that the avhole framework of the church is held up by these apparently unimportant forms, each hanging on the other, to prop up the frail tabernacle.

"A large majority of the most sensible and sober-thinking Italians look forward to the time when the church will reform herself; and while they read the Scriptures for themselves, and are in a great measure enlightened, their nationality is so strong, that they reject the name of Protestant, not so much for being heretical as being foreign they content themselves with rejecting the errors of the Roman Catholic Church, and acknowledging silently before God what they consider to be truth, without making themselves martyrs to public opinion by an open avowal of their sentiments. You will per ceive at once, that this class of persons, who join no church, and court no responsibility, must have a mixture among them of rationalism and infidelity. A more numerous class love the Church as the Church of their Fathers, see its abuses, and would rejoice professes the most ardent zeal in favour of de- to have them altered, but they have not sufficient light as to God's Omnipotence to look to Him above the Church, and end their days by being obedient children. A virtues of the Irish tribune. I need hardly tell their days by being obedient children. A you, that immediately after the Revolution of smaller and more select knot there is, who pel .- A British Traveller."

MISSIONARY PRIESTS FOR THE GER-MAN COLONISTS IN AMERICA.—The reforms by which Louis of Bavaria has condescended to meet the wishes of his people. (reforms, which, but for his late moral degradation, it is probable they would never have ventured to demand, nor he felt necessitated to grant,) have not ended with the dismissal Church of Rome, and the poor return now more into the arena. For a long time, he re- of the Spaniard. On the 24th of February, received by him; comparing the conduct mained, like Achilles, shut up in his tent; the public was delighted by the publication of a royal ordinance for the suppression of the Redemptorist order in Altættingen! This important document is conceived in the following terms, " The King, having convinced himself that the oft-made assertion, that the Redemptorist order is unsuited to Bayaria. is really grounded on experience; and being at the same time persuaded that a wide and most suitable field for their hely zeal and missionary energy lies open to them among the numerous German colonists of America His Majesty has come to the resolution of dispensing the pilgrimage priests of the Redemptorist Congregation, from the farther exercise of their monastic duties in Altertingen; His Majesty charging himself with the adoption of such measures as his Government may, after due consultation with the Episcopal Ordinary, see fit to take, to insure the due performance of the pilgrimage duties hitherto performed by the Redemptorist fathers; to each of whom, on the other hand, His Majesty is graciously pleased to guarantee the same subsistence allowance higherto enjoyed by them in Altertingen (amounting to 330 floring or about 120 dollars annually), so long as they conform to the conditions thereto annexed, [That is, abstaining from all spiritual functions in Bavaria,] together with the farther offer of making this provision a permanent one for life, to each Redemptorist father who sees fit to adopt His Majesty's suggestion respecting immediate removal to the United States, in reaching which destina-

> The fact is, that notwithstanding all the pains taken to free the Redemptorist order from the suspicion of close alliance with that of the Jesuits, it here too evident marks of being a still connected shoot from the same evil root to be longer suffered in a country, which, Ligatedly Catholic though it be dioroughly knows, and as thoroughly detests, the disciples of Loyola, to whom Protestant England (the Continent thinks fool-hardily) now opens her arms. The full of the Re-demptorists following so closely on the levels of the expulsion of Lola Montes, has given specch to many suspicions before held secret, that her expressed animosity to Jesuitism

case, the page of history furnishes abundant evidence that it would be "no new thing in the earth" for a Jesuit confessor to be found, who would consider it for the glory of God to rule a royal conscience, even by means of a royal mistress .- Corresp. Evang. Christ.

CLERGY OFFENCES BILL.—The Bishops who were in London on the 5th of last month, assembled on that day for the purpose of considering the above bill, now before the House of Lords, and it was signified to them that it would be proposed to add the following proviso to the clause which directs proceedings on account of heresy, false doctrine, blasphemy, and schism:

"Provided always that nothing shall be adjudged in any Court of this land to be heresy, or false or unsound doctrine, on any point treated of in the Articles of Religion, agreed upon in the Convocation holden at London in the year 1562, com-monly called the XXXIX Articles, that is not opposed to the Doctrine of the Church of England, as there declared."

The Bishop of Exeter has made known to his Clergy his intention of opposing the idoption of this Proviso by the House of Lords, and calls upon the Clergy to deliberate upon the subject and to give expression to their judgment upon it, if they think fit to do so.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Mocese of Quebec. INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.
PAYMENTS made to the Treasurer at Quebec, on account of the Incorporated Church Society, in the Month of April, 1818. April 3 Collection at Rivière du
Loup, en bas, Rer. E. G.
W. Ross

"Blake, Miss, Annual Subscription, parochial
Campbell, Saxton, Life

"Campbell, Saxton, Lite Subscriptions in England.
"Brooke, Mrs., Bloo-ham, 2 years £2 0 0
"Collected by do. 3 0 0
"Gionon, Miss,
"Rempton 1 0 0 12 10 0 Brompton 1 0 0 Adjt. Cameronians I 10 0 A., Blonham, 2 years 2 0 0 C., Dalkeith... 1 1 0 Wolford Lodge .. 1 0 0 Sterling. £11 11 0 14 9 10 Burstal, II., Annual Subn. to 1st July, 1818
11 Gillespie, A., ditto
11 Bennett, W., ditto
12 Mountain, Rev. A. W., do.
13 Collected at Leeds 17s. 1d. 2 10 Lambly's Mills 4s. 2d. Rev. A. T. Whitten... 15 Mackie, Rev. Dr., Annual Subn. to 1st July, 1818. 5 0 C Smith, C. Webber, do., 1 5 18 Collection Nicolet, Rev. H. Burges

20 Ditto Gaspe Basin, £2 1 6
Sandy beach, £1 1 11
Rev. W. Arnold.

FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY.
April 3 Donation received through the Society for propagat-ing the Gospel for Or-phans of Missionaries of that Society in this Dio-cese, who died of Fever last Summer.....£125 1 11

10 Collection at Rivière du Loup, en haut, Rev. N. Guerout......£1 5 1 T. TRIGGE, Treasurer, Inc. Church Society.

PLRISH OF OURBEC .- The Parishioners held Bistion of Montheau, Rector, in the chair. Henny Jessopp, E-q., was re-appointed Churchwarden, on nomination by the Rector,

C. N. MONTIZAMBERT, Esq., by vote of the Parishioners. The following Gentlemen were chosen Mem-

bers of the Select Vestry for the ensuing year Hon. W. Walker, R. Wainwright, H. Le Mesurier, J. B. Forsyth, A. J. Maxham, Esquires. George Hall, T. Trigge,
Nonh Freet,
Hon. A. W. Cochran,
Alex. Gillespie, Esquires. W. H. Anderson, Archibald Campbell,

The thanks of the Parishioners were voted to Anchidand Campbell, Esq., and the numbers of the Voluntary Choir for their services during the past year, as also to J. A. Sewell, M. D. for his kind attention as Physican to the poor.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY .- The Wardens chosen for the ensuing year are R. A. Young, and J. V. Gale, Esquires. ST. PETER'S CHAPEL .- The former Chapelvardens, Wm. Brown, and Win. Cole, Es-

quires, have been re-elected for the year ensu-

TRINITY CHURCH, MONTREAL-We understand that the Rev. Alexander Digby Campbell, who is nominated to the Incumbency of this church, expected to embark in the Great Britain, from London; this

may be daily looked for. CONSECUATION OF THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD. On Sunday morning, the 26th of March, the Rev. Renn Dickson Hamp-Paris to salute the rising sim. My dear letters the says to the cures, you have of the string sim. It is gone the farthest in the concessions and that a Redemptorist confessor was at Liandall, the Bishop of Workester, and the lines of concessors, and the lines of concessors, and the lines of the says to the cures, you have of the says to t

Hampden's consecration, signed by upwards of 1000 of the clergy, was received at Lambeth on Saturday, but produced no effect in retarding or interrupting the proceedings. Counter signatures from 360 members of the Oxford Convocation, and upwards of 1,500 clergy, in favour of Dr. Hampden, had been procured, and the declarations communicated to the Right Rev. Primate, who received them very favourably. It is stated that to those declarations have been also appended the names of nearly 2,000 of the nobility and centry, including many members of both Ionses of Parliament.

The Rev. II. G. Lappen, Head-master of Westminster School, has received the appointment of tutor to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Diocese of Cashel.—On the 2nd of last month, the Lord Bishop of this Diocese admitted to the holy order of Deacon Mr. Edward Ellis, fermerly a student of the Theological Seminary at Cobourg, and subsequently Lay Missionary in connection with Trinity Chutch District Visiting Society, Montreal. Mr. Ellis is appointed one of the Curates of Dungarvon, County of Waterford.

SCOTTISH EMSCOPAL CHURCH,-We egret to announce that the Right Rev. MICHARL RUSSELL, D. C. L., L.L.D., Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, expired suddealy, at his residence, Summerfield, near Leith, on the evening of Sunday the 2nd ulto. He preached that day in his Church (St. James', Leith) with more than usual energy, and thereafter administered the Holy Communion. He also read Evening Prayer, his Curate preaching. At these services the Bishop appeared in his usual health. After family worship in the evening, he retired, and died suddenly in his room, about eleven

THE TREASURER OF THE ASVIUM FOR Widows and Ordians of the Minitary begs to acknowledge the following sums received for the charity, during the post month,

o'elock.

 Moles, W.
 £0
 5
 1

 Knight, Capt., Town Major
 0
 10
 0

 Dacres, Capt., R. A.
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 10
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 Resident
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 2

To Cornespondents :- Reed. Editor South. Ch: the papers will come to hand regularly, if pre-paid to the line, as ours go to him :- C. Y. -W. S ;-Cp. A. we will write ;-T. C.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Col. Holloway, No. 209 to 260; Miss A. Robertson, No. 194 to 245; Miss Ogden, No. 250 to 301; Major 243, Miss. Oguch, 183, 223 to 361; action Fraser, No. 213 to 264; A. Com. G. Stanton, No. 209 to 260; Rev. B. Cronyn, No. 136 to 187; Hon. G. J. Goodhue, No. 130 to 201; Messis, J. J. Day, No. 190 to 211; F. Brawn,

No. 194 to 215; Meakin, No. 190 to 241; Geo. Easton, No. 198 to 249; J. Cary, No. 197 to 248; C. Collins, No. 174 to 225; J. Holland, No. 197 to 222; F. Mimee, No. 209 to 260; John Wilson, No. 197 to 222; F. Mimee, No. 209 to 260; John Wilson, No. 197 Wilson, No. 136 to 187; Benj. Bayley, No. 136 to 187; C. Monserratt, No. 136 to 187; L. Lawrason, No. 136 to 187; W. W. Street; No. 136 to 187; K. C. Chandler, No. 238 to 263; T. Trigge, No. 235 to 260.

Col. Bent, No. 187 to 238.

3 3 5

Bocal and Political Entelligence.

The commencement of weekly communication with the mother-country by means of the Cunard Steamers has poured in upon us an unusual abundance of European news; and the agitated state of nearly all Europe makes the news uncommonly exciting.

The letter-bags brought by the . Icadia, ene and two. Telegraphic intelligence of the arrival of the America, from Liverpool on the 15th ulto., was received in town on Monday, and the extra from Halifax, conveying the letter-bags and a few papers, arrived on Tuesday morning. We avail ourtheir annual meeting as a Vestry on Monday selves of the abundant materials before us, after Easter, the Right Reverend THE LORD for the purpose of extracting and condensing such information as may be most interesting to our readers.

It is a cause for devout gratitude towards the supreme Ruler of nations, that England s preserved in peace and good order, manifeating a determination among the most influential classes—we mean those in the middie walks of life-to uphold by example and personal service, the supremacy of the law against those eager to set physical force against moral worth and intellectual eleva-

CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION .-- The following is from the European Times of April 15—the day on which the America sailed from Liverpool.

The present has been an exciting week with regard to domestic politics. The great de-monstration by a body of people called chartists, in London, passed over without any of those lamentable consequences which have attended similar assemblages in the other capitals of Europe. The Government took the most precautionary measures previously to the meeting on Monday last—warning the people against any infringement of the law, or proceeding in large bodies in procession to the Houses of Parliament; and vast military arrangements were made to preserve the peace of the metropolis. The alacrity with which all the middle classes turned out tended more than anything else to preserve tranquillity. No fewer than two hundred thousand special constables were enrolled in London; presenting a torce which would vie with any similar body

of men in the world; and the consciousness of this overwhelming force, and the other judicious arrangements made, secured the tranquility of the capital. The Chartists assembled in vast vessel is reported to have sailed from Deal on the 31st of March, so that her arrival numbers on Kennington Common, collected from the various districts around; and there, it being intimated to their leader that they would not be allowed to march in procession across the bridges, two or three of the delegates ad-vised them to relinquish their design; and their den, D.D., was consecrated at Lambeth lions of persons (but which in fact was not signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. signed by even two millions, and a great part of these signatures hoaxes, Queen Victoria's name

but the police force, without any other assistance, completely frustrated the attempt;; and a shower of min coming on opportunely, the crowd gradually dispersed.

Such was the termination of the demonstra-tion in London; and the same lame and Impotent conclusion attended several meetings which had been announced to take place in our own town, in Manchester, Glasgow, and other places. These results, after the great flourish of trumpols by the physical force par-ties, have only tended to strengthen the hands of the Government. The measure brought in by Sir George Grey for assimilating the laws of Great Britain and Ireland, as they respect overt acts of treason and sedition, was carried, on the second reading, by 452 against 36, being a majority of 415. The measure is being pressed rapidly through Parliament.

The Government and that, on the 9th instant an official notification was conveyed.

nstant, an official notification was conveyed instant, an official notification was conveyed from the Home Office to the officers of the Electric Telegraph Company, at their central office in London, that, in conformity with a clause in the company's net, the Government would exercise the authority therein vested in them, by taking possession of the electric tele-graph for a time, for public purposes. The company were required to refuse to transmit any private message from individuals, and were informed that, with the exception of the markets and the prices of funds, shares, &c., no intelligence must be forwarded from London to any other place, or from any one tele-graph station to another, but such as the Gorernment permitted and authorised. The emtransmission of news from Ireland. Manchester, Liverpeal, and other towns, to London. The intelligence of this step on the part of the Government, which became known on the 11th, excited much interest, not unmingled with anxiety, especially as every one was looking forward to the telegraph as the means of being any telegraph as the means. of keeping us in Liverpool apprised, almost hourly, of the state of things in London during that day, particularly with reference to the meeting of chartists on Kennington Common, moving of chartests on Keinington Common, and their intended procession thence to the House of Cammons. However, we were not kept in suspense till the arrival of the evening papers; a telegraph dispatch dated London, 12 30 p. m., informed us that all was then quiet, and that not more than 5300 persons were at that time assembled on Kennington Common. Common. Later in the afternoon, another telegraphic communication apprised us that the meeting had been held, and had terminated without disturbance, and that the procession had been abandoned. Again we leatned on the following morning, through the same channel, that during the night there had been no disturbance, and that the metropolis was then tranquil. Thus all apprehensions were promptly aliayed, while no improper use was made of the telegraph. We understand that the mayors and other civil authorities of Liverpool and Manchester have used the telegraph to convey to the Government accurate infor-mation as to the real state of this district. The restrictions have been removed by the Government, and messages may now he sent

We subjoin the principal part of the Notice issued by the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police on the 6th ulto, to warn persons against illegal proceedings :

Whereas a meeting has been called to ze-semble on Monday next, the 10th inst., at Kennington-common and it is aunounced in the printed notices calling such meeting, that it is intended by certain persons to repair thence in procession to the House of Commons, accompanied with excessive numbers of the people, up-on pretence of presenting a pelition to the Commons House of Parliament; and whereas infor-mation has been received that persons have been advised to procure arms and weapons, with the purpose of carrying the same in such proces-

"A'l persons are hereby cautioned and strictly enjoined not to attend, or take part in, or be present at, any such assemblage or proces-

"And all well disposed persons are hereby called upon and required to aid in enforcing the provisions of the law, and effectually to protect the public peace, and suppress any attempt at the disturbance thereof.

A bill, brought into the House of Comfrom Liverpool on the 5th ulto., were re-ceived from Halifax last Thursday, between tory, "for the better recently of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom" was progressing, not without strenuous opposition by a very small minority, but with a strong manifestation of a determination on the part of the British Parliament to strengthen the hands of Her Majesty's Government for effectual resistance to those who might be disposed to violate the existing laws and constitution of the realm.

We turn with great pain to the much less catisfactory intelligence received from another part of the United Kingdom. The following is from the European Times of the Sth alto, :

langano .- Matters are assuming a threatening shape in Ireland. The Repealers are making active preparations for a conflict with the government. Rifle clubs are being formed, and the manufacture of pikes is proceeding we vigorously, that every other kind of blacksmith work is suspended. The government is pouring in treops, and war steamers are ordered to Dublin. It was likewise in contemplation to extend the coercion act to that part of the country.

The number of troops now serving in Ireland. including artillery, but exclusive of the enrolled out-pensioners, is about 31,000 men of all ranks, ten regiments of cavalry, two troops of horse artillery, ten companies artillery, twenty-two regiments or battalions of the line, and eleven depots of regiments of the line. Several other regiments have since arrived.

There are apwards of two hundred trademen and labourers employed in preparing for the reception of a military force a wing of the Linen Hall, which, from its central situation, is well adapted for a barrack in case of any emergency requiring the immediate presence of the soldiery. It is stated that the govern-ment have made arrangements for supplying the loyal inhabitants of Dublin, to the a of several thousand men, with muskets and ammunition, should circumstances render this additional precaution advisable. Disaffection has been discovered amongst the police, but vigorous measures are to be applied in temedy

Repeal meetings have been held in Limerick and other places, and six months notice to England to quit was given. All accounts concur that the position of things is alarming. Government had directed letters in the Dublin

post office to be opened.
The Confederates now meet nightly in their club-rooms, for the purpose of being drilled, and under the hands of practised teachers they are taught to march in time, tleman parades the streets of Dublin dressed in the uniform (green and gold, with yellow facings) of the Irish national guard that is to be organized.

"The papers by the mail of the 8th gave some intimation of the sprend of a desire for the repeal of the Union, or for other extensive measures of concession to the disaffected in Ireland, even among parties who were thought wholly indverse to such a course: the more recent arrival brings more explicit statements to the same effect. We cut the following from the Eur. Times:

The movement is progressing slowly, but steadily, amongst the Protestant portion of the population. A preliminary meeting of the Protestants of Drogheda was held in the Mayoralty-rooms, on the 6th instant, Mr. North, ex-Mayor, in the chair, to discuss the question as to whether the Repeal of the Union would be beneficial or otherwise to Ireland. Roman Catholics were entirely excluded. The meeting came to a resolution which con-chafes thus:—"We now respectfully, legiti-mately, and fervently seek from the British Puliament a Repeal of the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland." It is but justice to say that the question was calmly and orgumentatively discussed throughout. Mr. Ferguson, editor of the University Magazine, has joined the repeal ranks; as have also Mr. Butt, Q. C. (the autagonist of Mr. O'Connell in the Dablin Corporation on Repeat); Mr. Graves, F. T. C. D.; Dr. Graves and Dr. Hollis, two of the most eminent Dublin physirises, and, according to some rumours, the Earl of Roden, ex-Master of the Orangemen of Ireland. Sir James C. Anderson, Bart., of Manchester, and late of Fermoy, has addressed two letters to his former schoolfellow. Lord John Russell, urging him to grant a Repeal of the Union before it be too late. A section of the Conservative puty in Dublin, seeing the turn matters have thus taken, have get up a declara-tion, suggesting a meeting of the British Parlia-ment in Dublin, for a certain period of each year, for the transaction of Irish husiness, as the best made of alloying public dissatisfaction, and of compensating, in some degree, for the ment are said to be Masses. Blackall, M. P., Fax, M. P., &c. &c. A conference is spoken of as account to take place for the purpose of arrangeing prespecting the position of the Protestant, Cathonic, and Pre-hyterian churches in Ireland, in the event of a local legislature being the reoult of the present struggle. There is not a don't that Repoal is making inroads also in the ranks of the Orangemen.

Scornasm - Relief for the Working Casters. -The Patriolic Society are moving in the matter of reflexing the imemplayed in Edinborgh. They prepay that, instead of being not to break stones, the usual course on such occasions, some acres of land should be taken and employment given in spale finshandry, so that the whole of the fond raised by public kenevolence might but be consumed. but a pertien of it at least by retained to be devoted to objects for in proving the condition of the bearing classes. Some land had been offered to be put at the disjoid of the society for this purposes, and it is probable that it will be gone

Troops for Scalland .- In consequence of the recent distributers in Beinburgh and Glasgaw. a detachment, consisting of 35 non-commissioned officers and gunners, will soon emback from the Royal Assenal in one of the Leith steamers, to stiengthen the two companies etationed at Leith Fort and Giasgow, under the command of Capt. J. McCoy and Capt. S.

Turning to University we have the very great pleasure of directing the attention of our readers to the riply inserted on our ich page, which was given by Mr De Lamarring to the address from Ireland, disenantenancing as it does the expectation of any aid from the French Republic towards atterpreat the abolition of monarchical institutions elsewhere. We are glad to give the Provisional Government as much credit as we can; while at the same time we cannot but expression indignation at the profane use of the term "new

workers of any design to interfere in the internal affairs of foreign nations. It remains to be seen, however, whether the commondable policy of the provisional rulers can be maintained against the tur- English paper: bulent zeal of the masses by whom they have been invested with authorny. It is reported from Munich, that the Bavarian Ministers received information from the French Provisional Government, of expeditions against Germany which were forming by foreigners resident in France; if this report is correct, it would afford another evidence of the pacific policy avowed by M. DeLamartine.

A proposed financial operation is deseribed in the following extract, which is instructive, both as it shows the arbitrary power assumed by the present rulers in France, and the slender confidence placed by the owners of property in the value of French Government securities. equets of railway property have sunk hard each in the work by which that species of perty was created; and they have no mind to part with their possession for that five per cent, stock which they could not

convert into gold or silver without a ruin-

ous sacrifice. The Directors of the French Railway Companies having been summoned by the Provisi-onal Covernment to hear the conditions on which it was proposed they should surrender to the state their interest in these enterprises, they accordingly assembled on the 12th instant, at the Hotel of the Minister of Finance. The Minister informed the companies that the govenment contemplated purchasing their interests on one or other of three conditions, and procoeded to unfold these three projects of appro-

printion. In all the three, it is proposed that the state shall take immediate possession of all the tailways in France, finished or unfinished; and that hill shall be henceforward conducted and without sparing our own to the exclusive controll and the exclusive controll and the exclusive controlland the exclusive controlland exclusion. The sevent themselves, and without sparing our own persons we will know how, indissolubly united to our holy country, to defend the honour of the exclusion of the stockholders was held to our holy country, to defend the honour of the flustian name; and the inviolability of our ladding the exclusive weight to the flustian name; and the inviolability of our ladding the exclusive weight to exclusive themselves, and without sparing our own persons we will know how, indissolubly united to our holy country, to defend the honour of the flustian name; and the inviolability of our ladding the exclusive controlland exclusion. A general meeting of the stockholders was held to our holy country, to defend the honour of the flustian name; and the inviolability of our ladding the exclusive exclus that the latter shall be completed by the state,

meeting each of the railway companies were represented by two delegates. The projects will respond with joy to the call of his Sovethemontagne, and Gabriel Beauregard dit the delegates, who declared that they not only our Sovereign, and our country, will once and François Archambault, Zacharie Cloutier,

zini, had an interview with M. Lamartine of stand this ye peoples and submit, for God is on Tuesday. In the course of his reply to them, our side.'—Given at St. Petersburgh, the 14th M. Lamartine observed— France desires no other conquests than the pacific conquests of the normal mind, no ambition but for idea. We are now reasonable and generous enough to correct even our vain idea of glory."

press which they mean to grant-liberty to write just so much as the mob will allow. Bengiem .- The band which calls itself the

Belgian Legion, entered Belgium on the 29th by Risque-a-Tout, a village situated between Mouscion and Menin. The legion was 2000 strong. It was met by the advanced guard of General Fleury Duray, composed of 200 men, with twenty-five artis-

lerymen and two pieces of cancon. After a very smart action, the invading column fled in all directions.

five or six wounded.

Pressta .- We have placed on our fourth age another Proclamation from the King; he continues to promise large concessions, and his personal endeavours with the other German nationality. The colours of the ancient German empire, black and vellow, are generally worn. When, however, during generally worn. When, however, during one of his rides, he heard an acclamation, " Long live the Emperor of Germany," he expressed his displeasure. Indeed, there will be competition enough, before that dignity, if it should really be revived, is conferred upon any one. In southern Germany. the King of Prassia's supposed aim to secure it for himself, is treated as an " usurpation."

Prussia has determined upon interfering in the matter of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, both of which are under the sovereignty of Deamark; but Holstein is acknowledged to be also part of the German Confederation, and Schleswig is claimed as eing the same, while the King of Denmark insists upon its being a portion of the Kingdom of Denmark, and has not only issued a proclamation to that effect, but marched Danish troops into the Duchy to maintain his claim. If that measure be acceded to, Schleswig will descend, with Denmark, to a female in the event of the male line of the Halv." royal house failing; but Hoistein would become separate from both, just as Hanover has done from the British Crown. The King of Prussia has espoused the cause of Schleswig as a German Duchy, to be kept eparate from Denmark, acknowledging the King of Donniark as its Sovereign, so long as the male line shall continue; but if the throne of Denmark should be ascended by a female, then both Schleswig and Holstein to form a separate state under a Duke of their own, forming part of the German Confederation. Prussian troops have advanced into the Duchies; those of Hanover and Brunswick are expected to do so immediately. The King of Denmark was going to take the command of his army, and the Duke of Augustenburg and Prince Waldemar of Prussia were on their way to lead the troops opposed;

dominions, a state of things is arising, not diplomatic corps. unlikely to lead to collisions with that watchnation at the professe use of the term "new Christianity" as applied to the "demo-cratic principle." If the matter were not so acrious, it would be supremely ridicular to find this rabble-begotten Govern-the German inhabitants, shall give to its in-land, a British port, called East London. Waterment claim for the party which baseled it stitutions a national, that is, Polish charac. I loo Bay, in the district of Victoria, formerly into the seat of authority the title of ter. A general promise of compliance has neutral territory, is also provided for, custom "Christian," acagning to those who re- been given by the King. The Poles who, house officers being appointed for each, with a problem of the supplication of not leave any half been growledged to problem of the improvement of the Port of East padiate mobernie the appellation of not long ago, had been condemned to various periods of imprisonment at Berlin for the port has instructed officers of his department—ports are apt to think well-turned phrases accover for any absordity of meaning.

The Forces who beard for the improvement of the 'Port of East London;' and the collector of customs at this port has instructed officers of his department—part they took in the insurrection against Russian domination, have been set at liberty. Nightingale—to proceed forthwith as sub-Answers given to Poush and to Italian amidst the recent popular movement at Bercollectors, to open the new ports of Waterloo addresses are found to contain similar discharges from France are on their By and East London and to receive customs way to the frontier of Russian Poland, and are encouraged by manifestations of sympathy from the German population as they travel along. We cut the following from an

to them.

Prince Adam Czartoryski and other leaders of the late Polish Revolution were at Cologne on the 26th, on their way to Poland. The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle describes an enthusiastic but dignified public reception given to the Prince by the authorities and garrison of Aix-ta-Chapelle. The Colonel of the Landwehr was the spokesman; he expressed his pride, and the happiness of all, at meeting the Polish veteran on Prussian ground. The people of Cologne, and the authorities, manifested the greatest delight at the sight of him; and the authorities placed a guard of honour at his hotel. He issued an address claiming Poland to be free, unprivileg-ed, and democratic; and departed for Posen.

It is not to be expected that Russia will be an unconcerned spectator at these indications of a renewed attempt at the restoration of Polish independence. The Czar has given expression to his view of passing events and of his duty under them, in the proclamation which follows: a dequet

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR. After the benefits of a long peace, the west of Europe finds itself at this moment suddenly given over to perturbations, which threater with ruin and overthrow all legal powers and the whole social system. Insurrection and anarchy, the offspring of France, soon crossed the German frontier; and have spread themselves in every direction with an audacity which has gained new force in proportion to th concessions of the Governments This devastating plague has at last attacked our allies the empire of Austria and the kingdom of Prussia, and to-day in its blind fury menaces even our Russia, that Russia which God has confided to our care. But Heaven forbid that this should be! Faithful to the example handed down from our ancestors, having first invoked the

the delegates, who declared that they not only considered the conditions inequitable, and therefore inadmissible, but that they had no power to entertain them.

A deputation of Italians, headed by M. Mazini, had an interview with M. Laprartine on stand this ve peoples and submit for God is on (26th) of March, in the year of our Grace

18-18, and the 23rd of our reign. On the Emperor's warlike preparations,

the following gives some information. Chirty thousand Russians are on the fron-One of the Paris papers, La Presse, having consured some of the proceedings of the Provisional Government, the populace made an attack upon the publishing house of that periodical: such is the liberty of the reserves have been called from the interior; and the corps stationed at the side of Odessa, and the corps stationed at the side of Odessa, and towards Turkey, have received orders to send 15,000 men towards Gallicia. The Can-cesian army is about to be diminished, and placed rigidly on the defensive. Schamil has organised communications with Constantinople, order to know what is passing in Europe His intention is to take the offensive as soon as hostilities have commenced in Poland. There are from 60,000 to 80,000 Poles in the Cauca-

In Austria proper, there was compara-Several prisoners were taken, and among tive peace and quietness, reform progress-them their leader, a Parisian. The invading legion has lost many men; it is said 400 killed being engaged in their usual avocations, and wounded. Our loss was one killed and with suitable measures of precaution for tive peace and quietness, reform progressing steadily, but slowly, and the people the maintenance of order.

From HUNGARY, advices report a declaration of independence; the Archduke Stephen is said to have been chosen King.

Austrian Lombandy is become the the-German Sovereigns, to establish a visible atre of war: the King of Sardima, at the head of 30,000 troops, has invaded that territory, with the views which he avows in the following proclamation, addressed to the people of Lombardy and Venice:

"Charles Albert, by the grace of God King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem. People of Lombardy and Venice !- The destinies of Italy are maturing; a happier fate awaits the intropid defenders of inculcated rights. From affinity of race, from intelligence of the age, from community of feeling, we, the first, have joined in that unanimous admiration which Italy manifests towards you. People of Lombardy and Venice !--Our arms, which were already concontrated on your frontier when you anticipated the liberation of glorious Milan, now come to offer you in your further trials that aid which a brother expects from a brother --- a friend from a friend. We will second your just desires, confiding in the aid of that God who is visibly with us -- of that God who has given to Italy a Pius IX-of that God, who, by such wonderful impulse, has given to Italy the power of acting alone. And that the sentiment of the Italian union may be further demonstrated, we command that our troops, on entering the territory of Lombardy and Venice, shall bear the escutcheon of Savoy on the tricoloured flag of

The Austrian troops were expelled from Milan and Venice by insurrectionary movements; the Austrian General, Radctski, was at Verona.

The King of Bayaria has abdicated in favour of his son, now King Maximilian II who avows liberal sentiments, and is likely to give satisfaction to his subjects.

SWITZERLAND .- A letter from Berne states that the Federal Directory, after deliberating upon the diplomatic notes delivered by several representatives of German States, and among them from the Prussian Envoy, the Baron de Syden, issued a decree on the 6th, declaring that all assemblages in arms of foreigners taking refuge in Switzer-land are formally interdicted in every part of the Helvetic Confederation. All asse of this nature must be immediately dissolved. under the penalty, on refusal, of immediate expulsion of the persons who may belong to them. An official communication of this decree At the eastern extremity of the Prussian was made to all the members of the German

duties thereat.

A deliberative mob of some 3000 persons lately assembled in Washington, and appointed a committee to wait upon the publishers of the National Era to request them to remove their establishment from the District of Columbia .- The committee soon reported that the publishers refused to comply. The committee then resolved to remove the press themselves and pay the damages whatever they might be The mob then appeared in front of the Ere office and made some demonstrations but were

REVIEW .- On the 22nd ult., Major General Sir Richard Armstrong inspected the Head-Quarters of the Royal Canadian Rifles, at lingara. He expressed himself highly satisfied with the appearance and movements of the men in the field, and also with the entire conomy of the regiment.

The Hon. F. Hixcus has been returned for Oxford, without opposition, FIRES AT MONTREAL .- On Wednesday of

ast week, a fire broke out in a large wooden building at the foot of the Current St. Mary, used by Messrs. Tait as a workshop. Some ten or twelve dwellings were destroyed, besides the building in which the fire origi-

On Friday morning, as early as 1 o'clock, a terrific fire broke out in a stable belonging to Mr. Vincent, in Mountain Street, which spread into St. Joseph Street, with great rapulity, the neighbouring houses being entirely of wood, and consumed upwards of 20 houses before it could be extinguished, though the firemen used the utmost efforts to prevent the spread of the flames. The property consumed was only partly insured.

RAILWAY FROM THE VILLAGE OF INDUSTRY TO THE SAINT-LAWRENCE .- We are glad to see, by several notices in the Echo des Campagnes, published at Perthier in the district of Montreal, that the project of the above railway,

and Louis Antoine Derame, Esquires, huditors. The directors afterwards elected Mr. Joliette president, Dr. Locdel vice-president, and C. M. Panneton, Esquire, secretary and treasurer.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS .- The April Term closed last Saturday; 13 convictions, 16 persons. The trial of the St. Joseph rioters did not take place, owing to the illness of a material witness. QUEBEC GAOL CALENDAR,

Number of prisoners under sentence by Do. under the Police Ordinance, &c Do, under the Act 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap.

1st Mar, 1818.

Do. Selling Liquor without License... Military prisoners
Untried and for Bail Debtors

Total 81 (43 of the above are females.)

Dr. Beaubien's establishment, at St. Thomas consisting of a foundry, saw-mill, &c., was reduced to ashes on the night of the 25th ult. The fire originated in the part of the building occupied by the joiner, where he had been at work in the evening. The loss is estimated at £1,000.

DUNBAR Ross, Esq., has addressed the elec-tors of Quebec as a candidate for the represenation of the city of Quebec, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Avlwin, raised to the bench.

APPOINTMENTS BY Ilis EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Honorable Elzear Bedand, to be one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, in the room and place of the Honorable Samuel Gale, resign

The Honorable Thomas Cushing Avewer to be one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, in the room and place of the Honble. Elzear Benard, WILLIAM HUME BLAKE, Esquite, Queen'

Counsel, to be Her Majesty's Solicitor General for that part of the Province formerly called pper Canada, in the room and place of the Honorable John Hillyard Cameton, resign-

John James Nesbitt, Esquire, to be one of the Managers of the Marine Hospital, established in the City of Quebec, and one of the Commissioners of the Emigrant Hospital established in the said City.

Excussi Math.-By the following Post Office Notice published at Montreal, it will be seen that the English Mail, to meet the Mail Steamer at Halifax, which is to leave Boston in the 24th instant, will be closed at Montreal on Wednesday of next week; and we conclude that in this city on the same day, allowing us just two hours later than the time of losing at Montreal. We should think that for letters, unpaid, a little more delay might be allowed us, as the departure of the mail will only take place on the following morning. "COMMENCING on THURSDAY next, the

4th MAY-and until further notice-the MAILS for ENGLAND to meet the Boston and New York Steamers at Halifax, will be CLOS-ED at the MONTREAL POST OFFICE, at THREE o'clock, P. M., on WEDNESDAYS and THURSDAYS, in alternate weeks.

"On WEDNESDAYS for Steamers leaving BOSTON, and on THURSDAYS for Steamers caving NEW YORK." QUARANTINE STATION .- It is said that Capt.

Scorr, 71st Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of Grosse Isle for the ensuing ummer, under the newly enacted Quarantine Regulations.

SHIPPING , NEWS .- We are happy to announce the opening of the navigation from seaward, by the arrival, on Monday last, of hip Caledonia, from Greenock, general cargo, 20 passengers. - Canada, from Glasgow, general cargo,

4 passengers. and on Tuesday, Albion, from Glasgow, gen.

cargo, 17 passengers.
Montreal, from Liverpool for Montreal gen. cargo. all consigned to G. B. Symes & Co. Lady Falkland, from Port Glasgow, Gil-

BIRTH. In Niagara, on the morning of Thursday, the

mour & Co., general cargo.

th Magara, on the morning of 1 harshay, the 6th ult., the lady of Walter H. Dickson, Esq., M. P. P., of a daughter.

At Kingston, on the 23rd ulto., the wife of the Rev. R. V. Roguns, of a daughter. MARRIED.

On the 27th ulto., at Cornwall, Canada West, William Cox Allen, Esq., M. D., second son of the late Henry Francis Allen, Esq. S. T. C. D., Barrister-at-Law. &c., Ireland, to HARRIET LOUISA. second daughter of Colone the Hon. Philip Vankoughnet. DIED.

Last Monday, MARY WILLIAMS, wife of Dr A. Jackson, of this city, aged 32 years.
On the 31st ult., at Brompton, Madame Guizor, mother of the ex-president of the Council of the late French administration. On the 17th March, at Mauchline, Ayrshire Lieutenant General Sir Jeneman Dickson formerly Commander of the Forces in Nova Scotia, aged 73. Sir Jeremiah served in

Hanover, 1805; at Stralduns and Copenhagen

1807; Walcheron, 1809; and Waterloo, 1815

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. WHE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec Past-Office, THIS DAY, 4th MAY. PAID letters will be received to FOUR O'clock; and UNYAID to FIVE o'clock, after-

Post-Office, Quebec, 1st May, 1848.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY TRAD BOARD will, D. V., he held at the NATIONAL SCHOOL HOUSE, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 17th, at TWO

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

Quebec, April 29, 1819.

For Sale, LONDON MADE, SQUARE PIANO A second hand, but a good Instrument. Apply at Dr. Macdiannin's residence, first louse, St. John's suburbs. Quebec, 3rd May, 1818.

AUCTION.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD. FURNITURE, PLATE, PLATED WARE

Will be Sold, on TUESDAY and WEDNES DAY, the 9th and 10th May, at the residence of the Honble. Justice BEDARD, Espla-

MIE whole of his VALUABLE HOUSE-MOLD FURNITURE, consisting of:
Malnogany, Dining, Card, Loo, Sofa & other
Tables; Sideboard, Chiffonnier, Chest of Drawers, Wardrobes, Sofas, Window Curtains, Bedstends, Feather Beds, Hair Matrasses and Bedding; Pier, Teilet, and other Looking-Glasses; Plate, Plated Ware; China, Glass and Earthenware; Toilet Tables, Cooking, Double, Single, and other Stoves; Kitchen Utensils, and a variety of other Articles.
Sale at ONE o'clock. Conditions-CASH.

B. COLE, A. & B.
The whole of the above can be seen on MONDAY previous to the Sale. Quebec, 4th May, 1818.

NOTECH.

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

BRUKER. St. Peter Street

Quebec, 4th May, 1848.

FRENCH GOVERNESS is required A FRENCH GOVERNESS is required for a Finishing School in Canada West, to whom a salary will be given according to qualifications. Letters of application, stating terms, &c. addressed to Mes. Popp, Princess Street, Kingston, will be attended to. 20th April, 1818.

WANTED. TIWO PROTESTANT LADS, about 15 years of age, for a RETAIL STORE.—Must speak French and English, and write a good hand. Apply at the Oldce of this paper Quebec, 11th April, 1818.

TO BE LET,
THE large and convenient STORE, opposite
the Exchange, with DOUBLE OFFICE,
and FIRE PROOF SAFE, in possession of A Braxs, Esq. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE.

Quebec, 22nd March, 1818. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. A FEW PATENT WATER FILTER-ERS.

MORKILL & BLIGHT. Quebec, 20th April, 1848.

PATENT



HYDRAULIC RAMS,—nn vance, by means of which the action of a slight descent in water is made to force a stream up-

wards through pipes or otherwise. Quebec, 12th April, 1848.



FIRE ENGINES.

WHE Subscriber offers for Sale PORTABLE FIRE ENGINES, made by L. LEMOINE, ing Windows, &c. -ALSO,-

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

W. HOLEHOUSE,

Plumber, Glazier, & Painter No. 3, ARSENAL STREET, NEAR THE ARTILLERY BARRACKS,

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HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASCOW.

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For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON.

Quebec, August, 1845.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Establisbed 21st August, 1947.

CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, Solicitors.

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G. O'REHLLY & W. G. DICKINSON. THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assumment upon Lives and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annetties of Reversions of all kinds, as also

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Age.	With	Without	
	Profits.	Profits.	Half Credit.
15 20	1 13 1 1 17 4	1 6 5 1 9 11	
25 30	2 2 9 8	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 & 14 & 7 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{array}$	1 17 6 3 2 2 6
85 40	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 9 2
45	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4
50 55	4 13 1 5 17 8	3 17 11 4 19 11	1 1 4 5 3 4
60	7 10 10	6 9 11	1 6 13 0

The above rates, For Life without Participotion and Helf Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be Lower than the similar tables well finished and warranted perfect, capable of of any other office at present offering to assure being worked by one person, price £3. These in Canada, while the assured with participation Engines are easily conveyed to any part of a will share in three fourths of the whole profit house, and are very useful for Gardens, Wash- of that Branch of the Company's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respectng 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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FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING."

THE Subscriber bees to thank the Minerally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commend-ed business, and he confidently hopes by na constant attention to his business, to meet with

continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England. KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., having just received per Douglas, from London, a general assortment of thosese articles, all of the very hest quality and latest

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

Pouth's Corner.

EARLY RISING. Get up, little sister; the morning is bright, And the birds are all singing to welcome the

light; The buds are all opening—the dew's on the flower; If you slicke but a branch, see there falls quite

By the side of their methers, look under the

trees,
How the young fawas are skipping about as
they please;
And by all those tings on the water, I know

The fishes are merrily swimming below.
The bee, I dare say, has been long on the wing To get honey from every flower of the spring For the bee never idles, but labours all day, And thinks, wise little insect, work better than

The lark's singing gaily; it loves the bright

sun,
And rejoices that now the gay spring is begun;
For the spring is so cheefful, I think 'twould
be wrong
If we did not feel happy to hear the lark's

song.

Get up: for when all things are merry and glad, Good children should never be lazy and sad; For God gives us daylight, dear sister, that we May rejoice like the lark, and may work like the bee.

Loin Flora Hastings.

Lady Flora Hastings.

THE PRUNING KNIFE JUSTICIED.

Mary went with her Mother and looked out into their beautiful garden, and there she saw the gardener at work. "What several days. do you see, Mary?" Why, Mother, 1 don't see anything but John cutting the bushes-and that rose-bush he has cut cutting it, Miss, but pruning it to make it grow, and all this cutting is needful for " And John told you the truth. It is because I think so much of the tree that he prunes it so closely, and takes such care of it. An I next summer you will see it spring up and grow most beautifully. and be full of the most delightful flowers -much larger and sweeter than if it had been let alone. And so with the grape vines and fruit trees; John pranes them to make them bear the more. For don't you recollect what delightful fruit there used to be in your Uncle's garden out in the country. Mary?" "Yes, Mother." "And don't you recollect that last year when we went out to see the place, the you to the Temperance Meeting." apples were all small and knotty, and the pears good for nothing? The peach trees too were dying, and the man who had the care of the place said it was because the they wanted pruning—that if the suckers and shoots were cut off they would begin to bear again." "Yes, Mother, I recollect

people-afflictions make us bear fruit to branch that beareth fruit he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit. Turn to the 15th chapter of John and read the first two verses." So Mary soon found the place and read as follows:

"I am the true vine, and my Father is the husbandman.

"Every branch in me that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth

SENSIBILITY OF THE FASHIONABLE. A short winter day was just drawing to a heavy." close, as a young and poorly clad girl reached | I paid the amount of his bill, which was the door of a splendid mansion in Dieceker nearly nine dollars, and had his duamage street, New York. The servant usbered her taken to the Sailor's Home; where he imo a large and elegant apartment, where sat Mrs. B., the mistress of so much wenigh and grandeur, in conversation with a friend. The young girl stood a moment, the curtical and presented to Mrs. B. a small bundle, say-" I hope the work will suit you, ma'am."

"The work is well enough," said Mrs. B. examining it carefully; "but why did you not bring it before? It is at least a week past the time it was promised. Unless you are more nunctual and keep your word better. I cannot let you have any more work."

It was growing dark, and the room was no yet lighted, so that the tears that gathered is the girl's eyes could not be seen, but her voice was very tremulous as she answered

"I did not mean to break my word. ma'am; but my mother has been much worse, and my little brother, in chopping wood, cut his foot, so I had to"-here her voice became inarticulate, and she hastened out of the room.

"That is always the way with these people," said Mrs. B., " a sick mother, or a sick aunt, or a cut foot, any thing for an excuse-"

Meantime Mary reached the humble dwelling slie called home. Whether her feelings were labouring under the wound thoughtlessly inflicted, or her mother's illness distressed her, or her heart sickened at the thought of helpless poverty, or it might have been the contrast between the room she had left and the one she had just entered, which forced itself upon her; whatever was the cause, contrary to her usual screnity, and her care to appear as cheerful as possible before her mother, she covered her face with her hands, and, leaning upon the rude table before her, burst into a passion of tears. It was but for a moment, for a faint voice from the bed called, " Mary, dear, wipe your eyes, and sit down by me here, and read the thirtyfourth Psalm. It will do us both good."

Mary reached down from the shelf the well-worn Bible, and, sented at the foot of her mother's bed, in a subduel tone read aloud. She had just finished reading the that yest masses of the glaciers of Getroz, yerse, "Many are the afflictions of the and avalanches of snow, had fallen into a righteous, but the Lord delivereth him out of narrow part of the valley, between Mont them all,? when a gentle tap was heard at Pieureur and Mont Mauvoisin, and formed the door. A little girl, some years younger than Mary, opened it, and a lady entered.

Ly Is this where Mary Morris lives ?" vijas indikas kasini

Mrs. B.'s. I inquired you out, and have come to see if I could be of any service to ou. How is your mother !

The last tallow condle was dimly burning wside the hed where Mary had been reading. The lady went towards it, and took the hand of the emaciated sufferer.

"Have you any physician?" " No, ma'am. My poor husband's last ickness cost me so much, that I have now nothing to pay one. I hope I shall get better

in a few days, and then all will go on well

but it is very bard for poor Mary." "But you have a high fever, and should be ettended to. My husband is a physician ; he will call and prescribe for you; and here are some provisions for the children; and fary, just open the door; my servant has brought van a wheel-berrow load of wood eady split; give all your attention to your

mother, and you shall be provided for.' Their hearts were too full for expression o thanks; but the lady needed them not to convince her that there was no laxury hk that of doing good. There were tears she in that hamble room that night but not of bitterness, and there were thanksgivings to which those are strangers who are minerous ed with goods, and have need of nothing."

Post-Script .- Mrs. B. went that night t witness the performance of a popular tragedy and was so overcome by the distress of the hero and heroline, as to be unable to hear the sight of any poor person that wanted help, for

THU SUAMAN'S LAND PERHS.

About four months since, I was accostedown so low, that I know he will kill it, by a weather beaten tir, whose appearant If he does, Mother, I would sold him showed that he had weathered many well, for I just now told him that you storm, but whose blackened oy s, and tremb would be angry to see it so cut to pieces. his limbs, proved that the perds of fand for that you thought more of it than all had been more disastrous than the dangers the bushes in the garden—since it was of the deep. Its had for years, while on a slip off the bush planted on father's shore, been the victim of the run-spiring trave." "And what did John say?" landlerds, and the pray of those harples Why, he said, I am not hacking and that infest their sinks of insputy. He approached me with a dejected took, and

spoke as follows:"I hope you will excuse me, sir, but I in his a very bad state as you perceive. I have suffered dreadfully for a long time from drinking, and although I don't care much about it myself, I can't help it, when I am where it is, and my shipmates are arging me to drink."

"You had better make up your mind to leave off at once," I said. "That is what I want to do, sir, and if

you will put my name on the Temperance

Book, I would thank you."

"I will gially do it," said I: " and if you will come up to night, I will go with

" I will, sir -- I will." A little before the time named he prosented himself, with his nerves somewhat steadter, but still a piliable looking object trees had been neglected so long-that of intemperance. - "Well," said let von are true to your time;" and off to the meeting we went -and as soon as the invitation to sign the pledge was given, up he supped, and down wont his name.

"Well, my dear, so it is with God's Alter the meeting, I gave him a caution people—afflictions make as bear fruit to to stand fast, and we parted. The next him, and as Christ himself says, Every morning, my new convert made his appearance, and with a sorrowful look, said I can't stop where I am, sir, if I don'I shall break my pledge. My landlord and shipmates are trying all they can to get me to drink. I can't stand it, sir-I can't stand it."

"Well," said I, " you must leave. How long have you been in the house -what is the amount of your bill?" He re-

"I have only been there for two or three days, but my bill for grog is rather

stopped about a week, kept his pledge, got thoroughly sober, and obtained a voyage up the Straits, and, for once in his life, rendered himself on board a sober seaman. in possession of his senses, and knowing what port he was bound for. .

Three months slipped round, and brought back my honest tar. He met me with a look of gratitude, and gave me such grip as made my fingers fairly ache. Well," said I, "have you kept your

pledga?"
"Oh yes, sir, and mean to keep it." He returned to the Sailor's Home-was paid off-rigged himself out in a new suit of clothes-paid the little debt he owed, and in a few days was shipped again.

As he was going on board, I saw him. "Look here, sir," said he, shaking in his hand seven or eight dollars in silver. "I have been sailing out of this port, riften years; and, for the first time, I am going to sea with all I want, and money in my pocket! If I had been where rum was, I should not have had a cent, or bit of tobacco. Good bye, sirgood bye. God bless you. There is nothing like temperance after all."-Sailor's Magazine.

FLOOD OF THE DRANCE, IN SWITZER-LAND.

In the spring of 1818, the people of the valley of Bagnes became alarmed on observing the low state of the waters of the Drance, at a season when the melting of the snows usually enlarged the torrent; and this alarm was increased by the records of similar appearances before the dreadful inundation of 1595, which was then occasioned by the accumulation of the waters behind the debris of a glacier that formed a dam, which remained until the pressure of the water burst the dike, and it rushed through the valley, leaving desolation in

its course. In April, 1818, some persons went up the valley to ascertain the cause of the deficiency of water, and they discovered a dike of ice and snow 600 feet wide and 400 feet high, on a base of 3,000 feet, behind which the waters of the Drance Mary started from the bed. "That is my had accumulated, and formed a lake above went away, ubusing the gent name, ma am." 7,000 feet long. M. Venetz, the engineer hardness and sagacity.

"Ah, yes, you are the one I just saw at | of the Vallais, was consulted, and he immediately decided upon cutting a gallery through this barrier of ice, 60 feet above the level of the water at the time of commencing, and where the dike was 600 feet thick. He calculated upon making a tunnel through the mass before the water should have risen 60 feet higher in the lake. On the 10th of May, the work was begun by gangs of fifty men, who relieved each other, and worked, without intermission, day and night, with inconceivable courage and perseverance, neither deterred by the daily occurring danger from the falling of fresh masses of the glacier, nor by the rapid increase of the water in the ake, which rose 62 feet in 34 days-or an average nearly 2 feet each day; but it once rose 5 feet in one day, and threatened each moment to burst the dike by its increasing pressure; or, rising in a more rapid proportion than the men could proceed with their work, render their efforts abortive, by rising above them. Sometimes dreadful noises were heard, as the pressure of the water detached masses of ice from the bottom, which, floating, presented so much of their bulk above the water as led to the belief that some of them were 70 feet thick. The men per-severed in their fearful duty without any serious accident, and, though suffering severely from cold and wet, and surround ed by dangers which cannot be justly described, by the 4th of June they had accomplished an opening 600 feet long; but having begun their work on both sides of the dike at the same time, the place where they ought to have met was 20 feet lower on one side of the lake than on the other: it was fortunate that latterly the increase of the perpendicular heigh of the water was less, owing to the extension of its surface. They proceeded to level the highest side of the tunnel, and completed it just before the water reached them. On the evening of the 13th the water began to flow. A first, the opening was not large enough to carry oil the supplies of water which the lake received, and it rose 2 feet above the tunnel; but this soon enlarged from the action of the water, as it melted the floor of the gallery, and the torrent rushed through. In thirty-two hours the lake sunk 10 feet, and during the following twenty-four hours 20 feet more; in a few days it would have been emptied; for the floor melting, and being driven off as the water escaped, kept itself below the level of the water within; but the cataract which issued from the gallery, melted and broke up also a large portion of the base of the dike which had served as its buttress; its resistance decreased faster than the pressure of the lake lessened, and at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th of June the dike burst, and in half an hour the water escaped through the breach, and left the lake

The greatest accumulation of water had been 800,000,000 of cubic feet; the tunnel, before the disruption, had carried off nearly 330,000,000 -Escher says, 270,000,000 but he neglected to add 60,000,000 which Rowed into the take in three days. In half an lionr, 530,000,000 cubic feet of water passed through the breach, or 300,000 feet per second; which is five times greater in quantity than the Rhine at Basle, where it is 1300, English feet wide. In one hour and a half the water reached Martigny, a distance of eight lengues. Through the first 70,000 feet it passed with the velocity of 33 feet per second-four or five times fuster than the most rapid river known; yet it was charged with ice, rocks, earth, trees, houses, cattle. and men; thirty-four persons were lost, 400 cottoges swept away, and the damage done in the two hours of its desolating power execoded a million of Swiss livres. All the people of the valley had been cautioned against the danger of a sudden irruption; vet it was fatal to so many. All the bridges in its course were swept away, and among them the bridge of Mauvoisin, which was elevated 90 feet above the ordinary height of the Drance. If the dike had remained untouched, and it could have endured the pressure until the lake had reached the level of its top, a volume of 1,700,000,000 cubic feet of water would have been accumulated there, and a devastation much more extensive must have been the consequence. From this greater danger the people of the valley of the Drance were preserved by the heroism and devotion of the brave men who effected the formation of the gallery, under the direction of M. Venetz. I know no instance on record of courage equal to this: their risk of life was not for fame or for riches-they had not the usual excitements to personal risk, in a world's applause or gazetted promotion,-their devoted courage was to save the lives and property of their fellow-men, not to destroy them. They stendily and heroically persevered in their labours, amidst dangers such as a field of battle never presented, and from which some of the bravest that ever lived would have shrunk in dismay. These truly brave Vallaisans deserve all honour !"-Brockedon, following Escher, in the Bibliotheque de Genèce.

TEST OF MERIT FOR ABLE-BODIED MEGgans .- A certain landed proprietor, whose country residence was much frequented by beggars, resolved to establish a test for discriminating between the idle and the industrious, and also to obtain some small return for the alms he was in the habit of bestowing. He accordingly added to the pump, by which the upper part of his house was supplied with water, a piece of mechanism so contrived that at the end of a certain number of strokes of the pump handle, the work, obtained very nearly the usual daily wages of labour in that part of the judices which may mutually exist between country. The idlest of the vagabonds of our neighbours and ourselves, course refused this new labour test; but This course, however painful it may be, course refused this new labour test; but the greatest part of the beggars, whose constant tale was that "they could not carria fair day's wages for a fair day's.

Do you know what it was which most

THE BIBLE.—How comes it that this little | territory, supported, subsidized, and assist. | people, and his confidence in them was not volume, composed by humble men in a rule | ed by Mr. Pitt. It was the encouragement | misplaced; your King, in alliance with his nge, when at and science were in their and the arms given to Frenchmen, as childhood, has exerted more influence on heroical as yourselves, but Frenchmen the human mind and on the social system, than all the other books put together! Whence comes it that this book has achieved such marvellous changes in the opinions of mankind-has banished idol-worship-has abolished infanticide—has put down polygamy and divorce-exalted the condition of woman-raised the standard of public morality-created for families that blessed thing, a Christian home-and caused its other triumphs, by causing benevolent institutions. open and expansive, to spring up as with the wand of enchantment? What sort of a book is this, that even the winds and waves of human passions obey it? What other engine of social improvement has operated so long, and yet lost none of its virtue? Since it apseared, many boasted plans of amelioration have been tried and failed; many codes of jurisprudence have arisen, run their course, and expired. Empire after empire has been aunched on the tide of time, and gone down leaving no trace on the waters. But this book is still going about doing good—leaving society with its holy principles-cheering the sorrowful with its consolations -- strengthening the tempted—encouraging the pentient—the City shall be divided into the following calming the troubled spirit—and emosthing divisions or distances: the pillow of death. Can such a book be the offspring of a human genius? Does not the vastness of its effects demonstrate the excellency of the power to be of God !- Dr.

THE NEW CHRISTIANITY.

(so new that the Bible says not a word about \$1.1 Answer by M. De Lamartine to the address of congratulation from the Iris's Confederation to the French Provisional Government, 3rd April 1848.

Citizens of Ireland .--

If we require a fresh proof of the pacific ufluence of the proclamation of the great democratic principle,—this new Christianity, bursting forth at the opportune moment, and dividing the world, as formerly, into a Pagan and Christian community, we should assuredly discern this prov of the omnipotent action of an idea, in the visits spontaneously paid in this city to republican France, and the principles which animate her, by the nations, or by fractions of the nations, of Europe.

We are not astonished to see to-day deputation from Ireland. Ireland knows how deeply her destinies, her sufferings, and her successive advances in the path of religious liberty, of unity, and of constitutional equality with the other parts of the United Kingdom, have at all times movedthe heart of Europe!

We said as much a few days ago to another deputation of your fellow-citizens. We said as much to all the children of that glorious isle of Erin which the natural genius of its inhabitants, and the striking events of its history, render equally sym. bolical of the poetry and heroism of the nations of the north.

Rest assured, therefore, that you will find in France, under the Republic, a response to all the sentiments which you express towards it

Tell your fellow citizens that the name of Ireland is synonymous with the mame of liberty courageously defended against privilege-that it is one common name to every French citizen! Tell them that this reciprocity which they invoke—that this reciprocity of which they are oblivious -the Republic will be proud to remember and to practise invariably towards the Irish. Tell them, above all, that the Irish. Tell them, above all, that the French Republic is not, and never will be an aristocratic Republic, in which liberty is merely abused as the mask of privilege but a Republic embracing the entire community, and securing to all the same right and the same benefits. As regards other encouragements it would neither be expedient for us to hold them out, nor for you to receive them. I have already expresses the same opinion with reference to Germa ny, Belgium, and Italy; and I repeat with reference to every nation which involved in internal disputes-which either divided against itself or at varianc with its Government. When there is difference of race-when nations are alien in blood-intervention is not allowable We belong to no party in Ireland elsewhere, except to that which contends for justice, for liberty, and for the happiness of the Irish people. N other part would be acceptable to us, in time of peace, in the interests and passion of foreign nations. France is desirons reserving herself free for the maintenan-

of the rights of all.

We are at peace, and we are desirous emaining on good terms of equality, not with this or that part of Great Britain, but with Great Britain entire. We believe this peace to be useful and honourable, not only to Great Britain and the French republic, but to the human race. We will not commit an act-we will not utter a word-we will not breathe an insimuation at variance with the principles of the reciprocal inviolability of nations which we have proclaimed, and of which the continent of Europe is already gathering the fruits. The fallen monarchy had treaties and diplomatists. Our diplomatists are nations,—our treaties are sympathics! We should be insane were we openly to exchange such a diplomacy for unmeaning and partial alliances with even the mos legitimate parties in the countries which surround us. We are not competent either to judge them or to prefer some of them to others; by announcing our partizanship of the one side we should declare ourselves the enemies for the other. We a penny sell out from an aperture to repay do not wish to be the enemies of any of the labourer for his work. This was so your fellow-countrymen. We wish on the arranged, that those who continued at contrary, by a faithful observance of the republican pledges, to remove all the pre-

work," after carning a few pence, usually corved to irritate France, and estrange her went away, abusing the gentleman for his from England during the first Republic l from England during the first Republic I Thirty-five years ago, in times of imminent Advertising by the year or for a consideration to the civil war, in a partion of our danger, your King addressed himself to his blottime as may be agreed upon.

is not yet, in spite of all our efforts, entirely effaced from the memory of the nation. Well! this cause of dissension between Great Britain and us we will never renew by taking any similar course. We strengthen the friendship of races; that equality may become more and more its basis; but while proclaiming with you, with her (England), and with all, the holy dogma of fraternity, we will perform only acts of brotherhood, in conformity with our principles, and our feelings towards the Irish nation."

TARINE OF CARTAGE AND CARRIAGE.
The Corporation By-Law, the principal regulations of which were inserted in thelast number of the Bereau, provides that, for the purpose of regulating the charge for cartage,

From.
The City line, in Chara-The City me, in Chara-plain Ward.
The Marieure Chapel.
The New Custom House,
Leaderheif Street,
Polace Larbent.
Composition of the Composition of Palace herbour,

It then fixes the charge for leading, carriage and unloading of every load called a common or erdinary load for one of the distances men-tioned in the above Schedule, or for any proportional or other distance not otherwise scribed, at six pence -- to increase two pence per load when carried further than the distance between the two stations, and so on increasing two pence every additional distance.

The rates from the Lower to the Upper

Town, including St. John and St. Lewis Suburbs, are as follows:
10. For any ordinary load from Price's wharf

to the Upper Town Market, Sie. Familie

or Hope street, 1s. 34. or trope street,

and to any greater distance within
the walls,

to Jupiter and Ste. Mary streets,

to Mount Phosant, 1s. 6d.

2s. 0d. 20. From Gibb & Shaw's whatfor between that and St. Paul's Market or Palace Harbour to the Upper Town, as far as Buade street, Fabrique and St. John's

10.1.

Streets, and to any greater distance within the walls, to Jupiter and Ste. Mary streets, 15. 03. o. From any part of the Upper

Town to any part within the walls, to Jupiter and St. Mary streets, 1s. Od.

ward to any other part within the

same. Go. Frum any part of St. Roch's to any part of St. Juhn's ward,

and vice versa,
The following refets to Summer, or

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THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S PROCLA-MATION, MARCH 21, 1848. To my People and to the German Nation.

people, preserved Prussia and Gormany from ignominy and degradation. At this moment, heroical as yourselves, but Frenchmen ignoming and degradation. At this moment, when our fatherland is menaced by the most featful and immediate danger, I address my-This was not honourable warfare. It was self with confidence to the German nationa royalist propagandism waged with French among the noblest branches of which my peo-blood against the Republic. This policy ple may with mide include themselves. Ger-is not yet, in spite of all our efforts, en-ing the noblest branches of which my peo-ple may with mide include themselves. Ger-is not yet, in spite of all our efforts, en-ing many is a prey to fermentation at home, and threatened with danger abroad from more quarters than one. Deliverance from this twofold and urgent peril can arise only from the cordial union of the German princes and people under one guiding hand. This guidance I take accept with gratitude expressions of friend-ship from the different nationalities in-people, who shink from no danger, will not cluded in the British Empire. We desert me, and Germany will join me with ardently wish that justice may found and confidence. I have this day adopted the ancient German national colours, and have placed myself and my people under the resuscitated banner of the German empire. Vron this day forth the name of Prussia is fused and dissolved into that of Germany. The Diet, which has already been convoked for the 2nd of April, in conjunction with my people, presents the ready medium and legal organ for the deliverance and pacification of Germany. It is my resolve to afford an opportunity to the princes and states of Germany for a general meeting with the organs of this diet on a plan which will be proposed without delay. The diet of the Germanic states which will be thus provisionally constituted must enter holdly and without delay upon the requisite preliminary measures for averting dangers both at home and abroad. The measures at this moment argently called for are-1. The institution of a general popular federal army. 2. A declara-tion of armed neutrality. This national arma-ment and this declaration will inspire Europe with respect for the sacredness and inviola-bility of the territory which boasts the German language and the German name. Unity and strength alone will be able in these days to maintain trade and commerce in our beautiful and flourishing fatherland. Simultaneously with these measures for averting impending danger, the German united diet will deriberate on the regeneration and the foundation of a new Germany -- an utilised, not a uniform Ger-many -- an union with diversities -- an union with freedom. The general introduction of genuine constitutional legislation, with the states, open courts of justice, trial by just in criminal cases, equal political and civil alghafor all religious persuasions, and a truly pointer and liberal administration, will alone be able to accomplish this great end.

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