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Continuous pagina Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires	ation.	•

THE TRUE AMERICAN. Though nges long have past, Since our fathers left their home, Since our lathers left their home,
Their pilot, in the blast,
O'er untravelled seas to roam,
Yet lives the blood of England in our veins;
And shall we not proclain
That blood of honest faine,
Which no tyranny can tame
By its chains?

While the language free and hold
Which the bard of Avon sung,
In which our Milton told
How the vault of Heaven rung
When Satan, blasted, fell with all his host;
While these with reverence meet,
Ten thousand echoes great Ten thousand echoes greet, And, from rock to rock repeat, Round our coast t

While the manners, while the arts, While the manners, while the arts,
That mould a nation's soul,
Still cling around our hearts;—
Between let ocean roll,
Our joint communion breaking with the sun;
Yet, still, from either heach,
The voice of blood shall reach,
More audible than speech,
We are one.

Washington Allston.

THE THOUGHTS OF GOD, TO THE RIGHTEOUS. How often the writer of Psalm xeii., (who is presumed on internal evidence to have been David himself) was placed under circumstances calculated to test his own confidence in God;-how often he " walked in darkness and saw no light," how the terrors of death compassed him about, and the overflowings of ungodliness made him afraid, and he eried to Jehovah out of the depths of trouble; it is needless to repeat. But it was upon the principle, not the process, of Jehovah's working, that he stayed and solaced his soul. When he looked upon the works which were very great; " when I consider," he said, " thy heavens, and the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which Thou hast ordained;" " What is man," he asked, "that Thou art mindful of him, and the son of man, that thou visitest him ?" He knew, however, that Jehovah was mindful of him; that his Lord not only knew, but directed his path, even when his "spirit was overwhelmed within him;" that if he held fast his integrity, light would arise to him in the midst of darkness, and that whether deliverance came " from the east or the west, from the north or the south," come it assuredly would, in God's own manner, and in God's own time. The deepness of God's thoughts he could not fathern, but he knew their ultimate purpose and design;-that his thoughts were "thoughts of peace, and not of evil," to give his servant "an expected end." "With the Lord," he said, when nt the worst, " with the Lord is mercy, and with Him is plenteous redemption:" for while " clouds and darkness are round about him, rightcousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne." Precisely the same confidence is that which the Apostle expresses, in language, if possible, more cheering and consolatory, because more circumstantial, when he says, "God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that which you are able, but will, with the temptation, also make a way to escape." And in like manner, the Apostle Peter testifies to the faithful, "though now, for a through manifold temptations, it is only that the trial of your faith, being more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honour and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ." However "deep," then, God's thoughts and judgments in our own case may be, we may rest assured that "all things are working together for good to them that love Him." Had the sore trial of Job been broken off abruptly in the midst-had he gone down to the grave, which seemed already yawning to receive him, we might have been bewildered and perplexed; but we know "the patience of Job, and have seen the end of the Lord, that the Lord is very pitiful and of tender mercy." "I remembered thy judgments of old," said the Psalmist, "and have comforted myself;" and is not that comfort, in far more abundant measure, the privilege of the disciples of Christ?-O then let not our souls be cast down and disquieted within us; let us still hope in the Lord, and let us read a lesson of hope from the Book of creation itself. When we cannot find out by reading the deepness of God's thoughts, let us be encouraged by beholding the greatness of his works. The glorious sun in his noonday chariot of flame; the moon that walks in silent majesty through the firmament of heaven; the stars that light up the sky, as though it were the city inhabited by angels; the waves that dash upon the shore, yet respect it as their eternal boundary; the stately hills, that seem to swell into the skies; the valleys that "stand so thick with corn that they do laugh and sing;" nay, the most minute, as well as the most insignificant objects in creation, all speak one language to the believing soul, and it is this, "Lift up your eyes to the heavens, and look upon the earth beneath, for the heavens shall vanish away like smoke, and the earth shall wax old like a garment, and they that dwell therein shall die in like manner; but My salvation shall be for ever, and my rightcousness shall not be alighished." And as this is said to all, so it is said to each; "The mountains shall depart, and the hills shall be

removed, but my kindness shall not depart

from thee; neither shall the covenant of my

peace he removed, saith the Lord, that hath

mercy on thee !!"—Rev. Thomas Dule.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

A Review of : " Scriptural Principles, as appli cable to Religious Societies. By Walter Far-quhar Hook, D. D., Vicar of Leeds. London. 1811." In the " Churchman's Monthly Review," March, 1811.

Two phrases of the most ambiguous character, but capable of being used, and ndopted in order to be used, as party watchwords, have lately been brought into fashion. Of one of these, -" Church Principles,"-we have already spoken; and it will now be our endeavour, fairly, but unreservedly, to examine into both the real and the conventional meaning of the other.

The necessity for such a discussion is clearly forced upon us. The aggressive movement is already made; and made by those whom we feel to have no substantial ground for the attack which they are leading. Meetings are being held in various parts of the country, at which "Church Unions's are formed, and resolutions entered into for the support of what are called "The Church Societies." And if any explanations be asked, as to which Societies are thus designated, the reply is always in the same tenor,—"The Christian Knowledge Society; the Gospel Propagation Society; the National Society; the Incorporated Church Building Society; the Additional Curates' Society." These, and these alone, are allowed to bear the name. Divers others, consisting either solely or chiefly of churchmen, and presided over by bishops of the Church, are thus virtually excommunicated. Among these we may name, the Church Missionary Society with twelve prelates at its head; the Church Pastoral Aid, with ten; the Pray er Book and Homily Society, with four and the Naval and Military Bible Society

Archbishops of Canterbury and of York! All these, by the invidious claim set up by the associated five, or rather, set up of their behalf, of being " the Church Societies," are virtually consigned into the class of irregular or schismatical associations, with which any churchman of a doubt ful or sensitive conscience will take care to have nothing to do-

over which preside their Graces the Lore

Such being the existing state of things ve are greatly indebted to Dr. Hook for manfully venturing into print, and affording us something wherewith we may grapple, in an carnest wish to understand, and to form a correct judgment on, this inter-esting question. We have carefully read the Doctor's tract, and find in it the strong est confirmation of our previous apprehensions. A more singularly inconsecutive ar gument we have never happened to encounter; and the natural effect upon the mine is, a conviction that if even the Vicar of Leeds can make out no better case that this, the cause which he has taken in hand must surely be a most indefensible one.

Happy should we be, did our limits allow us to transfer the whole of Dr. Hook's arguments into our own pages. As this, however, is not practicable, we shall endeayour to select the leading points of his statement; and to show by the most simple and notorious facts, against what precedents and authorities he is vainly contend-

ing.
We begin with the Doctor's first positive conclusion. He says :-

" Here then we find our first principle An institution worthy of a churchman's support should be confined exclusively to members of the Church. This may sound illiberal. That is no business of mine. simply state what is scriptural."- (p. 9.)

This is a very off-hand way of settling the question: "I simply state what is scriptural." Aye, but, good Dr. Hook, you have not taken the trouble to prove that it is scriptural. You have, indeed, quoted two or three texts, such as, "A man that is an Heneric, after the first and second admonition, reject :" but in what way these establish the doctrine, that " an institution worthy of a churchman's support should be confined exclusively to members of the Church," you have not even so much as endeayouted to show us.

Nay, more, your own practice considerably qualifies, if it does not entirely destroy, your own argument. Within these few weeks a meeting was called in the town of Leeds, to take measures for the relief of the poor. And there stood, in his proper place, the Vicar of the parish, surrounded and aided by, and acting in close and intimate concert with, a host of Independents, Quakers, Socinians! There may, then, it seems, be some institutions "worthy of a churchman's support," which are not confined exclusively to members of the

But it is immediately rejoined, that a distinction is to be drawn between societies for religious objects, and those for merely secular purposes. We might answer that charity is a religious object; as much so as teaching the poor to read. But we readily admit the existence of a shade of difference between the two cases, and claim only to draw this deduction from the fact which we have stated :- The Vicar of Leeds does not refuse to associate with schismaties or even with hereties, when he finds that he can do so without the compromise of any religious principle. His theory, as we have above quoted it, is stern and unbending; but his practice admits the en-trance of distinctions, and the possibility of exceptions to the rule.

Now a great number of the members of the Church, and even of the clergy of that Church-pay, even his own diocesancarry this admitted principle of possible ex- 1. Letter from a Resident Member of the So-ceptions one stop further than Dr. Hook elety for Premoting Christian Raowledge, 1714."

chooses to do. Having seen, with him, that it may be right to associate with schismatic works of charity, they have applied this rule of exception to one of the greatest acts of charity that can be named—the giving the word of God to the poor. Having plan set before them, by which, without compromising any one principle of the Church, they can assist in a great effort to disperse the Gospel over all lands, they have consented, upon this common ground, and without so much as touching upon any controverted topic, to unite with believers of every denomination in this one simple and yet all-important work. This has been done, in the last forty years, by at least from twenty to thirty Bishops of our Aid Society. The prelate of the adjoining Church. It passes only by one single and see, the Bishop of Chester, does the same. with his " first principle,"-that " an institution worthy of a churchman's support should be confined exclusively to members of the Church.

Let us apply the same principle to another class of institutions, our Parochial Schools. In the metropolis, in which this is written and published, we have probably two hundred of these institutions, all of them carried on under the parochial incumbent's eye, and giving a purely Church education. But, has ever such a fancy entered any one's head, as to " confine" these "exclusively to the members of the Church ?'

They are generally "parachial" schools. The support of all the parishioners is distinetly asked, and ordinarily obtained. The subscribers, in most cases, partake, without restriction, in the management. Sociaians, Baptists, and Quakers, often contribute to their support, attend meetings and committees of the subscribers, and speak and vote like other members. No one ever thinks of remsing their aid, or of excluding them from the work. The security of the institution is found in its fundamental rules. Dissenters are aware of these; are aware that they concede much churchmen refused to accept their aid, or affixed upon them a badge of contumelious

But we pass on to Dr. Hook's second

point. He thus states it :--"But now comes another question Admitting that we are to unite for religious purposes with churchmen only,-arc laymen by themselves, or laymen assisted by Deacons and Presbyters, competent to organise a religious society? And on the nuthority of the taxt before quoted, ! Obey them, that rule over you," we give our au-swer in the negative."—(p. 9.) The drift of all this we can perfectly

understand. Every one who is at all conversant with the religious history of the last seven years, will perceive at once that it is framed for the purpose of illegitimatising, by an ex-post-racto law, the Church Pastoral Aid Society.

But is Dr. Hook not aware, or is he regardless of the fact, that his canon smites tion? The official statement, published by the Society itself, informs us, that "it -"a few private gentlemen of the Church of England, about the year 1699, met together to consult upon methods for promoting the real and practical knowledge of true religion." In another account we are told, that they " met together to pray, sing psalms, and read the Holy Scriptures; and to reprove, exhort, and edify one another by their religious conferences." \*

According to Dr. Hook, no society "instituted for general purposes" can be considered a Church Society, except placed " under the superintendence of the Archbishops and all the Bishops."

Now in the Standing Orders of the Christian Knowledge Society, of the date of 1722, we find these provisos :-

" Before any person be admitted a member, he who proposes him shall assure the society of his being well affected to his Majesty King George, and his Govern-(i.e. that he was a Whig.) "But where any Bishop of the Church of Eugland is proposed, he" (having been made Bishop by the said Whig Government) "M.IV be chosen a member without any such enquiry."

A Bishop, then, might be admitted, or night be rejected,—the vote being by ballot: such was the standing assigned to the prelates, at the commencement of the Christian Knowledge Society! In fact, both of this, and of the sister society,—that for the Propagation of the Gospel—it may be enough to say, that while Dr. Hook requires, to make a Church Society, the countenance of both the Archbishons and all the Bishops, -neither of these venerable societies" enjoyed this amount of episcopal patronage, -indispensable as it is now alleged to be, -for many years after their formation.

So much of the affimative side of the question. Let us now take a different view, and ask, How does Dr. Hook justify his own standing and course of action?

He professes a strict adherence to the rules ascribed to Ignatius, which author he thus

"Let no one," says Ignatius, 'do any benchers, (such as Sir Edward Coke and thing pertaining to the Church separately from the Bishop,' 'Let Presbyters and Deacons,' say the Apostolical Canons, 'attempt nothing without the Bishop's allowance, for, it is he to whom the Lord's people are committed.' 'Some,' says Ignatius, call him Bishop, and yet do all things without him; but these seem not to me to have a good conscience, but rather to be hypo-crites and scorners."

These doctrines Dr. Hook appears to adopt; but how does his practice consist with his professions? His own diocesan, the Bishop of Ripon, gives his cordial support and patronage to the Church Pastora narrow step, the recent public act of Dr. Yel Dr. Hook, in the knowledge, too, that Hook himself. But it is utterly at variance his Bishop had so distinctly declared his judgment as to have preached the last anniversary sermon of that society,-Dr. Hook calls a meeting of clergy and faity, at Leeds, and there arraigns his own Bishop of heterodoxy, by formally arguing, before some twenty or thirty of his dioresan's clergy, that the Pastoral Aid Society, which his History petronices, is "not a Church Society;" is "a society from which we ought to withhold our support !" And, not content with this, he calls in the aid of Dr. Molesworth, one of the Bishop of Chester's clergy, to assist him in the pions work of distroying, in the minds of all these clergymen, all respect to the judgment of both their diocesans ! "Let no one do anything," says Ignatius, " separately from the Bish-That is my doctrine, says Dr. Hook but I see no objection to holding a public meeting in my parish, for the purpose of proving him to be wrong, and myself to be right, in the question of what is or is not a

Church Society.

But Dr. Hook has provided himself with a defence as to this obvious inconsistency. Here is the sophism by which he hopes escape from this manifest dilemnia :-

"But Bishops are only, like ourselves, fallible men ; and therefore we are not to suppose in joining in such a work; --but if they that the converse of this proposition must be can overlook this obstacle, for the sake of true, --that because no society, except such as the work, it would be strange indeed if has the diocesan at its head, can be worthy of a churchman's support; therefore every society which has a diocesan's sanction must have claim upon each inhabitant of that diocese The Church defers to her Bishops as the executive power, but she does not regard them as ir-responsible, or infallible, or despotic. She does not intend that they should transgress scripture, and ford it over God's heritage. To them, as well as to us, the principles of the Church are to be a guide, and they, like ourselves, may err occasionally in the application of thuse going up into the pulpit, a sorry fellow served principles. And in deciding whether a society him with a letter, prohibiting him to preach the dipoesan, but to the asociety its not to the dipoesan, but to the asociety itself, that we are to teler. And the question is not metely whether the diocesan belongs to it, but also whether the society places the diocesan in his right position. We are to vindicate the rights the diocesan, even though the diocesan himself neglect them; for these rights per-tain not to him personally, but to the Church. We are, therefore, to ascertain whether he is recognised by the society as the diocesan—as the spiritual ruler, presiding of right over the society—so recognised as that if he gardless of the fact, that his canon smites refused to sanction its proceedings it would should so publicly prove abortive, and sent with an equal anathema both the Pastoral retire from the field—whether it receives him sermonless home) manifested in their variety Add Society and the Society for Promot.

In Christian Knowledge? Can he be ignorant of, or has he forgotten, the history of the formation of this last-named institution? The official statement, published.

The official statement, published.

Travers addressed himself by netition to indeed wor like in the network in the receives him grown and the receives him grown and the Society for Promot. Out of deference to his sprittal character, or of passion, some grieving, some frowning, some murmuring, and the wisest sort, who held their tongues, shook their heads, as distinguished in their variety of passion, some grieving, some murmuring, and the wisest sort, who held their tongues, shook their heads, as distinguished in the variety of passion, some grieving, some frowning, how so wilful he would in some sort governon. What should this governor. What should this governor they of notice—is conceded to him. If the society does not do this, it is not one whit improved, so far as its constitution is concerned, though a diocesan may peradventure be one of its members. Here, then, we come to another principle, and we may sum up what has been said, by asserting that a religious society, conducted on strictly Church principles, should consist of churchmen only, and should be under the superintendence, if instituted for general pur-poses, of the Archbishops, and all the Bishops of both provinces of the Church of England; if for diocesan puposes, of the diocesan; if for parochial purposes, of the parochial clergy, who act as the Bishop's delegates."—(pp. 11, 12.)

Never was any theory more obviously

framed to serve a purpose. To be concluded in our next.

GLEANINGS FROM FULLER'S CHURCH HISTORY.

HOOKER AND TRAVERS AS PREACHERS. -Mr. Hooker's voice was low, stature little, gesture none at all, standing stone-still in the pulpit, as if the posture of his body were the emblem of his mind, unmoveable in his opinions. Where his eye was left fixed at the beginning, it was found fixed at the end of his sermon. In a word, the doctrine he delivered had nothing but itself to garnish it. His style was long and pithy, driving on a whole flock of several clauses before he came to the close of a sentence. So that when the copiousness of his style met not with proportionable capacity in his auditors, it was unjustly consured for per plexed, tedious, and obscure. His sermon followed the inclination of his studies, and were for the most part on controversies, and

deep points of school-divinity. Mr. Travers's utterance was graceful gesture plausible, matter profitable, method plain, and his style carried in it indolem pictatis "a genius of grave" flowing from his sanctified heart. Some say, that the congregation in the Temple ebbed in the forenoon, and flowed in the afternoon; and that the auditory of Mr. Travers was far the more numerous,--the first occasion of emulation betwixt them. But such as knew Mr. Hooker, knew him to be too wise to take exception at such frifles, the rather because the most judicious is always the least part in all auditories.

Here might one on Sundays have seen almost as many writers as henrers. Not lonly young students, but even the gravest plained, could never obtain to be brought to

Sir James Altham then were,) were not more exact in taking instructions from their clients, than in writing notes from the mouths of their ministers. The worst was, these two preachers, though joined in affinity, (their nearest kindred being married together.) acted with different principles, and clashed one against another. Mr. Hooker delivered in the forenoon, Mr. Travers confuted in the afternoon. At the building of Solomon's temple " neither hammer, nor axe, nor tool of iron was heard therein," 1 Kings vi. 7; whereas, atas!in this temple not only much knocking was heard, but (which was worst) the nails and pins which one master-builder drave in, were driven out by the other. To pass by lesser differences betwixt them about predestination :-

HOOKER MAINTAINED-The church of Rome, though not a pure and perfect, yet is a true church; so that such who live and die therein, upon their repentance of all their sins of ignorance, may be saved.

TRAVERS DUFENDED-The church Rome is no true church at ail; so that such as live and die therein, holding justification in part by works, cannot be said by the Scriptures to be saved.

Thus much disturbance was caused to the disquicting of people's consciences, the disgrace of the ordinance, the advantage of the common enemy, and the dishonour of God himself.

Being weak, ignorant, and seduced,
THE SILENCING OF TRAVERS.—Here
archbishop Whitgift interposed his power, and silenced Travers from preaching either in the Temple or any where else. It was laid to his charge: 1. That he was no lawful-ordained minister according to the church of England, 2. That he preached here without licence. 3. That he had broken the order made in the seventh year of her majesty's reign; wherein it was provided, that erroneous doctrine, if it came to be publicly taught, should not be publicly refuted; but that notice thereof should be given to the ordinary, to hear and determine such

causes, to prevent public disturbance. As for Travers's silencing, many which were well pleased with the deed done were offended at the manner of doing it. For all the congregation on a sabbath in the afternoon were assembled together, their attention prepared, the cloth (as I may say) and napkins were laid, yea, the guests set and their knives drawn for their spiritual repast, when suddenly, as Mr. Travers was any more. In obedience to authority, (the Travers calmly signified the same to the congregation, and requested them quietly to depart to their chambers. Thus was our good Zacharias struck dumb in the Temple, but not for intidelity; unpartial people accounting his fault at most but indiscretion. Mean time, his auditory (pained that their pregnant expectation to hear him preach

Travers addressed himself by petition to the lords of the Privy Council, (where his strength lay, as Hooker's in the archbishop of Canterbury and High Commission,) grievously complained that he was punished before he was heard, silenced (by him apprehended the heaviest penalty) before sent for, contrary to equity and reason;

"The law condemning none before it hear him, and know what he had done.' John vii. 51. 1. To the exception against the lawfulness

of his ministry, he pleaded that the communion of saints allows ordination legal in any Christian Church. Orders herein are like degrees; and a doctor graduated in any university hath his title and place granted him in

all Christendom.
2. For want of licence to preach, he pleaded that he was recommended to this place of the Temple by two letters of the ishop of London, the diocesan thereof.

3. His anti-preaching in the afternoon against what was delivered before, he endeayoured to excuse by the example of St. Paul, who, "gave not place to Peter, no, not an hour, that the truth of the Gospel might continue amongst them," Galatians ii. 5.
But we are too tedious herein, especially

seeing his petition is publicly extant in print, with Mr. Hooker's answer thereunto; whither we refer the reader for his more ample satisfaction.

By the way it must not be forgotten, that in the very midst of the paroxysm betwixt Hooker and Travers, the latter still bare (and none can challenge the other to the contrary) a reverend esteem of his adversary. And when an unworthy aspersion (some years after) was cast on Hooker, (if Christ was dashed, shall Christians escape clean in their journey to heaven ?) Mr. Travers being asked of a private friend what he thought of the truth of that accusation: "In truth," said he, "I take Mr. Hooker to be a holy man." A speech which coming from an adversary, sounds no less to the commenda. tion of his charity who spake it, than to the praise of his piety of whom it was spoken.

Thus Mr. Travers, notwithstanding the plenty of his potent friends, was overborne by the archbishop, and, as he often com-

a fair hearing. But his grief hereat was something abated, when Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin, and Chancellor of Ireland, his ancient colleague in Cambridge, invited him over to be Provost of Trinity-college in Dublin. Embracing the motion, over he went, accepting the place; and continued some years therein, till, discomposed with the fear of their civil wars, he returned into England, and lived here many years very obscurely, (though in himself a shining light,) as to the matter of outward maintenance.

Yethad he Agur's wish, " neither poverty, nor riches," though his Enough seemed to be of a shortest size. It matters not whether men's means be mounted, or their minds descend, so be it that both meet as here in him in a comfortable contentment. Yea, when the right reverend and religious James Usher, then Bishop of Meath, since archbishop of Armagh, (brought up under him, and with him agreeing in doctrine, though dissenting in discipline,) proffered money unto him for his relief, Mr. Travers returned a thankful refusal thereof. Sometimes he did preach, rather when he durst, than when he would; debarred from all cure of souls by his non-conformity. He lived and died unmarried; and though leaving many nephews, (some eminent) scholars, bequeathed all his books of oriental languages, (wherein he was exquisite.) and plate worth fifty pounds, to Sion College in London. O! if this good man had had a hand to his heart, or rather a purse to his hand, what charitable works would he have left behind him! But, in pursuance of his memory, I have intrenched too much on the modern times. Only this I will add, perchance the reader will be angry with me for saving thus much; and I am almost angry with myself for saying no more of so worthy a divine.

CONSTANCY UNTO DEATH, -- About this ime Mr. John Molle, governor to the lord Ross in his travels, began his unhappy journey beyond the seas. This Mr. Molle was born in or near South-Molton in Devon. His youth was most spent in France, where both by sea and land he gained much dangerous experience. Once the ship he sailed in sprung a leak; wherein he and all his company had perished, if a Hollander, bound for Guernsey, passing very near, had not speedily taken them in; which done, their ship sunk immediately. Being treasurer for Sir Thomas Shirley of the English army in Brittany, he was in the defeat of Cambray wounded, taken prisoner, and ransomed; Providence designing him neither to be swallowed by the surges, nor slain by the sword, but in due time to remain a land-mark of Christian putience to mild and constant submission whereunto all posterity. At last he was appointed by won him respect with his adversaries,) Mr. Thomas, earl of Exeter, who formerly had Travers calculy signified the same to the made him examiner in the Council of the North, to be governor in travel to his grandchild, the lord Ross; undertaking the charge with much reluctancy, (as a presage of ill success,) and with a profession and a resoution not to pass the Alps.

But a vagary took the lord Ross to go to Rome; though some conceive this motion had its root in more mischievous brains. In vain doth Mr. Molle dissuade him, grown so prevailed against his judgment, that un. willingly-willing he went with him. Now, at what rate soever they rode to Rome, the fame of their coming came thither before them; so that no sooner had they entered their inn, but officers asked for Mr. Molle, took and carried him to the Inquisition. house, where he remained a prisoner, whilst the lord Ross was daily feasted, favoured, entertained; so that some will not stick to say, that here he changed no religion for a bad one.

However, such Mr. Molle's glorious constancy, that, whilst he looked forward on his cause, and upwards to his crown, neither frights nor flattery could make any impreson on him. It is questionable, whether his friends did more pity his misery or admire his patience. The pretence and allegation of his so long and strict imprisonment was, because he had translated Du Piessis's book of "The Visibility of the Church," out of French into English; but, besides, there were other contrivances therein, not so fit for a public relation. In vain did his friends n England, though great and many, endeavour his enlargement by exchange, for one or more Jesuits or priests, who were prisoners here; papists beholding this Molle as " a man of a thousand," who, if discharged the Inquisition, might give an account of Ro. nish cruelty to their great disadvantage.

In all the time of his durance, he never eard from any friend, nor any from him, by word or letter; no Englishman being ever permitted to see him, save only one, namely, Mr. Walter Strickland, of Boynton-house, in Yorkshire. With very much desire and industry, he procured leave to visit him, an Irish friar being appointed to stand by and he a witness of their discourse. Here he remained thirty years in restraint; and in the eighty-first year of his age died a prisoner, and constant confessor of Christ's cause. God be magnified, in and for the sufferings of his saints!

TRUE SELF-DEVOTION. To the Editor of the London Record. Sir,-Agreeing in toto with your re-n marks upon the death of the Archbishop

. So I am informed by a letter from Mr. Henry

of Paris, I would be allowed to present your readers in the same view, and also for the sake of contrast, the case of Kere- tual gloom, and intellectual darkness, By olfa and Manthers, two native New Zealand teachers, mentioned in a recent notice of the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society in that interesting

At the conglysion of a prayer-meeting held with their missionary, they offered themselves as missionaries to their heathen countrymen, especially to those who had long been their hitter enemies, and who the English. Their offer was accepted, and they set out on their errand of love. Danger, foreknown and reckened on, awaited them at every step, nor were institutions which demagogues first inflame. after chief. "But none of these things moved them, nor did they count their life dear unto them, so that they might finish their course with joy" in the work of faith they had, with such hazard plarm; but we know the power of evil pasto themselves, voluntarily undertaken. Accordingly, and notwithstanding that to be spirited up to daring efforts when indivihension (not fear), that "the time of his departure was at hand," and, accompanied by a few native Christians belonging to invesion nor domestic disturbance could, we the country of their enemies, they pursued feel persuaded, meet with success against the their perilous course, but had not proceeded far before they were fired upon by a party of the hostile tribe concealed in the which they would have to encounter in this the spot, and Manihera was so severely victory over a turbulent neighbour or a dowounded that he died shortly afterwards.

to knowledge, and although they were not how recently they had left the ranks of Satan for the standard of the great Captain of our salvation, may well be accounted no imean addition to that "notimony of Jesus."

Let us now contemplate for a moment, first, Manihera dying, and then, the proceedings of the Christian natives after his was dreadfully cut, with a handkerchief. his lips! He died a Christian soldier, the battle; and not less so his companion in arms and in death." Such was the end of this New Zealand Christian, and such

his dying testletony to the preciousness of the Divige werd—the written record of the covenanted love of God our Saviour.

Subsequently, at a large Meeting of the Christian natives at Wanganut, held on ogramon of this murder, several expressed their feelings with reference to it. One said (I quote from the Report), " Although hinder the Gospel. A minister is like a so that, although the parent tree cut down, its place is soon more than supplied by those which have proceeded from it." Another said "Don't think about the bodies of our companions. Though they are decomposing among our enemies, yet their spirits are alive with God. 1 know what we should have done in former days; but what would be the good if we were to fight? We should only increase our sorrow by multiplying the dead. Let us not fear those who can kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do. Let us listen to our minister, and take his advice." Another said, "The soldiers of the Queen perish, but the soldiers of Christ live for ever. Manihera is a true soldier of . Christ." Another said, "Although these two are dead, we must not be discouraged, but send two more to preach the Gospel; and if they also are killed, we must send two more; and if they perish, we must keep supplying their places; and then perhaps our enemies will give in and be converted." Such was the improvement New Zerland Christians, recently savages, made of the martyrdom of their fellows. I make no comment upon it. But what a contrast between the circumstances attending and following it, and those of the other instance, and how much in favour of the Gospel, to the glory of its Divine Author, and the encourage ment of true Christian missions to the Theathen. 'Let' us not overlook or forget.

> I am, Sir, with respect. Your obedient, humble servant,

R. Tones. Colighton Vicarage, Alcester, July 12, 1818

# The Beream.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1818.

The somewhat long parage of the Acadia 326. This statement was drawn up by Profesmal steamer, leaves us this week without so Manx, of the episcopal seminary, and published by the Bishop's order in 1814.

The consequences of this summons are almost of constant in the consequences of this summons are almost of cour trans-adlantic intelligence. It is, most painful, that a large portion of our columns continues to the profession of discovered to be not a Jewish coat at all, be required for the detail of strike and threatenings in a partion of our Sovereign's dominities of the strike and threatenings in a partion of our Sovereign's dominities while, abounding in a particle while, abounding in the force of knowing the bishop in person, ing to the seasoning Preserved by the chain of the product of the seasoning Preserved by the chain of the product of the seasoning Preserved by the chain of the product of the seasoning Preserved by the chain of the product of the seasoning Preserved by the chain of the product of the produ

element of prosperity is afflicted with desti- may we beg to be informed whether he is the tution, insecurity of life and property, spirit this time, perhaps, a portion of Ireland's DELUSION IN FRANCE.—The greatest excitable population has rushed into civil favourite among all the new beliefs which war, seeking to exchange a rule which it are pressed upon us is that of the accompignorantly hates, for one which it thinks lishment, at this very moment, of the propreferable, only because it is unknown and makes largo professions. If Ireland could Paris, and that it is in this city that his desbe formed into a republic, the calamities tiny is to be fulfilled, to be persecuted and following upon such a revolution would no suffer martyrdom with Moses, who has not were then also meditating an attack upon doubt be the most effectual-but they would appeared, but who will not tarry long in be a very expensive—cure of that restlessness and that dissatisfaction with existing they unwarded as they visited chief then turn to account for the increase of have been given, and the world will end. their own importance.

Rumours are alloat, of threatenings to the peace of this Province. We are slow to take sions, and the aptness of individual cowardice powerful military force and the loyal spirit bush, when Kercopa was shot dead upon part of the British possessions. But even mestic foe is calamity; and we would mos Christ, whose zeal and love were according carnestly pray—and for the present we confidently hope - for such union among all eminent for either secular or ecclesiastical classes of the community as shall, if necesdignity, yet were they brave and honoured sary, discourage all attempts against our soldiers of Jesus Christ, and, remembering peaceon the part of those whe could hope for success to any hostile enterprize, only on the supposition of their meeting with sympathy among us, and attacking a house which, ble army" which has fallen for "the tes- divided against itself, could have little chance of resisting the assaults of an enemy.

INTEMPERANCE AND LOAD'S DAY PROPANA condings of the Christian natives after his atta, -Great sensation was created in Leith on death, that we may compare them with Sanbala morning, by the announcement that a what took place on occasion of the remove small boat, with a pleasure party on board, had al of the wounded Archbishop to his own been apset and six persons drowned. The acresidence, when he toro the little crucian cident occurred in this way:--A party consistfrom his breast, and gave it to one of the fing of two men and live women, who had been Guard Mobile who had attracted his special drinking together all Saturday night, in a house notice, and with what has since been pass-was fine, to have a sail at the end of the pier. ing about the remains of the Archbishop, Accordingly, the patty, whose names were distributing medals blessed by priests and James Seeds and James Baxter, both seamen, brought into contact with the dead man's of the shorp Lark lying in harbour: Elizabeth hand, &c. "Poor Manihera!" writes the Grubb, Margaret Kilgoir, Catherine Rennie, missionary, "upon the rest of the party Jean Milanhlin, and Mary Leckie, proceeded reaching him, was tying his head, which to the Coalhill quay, at the upper Drawbridge, was dreadfully cut, with a handkerchief, between four and five o'clock in the morning, when they all went on board the Lark's boat He gave his Testament to the Christian along with two other men, named William native whose face had been grazed with a Anderson and Archibald Brown, who, happenball, telling him that his Testament was ing to know some of the party, were, at their indeed great riches; and, shaking hands own request, allowed to join it. The boat in with all of them, as a mutual token of love which these nine persons embarked was quite a one toward another, he leaned his head small one, not exceeding ten or twelve feet axide, and died! No murmur escaped by the pier, Seeds and Baxter pulling at the having his harness on, and prepared for clipier at the same time says, that as the boat ous. A man who was walking on the extendwas rowed along, the party was very eproatious, as singing, huzzaing, and swearing might be heard issuing in turn from them. His statement is partly confirmed by the testimony of Seeds and Brown, both of whom acknowledge that some of the party were noisy, and aid, that they advised them to keep quiet. Though the point of the pier was the distance to which at the oniset; they agreed to confine their excursion, it was resolved, as the sea was so smooth to go out a little further. When they had rowed fully a mile beyond the Martello Tower a minister or teacher is taken away, yet some commotion was created among the party. That event, however deplorable, will not the exact nature of which cannot be ascertained as the survivors give somewhat contradictall kahikatea-tree, full of fruit, which it tory accounts of the matter, and their memories tall kahikatea-tree, full of fruit, which it are not very vivid on the point, but all declare sheds on every side around, causing a that there was no scuille or quarrel of any kind. thick grove of young trees to spring up; One thing is evident, however, that the greatnortion of the party had gone to one side of the hoat, whereby a preponderance was created by which the little craft was upset, and all in it cast into the water. Two of the men, Seeds and Anderson, saved themselves by swimming to land, and Brown was rescued by a boat from a foreign ressel; but Baxter and the five women were hurried into eternity .- Scottish Guardian.

> THE BISHOP OF TREVES AND THE HOLY COAT .- We observe in the list of Popish pre-lates who attended the late ceremonial in Southwark the name of the Bishou of Tarves We beg to know whether this is the same person who, just four years ago, summoned the Papish world to do homage to the "holy coat of Treves," in a rescript dated July 6, 1311. and signed by the vicar-general Von Mollen? It was there stated that, in consequence of the orgent request of the clergy and body of hesix weeks, from the 18th of the following Au-

gust. It added:"That the wish of all who had the pion intention of making a pilgrimage to Trèves to behold and venerate the holy garment of our divine R-deemer may be fulfilled, and each may gain the entire remission of his sins, Lord Jesus Christ, and many other boly re-lies, may be distinguished by suitable grandour of establishment and splendour of ornament, gives, according to the words of the aforesaid boll, a full remission of sins in all future time to all believers who shall go in pilgrimage to the exhibition of the holy coat of Treves, who sincerely confess and repent of their sins, or at spitable decoration of the cathedral of Treves as recommended by the Holy Father, but which | chanis. still remains imperfect from the end of the last century."

Another portion of this history is a statement relative to the early possession of this "relic !" which was said to be discovered in the Holy The somewhat long parage of the Acadia, 326. This statement was drawn up by Profes-

prelate who figured in Tuesday's performance? He must be a curiosity. - Britannia.

phecy which announces in the last days the return of Elias! He is said to be now in coming. When the bleeding bodies of the prophet and the lawgiver shall have been exposed in the public market place, all will have been accomplished, the last warning The only ground for the propagation of this belief resides in the disappearance of a mysterious individual, who, for months past, had been beheld at various intervals in the streets of Lyons. During the time of searcity and want of work which immediately followed the revolution of February, this individual had ordered eart-loads of bread to be distributed at the different gates of the city, and sometimes would appear suddenly amongthe crowd of famine-stricken wretches gathered round the carts, and having uttered foul blassing in the name of heaven upon the awe-struck assembly, vanish altogether as mysteriously. He generally appeared thus on horseback, and his retreat was favoured by the swiftness of the animal which he rode. His attire as described to me by a person who professes to have seen him upon two different occasions at Lyons, was made after the eastern fashion and he wore a Moabilish turban, fastened beneath the chin, and a long white beard flowing lown his girdle. Since plenty and quiet have in some degree been restored to Lyons he has descried that place, and it is now reported that he has been seen in Paris Who, or what he is, none have yet been able to discover. The mummery and mystery of his appearance, the sudden vanishing, the ilence, and the masking, are all quackery and tritles, which signify nothing; but the fact of a sect having been formed within the last month to follow this unknown leader, and which increases every day, is one which speaks volumes. The police, I am told, are on the alert to discover him; but hitherte all their efforts have been without effect,-Correspondent of the Atlas.

A WARNING TO NAME-CUTTERS. - Mr. James Reynolds, who described himself as a gentleman residing in Ferdinand-street, Hampstead road, was a few days since fined 10s., a Marylebone Police Office, for having damaged a seat in Regent's-park by cutting thereon with a knife his initials.—Britannia.

We have recently met with a complaint, in one of our western Exchange-papers, of a Name Cutter's exercising his wretched business in a church-pew, during divine service if the Church-Wardens would exercise their office by bringing the party before a Magistrate, he would probably have a lesson set to him which would teach him to employ himself differently at such times in such a place.

To the Editor of the Berean. The following account of the country hordering the river Saguenay is from the per of the Rev. L. Proulx, who accompanied the ROMAN CATHOLIC Bishop of Sidyine on a late pastoral visit to those remote settlements. As our knowledge of that region is very limited, a translation of the article. as it appeared in the columns of the Journal de Quebec, omitting a few unimportant details, may prove interesting to many readers of the Berean; showing as it does the resources of that almost unexplored country, and the efforts which the R. C. Church have already made and are still making to extend the privileges of their communion to the remotest settler,

[We are obliged to our Correspondent for his communication. The readers of the following accounts will bear in mind that the writer may be supposed to take the most favourable view possible of the result of the labours of the R. C. missionaries who have been engaged in that field. The circumstance of a charge of riot having recently been brought against a number of residents on the Saguenay, who had to be fetched to town as prisoners-though the hills against them were not found by the Grand Jury -would lead one to suppose that matters do not go on quite so peaceably in that region as they appear to the writer.

GS.

We have some reason to believe that not a few Protestants are to be found scattered in that served in the cathedral, the coat without seam region who are, we are sorry to say, as sheep few Protestants are to be found scattered in that worn by our Saviour, would be exhibited for without a shepherd, except that we have lately heard of a Presbyterian Clergyman, conversant with the French language, having gone down on a missionary tour.]

The traveller who ascends the impetuous current of the Saguenay is constantly astonmay gain the entire remission of his sins, issue as the banks of this river present; immense rooms, 26, 1514, the said Pope Leo, with the wish that the cathedral of Treves, which has the honour at there, which offer only a continuous scene of desolation; one would call them the refuse of the coat without seems of our of desolation; one would call them the refuse of the coat without seems of desolation; one would call them the refuse of the coat without seems of desolation; one would call them the refuse of the coat without seems of the cathedral of the coat without seems of the coat of creation, thrown pell-mell in this spot after the great work of the six days. Never has the plough traced a furrow on these ungrateful thores from the mouth of the Sagnenay up to Ha-Ha bay, twenty two leagues from the St. Lawrence. The monotony of this horrible grandeur is only interrupted at long intervals by gizantic excavations, formed by small rileast have the firm intention to do so, and vers, where the eye perceives a few huts which moreover contribute with a liberal hand to the serve as a refuze for the labourers employed in the saw-mills erected by the lumber mer-

Ha-Ha Bay or Grand Bay is at vast basin which, connected with the Saguenay; plunges for a depth of two leagues into the land and is bordered, like the river, by immense rocks. Vessels of any tonnage are here sale from every wind. Behind the rocks vast cultivable plains present themselves with a soil of inconceivable

mountains which borders the St. Lawrence and a friends of colonization, our youth will find in the 1 the attempt to arrest them should not lead through which the Saguenay ploughs its way. the beautiful plain which extends from Grand Bay as far as the environs of Lake St. Jean offers a milder temperature, winds less violent and less frequent, a winter less tigorous ; and, during the whole course of that season, our pi tiless north-easters are there desired as the

avant courriers" of milder weather. It is hardly ten years since a score of cultirators from Malbaie cut down the first trees and fixed their homes upon the south side of Grand Bay, at the mouth of a little river, in a hay curved in the form of a semi circle and bordered by verdant heights, which rise like an amphitheatre and offer a magnificent coup soil where now is to be seen a village of about a hundred houses, and the luxuriant verdure of the fields which adjoin, gives every prospect of a very rich harvest. This locality forms a pash under the patronage [patronage] of St. Alexis, and will become a city whose site will hardly give cause to envy the beauties of Naples and Genoa. Lumber-yards, shopkeepers, divsicians, notaries, a chapel, priests, a population dense, laborious and moral, every thing presents an astenishing air of prosperity. The want of a judicial and civil organization is the only cause of regret.

Further west, at a short distance on the same bay, the eye perceives a cluster of neat houses, commanded by an eminence which is crowned by a pretty chapel. This is another parish, under the invocation of St. Alphonse. Althothe first settlements, only date back five years. a village of fifty houses agreeably presents itself at the outlet of a river called by the name of St. Alplianse. The inhabitants of the parish came principally from St. Paul's religion is the first care whetever Heaven conducts them. I saw nation, is steadily increasing in numbers, gentle tears trickling there while the voice of and in the arts and virtues of civilized life." their chief paster feelingly reminded them of the sweet consolations which it pours into the heart of man in his reverses and in his earthly exile. I can myself verify the fact that our good Consdians have carried with them to these which generally distinguishes them. Their tith properties give them an air of ease and well being which is pleasant to be hold. Here again, there is no civil or judicial organization. Nevertheless the population of this locality, joined to that of Grand Bay and the station of Chicontimy, exceeds seven thousand! Happy it is that religion there exercises its salutary influence and turns aside at stilles the contests and conflicts which might destroy this flourishing society, placed on properties without titles or boundaties.

Ten miles from St. Alphonse a new colony is being formed under the direction of the Reverend Pere Honorat, superior of the missionaries of the Saguenay. This respectable ecclesiastic deserves the acknowledgements of all friends of the country, for his extraordinary la-boars on the behalf of his cherished colony, and for his unbounded disinterestedness. In 1816, the Rev. l'èse Honorat placed four labourers, taken from the lumber-yards, in the Township of Laterrière, watered by the river Chicoutiny and the river of the mill. This spot now hears the name of Notre Dame du Grand Brule. It is an even plain, clayer and of an inconceivable fertility. He procured for them the necessaries of life, to enable them to cut down the first trees, and to prepare a small field for the Spring. With them alone he made a carriageroad of three leagues to communicate with the settlements of Grand Bay. At the present time forty families work there with ardour and profit; two hundred lots of ground are taken and will shortly be inhabited. I said that these lands are of incredible fertility: shall I be believed if I affirm that an inhabitant of Grand Brule, after having out down the trees and prepared a field of twelve minots of wheat, received from it 513 last autumn, and others in proportion?

Always ready to sacrifice everything for his dear proteges, the Pere Honorat knows that the wood necessary for their buildings can only be obtained from the mills at Grand Bay at a considerable outlay of cash and at an inconvenient distance. He has therefore built a mill, at great expense, where the country people bring the timber from their lands, and pay for the sawing in wood itself, an inestimable advantage, to be found no where else, which prethe lumber-yards, and furnishes a means of preparing the timber which their grounds produce. To complete his work, the Père Hono-rat is just now adding a run of stones to his saw-mill, and in a few days the happy inhabitants of Grand Brule will no longer be compelled to carry on their backs their grain to be ground at the mills of Grand Bay, three or four leagues from home. Soon a chapel will com-plete the happiness of these good people, and the name of Père Honorat will have deserved the benedictions of future ages as it now receiv es those of the present generation there.

Chicontimy is five leagues higher than the entrance of Ha Ha Bay, on the south bank of the Saguenay. There also a population of 1:00 communicants (communicants) clears and cultivates land as magnificent and productive as that of Grand Bay. The Abbé Gagnon, a man of intelligence and spirit, has there erected a pretty church, on a picturesque site be-tween two rivers, and by his activity and indomitable energy has advanced by lifteen years the moral and physical development of this spot. Opposite, on the north bank of the stream they are projecting the construction of a chapel on a lofty cape, that will be the centre of a parish, which the people wish to dedicate to their dear good St. Anne, and which they already call St. Anne du Sagnenay.

In descending two leagues lower than Chicontiny, on the north bank of the river, we discover L'anse aux Foins, where about forty families wait reinforcements to form a parish. A chapel is there built, where they receive from time to time the visit of a priest and the consolations of religion. Opposite, on the south side is the station of St. Martin, where about sixty families, attached to the church of Chicoutimy will form by gradual increase a parish under the natronage of St. Martin du Sagnenay.

Three leagues higher than Chicoutiny the river ceases to be navigable for large vessels; this spot is called Terres rompues. considerable extent of land fit for cultivation and already a small group of houses announces that emigration is reaching here too. Four leagues west on the Rivière aux Sables,

which flows from the lake Kinogomy and dis-charges into the Saguenay, the Malbaie company have commenced a settlement, which will become rich and very flourishing, if one may judge from the nature of the soil and the ed of from the introduction of the intellifacility of clearing the ground.

I should say, before concluding, that I have and often admired the immense resources which the country presents. Somerset, Halifax, Stansfold, Arthabaska, Kingsey, Durham Sc., astonished me with their rapid development astonished me with their rapid development.

I know others where an axe has not cut down a tree, where the soil is very rich. The time the Clubs throughout the country, were to Sir R. Peel rose, and gave to the mean will soonloome when thanks to the efforts of the

cultivation of these fine regions resources which will abgment the prosperity and the importance f the country. Nevertheless I must say that I have seen nothing equal to the Saguenay. In the townships the timber is magnificent and the soil fertile, but generally enough mountain-ous and stony. At the Saguenay, as if an im-mense conflagration had at no distant period devoured all which might serve it as food the wood approaches to copse, the birch and aspen prevail, the land is clayey and greyish, covered with a light layer of sand, and pretty generally even and easily drained.

INDIAN MISSION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UN. STATES, -From Report of the Committee.-The Committee regret to report that the Rev. Solomon Davis has been compelled, from ill health, to resign the station he has long held, so honourably to himself, as Missionary to the Oneidas.

He has been succeeded by the Rev. F. R. Haff, who has been living among, and officiating for them during the last twelve months. He already has considerable mowledge of their language, and is otherwise well qualified to discharge his present duties. The Missionary Bishop of the North-West recently visited Duck Creek. He found the Oneidas very much attached to their new spiritual teacher, and quite soit is more populous than St. Alexis, and already licitous that he should remain with them. The Bishop adds: " It is somewhat remarkable, and I feel exceedingly thankful, that a young man of good education and bay. It is their Chapel which discovers itself talents, should be ready to devote himself at a distance on the Eay, and proves that for life, to these people. I confirmed 17 of our countrymen persons. The congregation, as well as the

During the past year, the Committee sursued the course suggested, in order to brain a title to the missionary property at Green Bay, until they were notified of social virtue, and that benevolent hospitality under existing laws. In this case, however, of admitted equity and justice, the Committee were advised to apply to Congress for relief. This has been done. A Bill has been introduced, and is now in progress, which provides for this and similar ases which exist.

While attending to this, the Secretary vas informed by the Commissioner of Indian affairs, that the Chiefs of the Chickasaw nation had recently applied for Manual Labour and Mission Schools, to be conducted among them by the Episcopal Church; and that he had communicated heir wish, at their request, to the Bishop of Tennessee.

The Government of the United States propose to advance out of the funds belonging to this nation, \$5,000 towards the erection of necessary buildings, and an equal sum annually, for 20 years, for the current expenses of the Mission.

No answer had then been received from the Bishop, nor is any additional information in the possession of the Committee, except of a general nature, obtained by the Secretary during interviews with a deputa-

tion of said chiefs at Washington. But the Committee earnestly trust that his favourable opportunity of establishing Missions among the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, will not be disregarded. The Committee have sought, though in vain, to rouse the Church to a proper sense of this duty. And now, these natives of the forests themselves come, knock at the portals of our Church, and with money, the price of the soil where the bones of their fathers lie, they offer to pay for the privileges of the Gospel, in possession of the white man, and for the instruction to be given them and their children, in the arts and blessings of civilized life.

To Correspondents .- Received T. D: the boxes have been forwarded ;-T. L.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Messrs. E. Taylor, No. 200 to 26); J. R. Healey, No. 189 to 240; W. Drum, No. 200 to 260.

Local and Political Antelligence.

The arrival of the British mail by the leadia, from Liverpool on the 29th ulto., at Boston on Sunday atternoon, became known in town by Telegraph on Monday afternoon. The Quebec and Halifax Telegraph announced on Tuesday morning that the letter-mail had passed Riv ère du Loup about two o'clock; it reached the Quebec Post Office in the evening, and was

distributed at half past seven. The mother country continued to feel the effects of unfavourable intelligence from Ireland. Three per cent Consols were depressed as low as 853, but rallied as far as to be quoted at \$53 to \$57 both for money

and time. The Corn Trade has been active, and prices rather higher. The weather, for about a fortnight, had been moist, which excited some fear for the growing crops; reports spreading, at the same time, of the re-appearance of the potato-disease, some speculation was excited, and prices experienced an advance. On Monday of the week, wheat in London rose 3s. per qr, and 2s. more on Wednesday; corn was in good demand at from 36 upwards to 40s, which latter price checked the demand. Flour was sold at 40s, to 41s. Gd. per sack for townmarket, and 22 to 27s. per barrel for American. At Liverpool, good western canal Flour was quoted at 30s.; Philadelphia and Canada at 28 to 29s. Indian Corn, northern yellow at 36, and white at 35s. per qr. Indian Meal 16s. to 16s. 6d., with a fair amount of inquiry.

pension of the Act of Habeas Corpus, (Great cheering.) Whatever measures, might be afterwards found necessary, that which was necessary first of all was a billy to enable the Lord Lieut, to secure the per-Ashes have fallen considerably; Canada Pots, 27s. Pearls, 30s. to 31s.

The state of public expectation respect ing Ireland may be in some measure judg. gence, as it comes to hand : "No outbreak in Ireland up to Friday, July 27th." The travelled through a great part of the townships remarkable feature in the state of things, of the south, where I saw flourishing settlements, then, is, that the outbreak has not yet taremarkable feature in the state of things, ken place, while the aspect of affairs is

daily threatening a disturbance.
It is stated that Smith O'Brien, and se-

to an outbreak, they were to be brought to Dublin on Saturday the 29th ultimo. Ano. ther account mentions that Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, Dillon, O'Gorman, and Kane, were beyond Carrick-on-Suir, in the county of Tipperary, surrounded by the armed peasantry, and determined to fight for their liberty.—The London Morning Chronicle, on the 28th, states that "The West and North are comparatively

free from the contagion, though for very diffe rent reasons. The accounts which we have received from King's Co., and nearly the whole of Connaught, are favourable as regards prosent tranquillity and the apparent absence of excitement. Among the people in the north different."

The Government, in the mean time! which making every preparation to put down, if it cannot prevent, insurrection. Troops were constantly arriving from England; Sir Charles Napier, with a fleet of five large ships of war, and many smaller vessels, had arrived at Cork. The City and County of Kilkenny, and the remaining portions of the counties of Cork and Waterford were placed, by proclamation, under the provisions of the Act for repressing crime.

"It now remains to be seen whether the provisions of the Arms Acts will be complied with. Parties not licensed must, under the severe penalty of two years' imprisonment, vield up their arms, at the dates fixed by the respective proclamations; and it is most pro-bable that the first struggle made, will arise in the compulsory enforcement of this law.

" In Dublin, it is true that the Clubs have dissolved. The registries have been confined to the most trustworthy, to be placed beyond the reach of discovery. The arms which some had determined not to surrender, are to be destroyed, or concealed till mere promising days; but it is in the south where the struggle will commence. In Cloudel, Waterford and Tipperary, there appears to exist a spirit of resistance to the government, which cannot be places their high character for religious and the inability of the government to grant it quelled except by a frightful effusion of blood." -European Times.

In Liverpool also, alarm had been excited through the numerous body of Irish repeniers and confederates congregated in that city. The authorities thought it advisable to make preparations for putting down any attempt at disturbance which might be made there. Special constables were sworn in. so as to increase that force to 20,000. The regular police had received additions so as to bring it to the number of 3,300, who were drilled to the use of the cutlass and firelock, like the constability in Ireland. - Seditions meetings had been held in London, Liver-

pool, and Elinburgh. SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS Acr in homann,-On the 22nd ultimo, in the House or Commons, Lord John Russell asked for leave to bring in a bill to empower the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, to apprehend and detain, until the 1st of March, 1849, such persons as he or they should suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person and Government. His Lordship took a review of the history of agitation in Ireland for the last few years, with the view of proving that a traitorous conspiracy existed in that country; he next proceeded to demonstrate to the House what he termed his second proposition, which was, that formidable means were in course of preparation for the purpose of producing a rebellion; and which, if not checked in their preparation, would be but too likely to produce it. In showing the progress which the conspirators had made in preparing the means of rebellion, the noble lord gave a brief historical sketch of the origin, rise, progress, policy, plans, and discipline of the clubs; after which he adverted to Mr. S. O'Brien's review at Cork, and to the proceedings which had recently taken place at Drogheda, Dublin, Waterford, and Carriexon-Suir. This brought him to the consider ration of the measure which he thought it his cy of the case. The Lord-Lieutenman of Ireland, in concert with the Lord Chancels lor, had pointed out the dangerous character. of the clubs. It might be thought necessary to introduce a measure, particularly with regard to these clubs; but they were led by men who were well versed in law, and who were skilful in evading it. As to the clith. themselves, there was no doubt but that they were unlawful; and in prosecuting parties. connected with them, the means of procuring evidence, when the clubs were scoret, were not such as to enable the Government with any facility to put them down. He said with facility, because, although the evidence might be procured, still the law was, in most cases, so avaded as to render the procuring of it. extremely difficult. An example of this was afforded by the mode in which the law against training, marching, and disciplining had been evaded. It was notorious that law had been daily violated in its spirit for some time past, but those who had broken it took care to keep within its letter. It was obvious, then, that the ordinary law, although sufficient in ordinary times, was not such as was calculated to meet the exigency of the present case. He thought, therefore, that after what he had stated there would be no. doubt but there was an association in Ireland which intended to subvert the authority of the law and of the crown of this country, by, force of arms. If such were the case, he knew no remedy so straightforward, so directs in its object, so immediate in its purposes of securing the persons of those at the head of

earlier period. (Great cheering from the opposition.) After a speech in opposition, delivered by Mr. F. O'Connor, which was received with every mark of indignation, 100 3.464, 100 Sir, R. Peel rose, and gave to the mea-

this conspiracy, without in any manner entities

dangering the persons of the innocent, as

that which was commonly known as the sus-

sons of those suspected of treason. (Renewal

ed cheering.) He appealed with confidence

to Parliament to arm the Executive Governis

ment, in such a crisis, with such a power,

He asked it now, at the same time that he

might have been justified in asking it at an

support it A support not qualified by remipiscences of past contentions nor by party recriminations. (Great cheering.) He looked only to the state of Ireland, to the combination which existed in that country, to the open avowals of the purposes of those who formed that combination, and particularly of those who led it; and in doing so he could not escape the conviction that there existed in that country, at the present not extensive. moment, a wicked conspiracy to deprive the Queen of her supremacy, and to overthrow the authority of the Imperial Government, That being his conviction, he unhesitatingly took his part with the Crown of the United Kingdom against the conspirators who were bent on overthrowing it. (Renewed cheering.) He did not exactly blame, the Government for delaying the introduction of such a measure. ments should ever be cautious, lest they hastily and unnecessarily invaded the constitution in one of its most vital parts. There might have been reasons why some more stringent measures should have been taken for the arrest of certain parties; but if the Government abstained from such they did so upon their own responsibility But there was no justification for further delay, a necessity having arisen which called for immediate interference. He thought he could answer for Parliament that it would give a ready support to the Government in the mode in which it now intended to interfere. The question now at issue in Ireland was not whether the union should be repealed or not, but whether the integrity of the empire should be maintained or not. Things had now arrived at such a pitch, that if they did nothing to prevent it they would have a desolating war in Ireland during the recess, a war which would be nitemately brought by the Government to a successful conclusion. but not without great less of both life and property. Should the Crown fall in that war, which it was not for a moment to be supposed that'it would do, he shuddened nt the consequences for in land by self; for in that case there would be substituted for her present Government one of the most cruel and sanguinary transpos that ever existed. " He behaved the danger imminent against which they were called upon to provide. If there had been unnecessary delay in demanding powers to meet the case, there was all the more reason wire there should be a speedy action It was possible that other measures would be necessary to meet particular cases. which this measure would not reach. It so, he hoped that there would be no delay in submitting them. If such were necesmary to be directed against the clubs and the shooting galleries, at which latter the heart of the Lord Lieutenant was made the target at which to shout, there was no time to lose in introducing them to Parliament. Far be it from him to arge the Government to demand more s timeent measures than they might deem necessary. They were acting on their own responsibility, with which he did not desire to interfere. But, if they deemed more stringent measures necessary. Le could not but urge upon them the propriety of at once proposing them. 4 So necessary dul he concerve the measure now proposed to be, that he would consent to the suspension of any forms that might at ad in the way of its speedy adoption by the House. Thin a division, there appeared 271 in

fayour, and only 8 against the measure.

A letter received from Duldin, dated July 20, states : - The Admiralty steamer Banshee entered Kingstown harbour at half-past seven o'clock this morning, with a Queen's messenger, who came express from London, with a copy of the act for suspending the Habeas Corpus. A special urain was at once provided, and the messenger proceeded by the railway to deliver ithe act to the Lord Lieutenast.

ExpENDITURE FOR THE COLONIES .- From Bir Robert Peel's speech in the House of Commons. June 20 :-

" " There is no justification at this time of their distress-no justification whatever for keeping up any expenditure not necessary for their welfare. I say necessary, because I wish to see the alliance between the Colonies and the Mother Country maintained, -- I wish to recognise them, as subjects of the Queen. entitled to every sympathy and consideration to which the inhabit outs of Lancashire and Yorkshire are entitled, - (cheers.) -- therefore, I say, that every expense must be borne which is necessary for their welfare. I also admit that L think it of great importance, not only for the purpose of defence, but also for maintaining an enlightened and internal policy, that you should place in the administration of Colonial affairs the very best men you can find. (Clicers.) I think it would be miserable economy, for the sake of saying some £ 2000 ayear, to deprive your colonies of the service in the administration of Colonial affairs, of such men as Lord Dathousie, Lord Harris, Lord Elgin (Cheers.) I think, therefore, that any niggardly reward to men of their eminence would be most injurious to the Colonists themselves. But I greatly doubt whether it would not be just with respect to the salaries of the Governors of the colonies, that this country should take upon itself the payment of them, rather than impos-that charge on the Colonists themselves. think it necessary with regard to Imperial con-siderations, that this country should sustain the charge of the salaries of the Governors. (Hear, hear.) I think the Governors of your Colonies should be independent of the Colonists: that they should be able to give them a free and unbiassed opinion on all measures calculated to favour the Colonists; without being suspected of seeking any reward for their liberality and good counsel. They should be in a position to do justice to those over whom they are placed, They should be in a position to without running the risk of having their world ly fortune impaired. For these reasons, therefire is it that I think it would be an improve-ment if this country took upon itself the payment, of the Governors.— But with respect to the whole of your Colonial Covernment—with respect to Secretaries with salaries at £ 4000 a-year, 1, for one, would go the whole length of making every reduction in such salaries which was consistent with the proper govern-ment of the Colonles.

Pakede huldt, and the parties are gradually falling anto their hutural order. Nothing more of grout importance.

Lalaship telligonce from the Continent.-We have judelliguage from Bologna stating that 4 of the Legations have declired against the Proc. and some were lot blinking Tuscany and in debute by the latter. It is understood that disease. Some growers mentioned that they of Signals, with the use of which he is of the latter. It is understood that disease. Some growers mentioned that they of Signals, with the use of which he is of planting that they of thoroughly conversant, is instructed to transmit | Quabec, 13th Oct. 1847.

at Bologna. The Hungarians had met a severe defeat at Szegedin.

Accounts from Madrid state that the Queen is better. A party of Spaniards had rebelled against

and murdered their officers at Valladolid, and proceeded to join the Montemolinists. Letters from the Continent speak favorably of the crops, and that the potato disease was

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT .- The French Ministry, on the 21st ult., was composed of the following gentlemen :-

Gen. Cavaiguac. President of the Council. M. Bastide .... Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Marie......Minister of Justice. M. Senard ..... Minister of Interior. Gen. Lamoriciere, Minister of War.

Vernenac ... Minister of Marine. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance. Vaulabelle, ... Minister of Pub. Instruction. Recort, ..... Minister of Public Works. M. Tourret, .... Minister of Commerce.

I. Marrast, .... President of Nat. Assembly. We give this list, to set those right who are ow watching the progress of events in the French republic; and because of the several individual changes in the ministry that have taken place since Cavaignac took the reins of government. We mention the name of M. Marrast in the list, merely to show the character of the government; he has no voice in the ministry.

Lecturary .- Accounts had been received to the 18th, but contained nothing decisive of war hetween the Italians and Austrians.
SIGILY.—The new Sovereign of this now

separate kingdom (the second son of the king of Sardinia) has assumed the style of Albert Amadee I, King of Sicity.

Namus, -- Despatches from Naples of the 28th of June represent the condition of Naples as so had as to render the future fate of the kingdom extremely doubtful. The result of the attempt to procees a Parliament, animated by a different spirit from the last has not been favourable. Some of the provinces, as the Calabrias, have risen in open insurrection; others at Applie and the Basilicata have refused to elect departies, in consequence of those they formerly elected being dissolved; and others have tradected the former dennies. The Maranis Dragonetti opinly threatens to impeach the Ministers for dissolving the Chamber. It is said that the dissolution was the act of Bezzelli, and not the suggestion of the King. The Catthrian insurrection had assumed a formidable character, the insurgents not only being animated with a desperate enthusiasm, but also consisting of large numbers. It was thought, however, that the military force was sufficiently strong to suppress them. The convicts at Provide had risen in insurrection, but had been put down .- Eritannia.

DENMARK .-- The " Lubecker Correspondent" contains the following communication from Copenhagen, of the 17th inst. The ratification of he armstice has failed. The Calmberlain, Mr. Radiz, arrived here vester law from the head-quarters with a confirmation of this news. In vain Count Portales, the Poussian Deputy, did every thing in his power to induce General Wrangel to accent unconditionally the " preliminary stipulations of Malmo ;" in vain be temin ted him of his duties as a Prussian General; Mr. Wrangel, encouraged by Mr. Baseler, maint much that above all he had to obey the German Central Power, and was therefore obliged to take his instructions from the Acciduke. Administrator of the Lampte. Besides, he declared that there was no hope of the Central Power assenting to an armistice with Denmar nt on the condition that the present position of the two armies remained the same, and that Denmark granted the continuance of the Proviional Government as at present constituted Russia has placed its fleet, stationed at Mo m at the disposal of the King of Sweden .- Gu-

EDULEMENT IN SWITZERLAND -The rock known by the name of the Dent de Naye, which was 7,000 feet high, fell on the 3rd ult., into the valley of Montreux (Vand), and destroyed seven houses and all the persons in them. It is said that upwards of 2,000 head of cattle rave been killed in the fields.

FROM BERMUDA We have our regular files to he 1st of August, by the brig Falcon, Captain Pitt. Mr. Mitchell, the Irish State Prisoner, continues to wear his citizen's dress, and i treated with the atmost leniency. His health is improving. No work is or will be required of him. From Barbadoes (to July 19) we learn that Governor Reid's tender of resignation as Governor General of the Windward Blands has been accepted, and that as soon as His Exceltency's successor arrives out, he will return to England, which will probably be in October

The first steamboat from Halifax with a mail was expected to arrive at Bermuda on the 14th instant .- New York Sun.

Cuna .- The story of a revolutionary outbreak in Cuba has been contradicted. It is still said, however, that the people were greatly

excited, and the government alarmed, expect ing an insurrection.—The government troops were under strict discipline. Their officers had been haranguing them, and their pay had been raised five cents per day for each man. The police were very strict in searching out suspected persons, and a list of them had been taken; but no access had been made. At the latest dates all was quiet at Havana .- Gazette. ATTEMPTED SLAVE INSURRECTION AT POR-

To Rica. The back Cordelia arrived at this port yesterday, from Ponce, P. R., which place she left on the 21th of July. Mr. Pri-chard, who came passenger in the C., informs us, that on the night of the 18th of July the inhabitants of Ponce were thrown into a consi derable state of alarm, by the discovery of a plot existing among the negroes for a grand in-

surrection. It was discovered by information obtained from one or two negroes of an estate, the proprictor of which, on ascertaining the truth of it, immediately gave notice to the proper authorities. Three of the ringleaders were ar rested, two were condemned to be shot, one to the chain gang for ten years. The plan, they said, was an extensive one, and included all the negroes upon the south side of the island, from Guayama to Mayaguez. The rise was to be simultaneous. The time fixed upon was the the towns, kill all the whites, and make a second St. Domingo of the ringleaders confidence

was entirely restored .- Baltimore Patriot.

U. S. Congness .- After sitting all night, at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, the Senate passed the Oregon bill, with the Wilmot proviso, and without the extension of the Missouri compromise. The scene of its passing was very exciting. Yeas, 29, including Benton, Spruce, and Houston of Delaware. Nays, 15. No one from a free state. Absent 4.

Washington .-- Yesterday the Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Burnett as Attorney-General-also Bryant of Indiana as Asso- grain, or for the Society to promote it by the

Mr. Butler challenged Mr. Benton to mortal combat to-day in consequence of language used

A Provisional Government had been declared agreed on; but Mr. Wallace learning what was the virtue of this preventive, we cannot give going on, informed the police and both parties were arrested. Messra. Butler and Benton have peen released on giving their word of honour that no breach of the peace would be commited, and that they would not leave the city before 9 o'clock, A. M., when the case would be examined.

A large Irish Meeting was held last night,
Bishop Hughes spoke. \$5700 were subscribed.
(By Telegraph from New York, August 15.)
CHARLESTON, Sunday, 13th Aug.—We have
just received advices from New-Orleans to the 5th Aug. Intelligence from Vera-Cruz to the and inst. 2 days later from the Capital, had arrived. Paredes was not yet taken. The Gov-ernment is urged to recall Bustamente and instinte enquiry why Paredes was suffered to escape.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- A Halifax paper of Monday the 31st ultimo informs us that on the previous Thursday a fatal accident occurred on board the schooner True Friend (a vessel schooling to Quebec,) lying at Collin's wharf to a man named John Green, a seaman of the schooner Victoria, another Quebec vessel, lying alongside that in which the catastrophe occurred. The deceased, it appears, who was rather expert in feats of scamanship on the igging-with others was displaying his agility eloft on the ropes .- Green attempted to go from one mast to the other by the main stay, catching hold of the stay with his hands, his feet dangling in the air, but having missed his num, and Lower Canada at that of about hold, he fell; and his head coming in contact 17,500 per annum. Supposing these relative with the deck caused instant death. The unfortunate deceased belonged, it is stated, to

INGENIOU. INVENTION .- There is now to be seen at the Watchmaker's shop of Mr. W. N. Venning, in Dock-street, the model of a very ugenious Fog Bell, invented and natented by Robson, of Westingrehand, wh has devoted many years to the projecting and completing of a plan for ringing a bell independent of human agency; and this model is now submitted for inspection as the most simple and yet the most efficient Fog Bell ever invented. By an ingenious atrangement a series of wheels is put in motion by a very gentle current of air from any point of the compass, and the bell is struck by a hummer very similar to that employed in clock-work. The inventor, who has had much experience in the coasting trade, assures us that he never knew of a fog unaccompanied by a sufficient wind to put and keep in motion the machinery which rings the bell. Another novel and very ingenious feature in this bell, is the attachment of an apparatus stated by the inventor to be so constructed on scientific principles, and by means of which the machinery is so modified, es to cause the bell to ring only in forgy weather-this, in some situations, would be a very important object.

The Commissioners of Light Houses, several of our leading merchints, and a number of gentlemen of scientific attainments, have inspecied this model, and have expressed the highest opinion of its merits. We understand that Mr. R. has submitted to the Commissioners of Light Houses a proposition to erect a bell of this description on Partridge Island, to be completed about the first of November, and we trust every inducement will be held out to encourage him in his undertaking, as we conceive such a bell placed upon the many dangerous places in the Bay of Fundy would materially lessen the risk now attending the navigation, owing to the dense fogs which generally prevail on our coast .- St. John's Courier.

PORTLAND POLICE. - Since the commence nent of this establishment about four month ago, under an Act of the Assembly passed at its last Session, crime in Portland has ceased to make food for the newspapers or wonderment to the morning enquirer as to what deed blood took place "last night?" in the neigh-houring Parish. Under the able superintendence of Jacob Allan, Esq., its stringent enactments continue to be enforced, and where a few months since all was fear and confusion as well to the inhabitants of that district as to the transient pedestrian, the utmost quiet and good order now exists at all times .- St. John's,

Sr. ANDREWS .- A destructive fire took place on Monday the 31st of July, causing the destruction of one of the largest and most valuable properties in the town, viz., the Rope-Walk and buildings owned by Messrs, J. & R. larvis-with their new Ship, nearly ready for launching, and two Dwelling-houses, with the furniture, &c., one owned by Captain Peter Smith, and occupied by G. Pendlebery; the other owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Jarvis. Much credit is due to the fire-companies and mulitary, and to some fifty of the inhabitants of Robbinston who came over in boats to render such assistance as they could.

THE TABLE ROCK HOUSE AND STAIR case on the Canada side, at Niagara Falls were lately burned down. A stable, contain-ing several hoises and carriages, near the hotel was burned at the same time, and both fires are attributed to incendiaries. Speaking of this, the Rochester Democrat says:

Those who saw the burning of the Staircase and Table Rock House, describe the scenes one of surpassing beauty and grandeur throwing the great cataract, the rising mist, the American Falls and the Islands, out in hold relief, while the river appeared like a grand rolling sheet of liquid fire."—Gazette.

THECHEROKEE .-- The British Revenue steamer Cherokee, Commander Fowell, arrived at this Port last Friday eve, from Kingston. As the arrival of this steamer-an unusual occurrence -has given rise to some inquiry, we will by them in the said street, commencing at the state that she came to convey across the Lake corner outside of Palace street, and extending the Commander and his family, who next morning left here eastward via the Oswego and Rome Plank Road. Capt. Fowell quit the command of the Cherokee, having applied to the Admiralty for more active employment, and having had his request acceded to .- He leaves Canada after a long Lake service, with the esteem and good will of all who have had the pleasure of knowing him. Captain Fowell is to have no successor of the grade of com-mander. The naval command of the Lakes devolves upon Lieutenant Harper of the Minos, on Lake Erie; but the command of the Cherokcc is the due of Captain Fowell's First Lieutenant, Mr. Davis, who will remain at King-

ston, as before. - Oswego Whig.

Missisqui. - In respect to the crops generally, we are delighted to say that we do not well see how they could be more promising. It is true that, in the western portion of the county, grass is rather light, but in the eastern part, that crop is Inxuriant. The winter grain we found not quite so good as it was last year, but as little of it is grown any season, this falling off is of small importance. We may here remark, that we scarcely think it advisable for the farmers to sow much winter

offer of premiums. The potato crop we found very good, and in no case could we discover the appearance of disease. Some growers mantioned that they

an opinion, as, at present, all fields appear equally free of disease.

Of Indian corn, we found a great quantity under cultivation, and promising a rich yield, although some few fields have been partially

lestroyed by the worms. Oats, peas, and peas and oats mixed, are abundant, almost beyond description. It was with the utmost difficulty that we managed to decide which field we thought the best, of those entered for premiums—all were excellent.— Messrs. Ewins and Johnson, writing to the Missisqui News.

POPULATION OF CANADA. - We under-

stand that the result of the census, just com-

pleted, of Upper Canada, will give that secion of the province a population of from 689,000 to 700,000 souls; while, by the census of 1842-3, it was only 401,031, giving an increase, in five years, of nearly 200, 000. The last census for Lower Canada was taken in IS44, when the population was 699,806 souls, the increase upon which, during the last four years, is calculated, by reference to preceding terms at which consuses have been taken, to be about 70,000, giving this section of the province a present population of about 770,000. The population of Upper Canada would, thus, appear to increase at the rate of about 40,000 per anrates of increase to be maintained, the year 1852 will see Upper Canada with a populabeing held in the highest esteem by the caption of 859,000, and Lower Canada with tain and seamen of the vessel to which he belanged.—Marning Chrenicle.

INGENION. INDEX. 1,015,000 souls. The experience of the past, and the present condition of Great Britain and Ireland, will, we think, justify the belief that the increase of our population by immigration, will be greater during the next twelve years than it has ever hitherto been, and that the relative proportions of such increase will be largely in favour of Upper Canada. The probability, then, is, that, by the year 1862, the Western section of the province will contain one million and a half of inhabitants, or one third more than that of the Eastern section. We give these calculations for the benefit of M. Papineau and his friends, who seek to upset the existing proportionate representation from each section of the province, settled by the Union Act, and based upon various elements, and o adopt, in its stead, that of numbers alone, irrespective of property, intelligence, educa-

ion, and enterprize .-- . Montreal Herald. A Meceting of the Irish inhabitants of Montreal, advertised for last Monday, to be held in the Bonsecours Market, il'd to ta'te place. The reasons are variously assigned. An extempore Meeting was got up in another place, at which a man got a beating, and a horse was stabbed.

GOVERNMENT PAPER MONEY .- The amount of Provincial Debentures payable 12 months after date, with interest at 6 per cent, issued up

to last Filday, was £34,992, 10.
The Governor General did not go down to the Saguenay in the Alliance on Friday, as was announced. His Excellency came up from Beaumont on Saturday afternoon, and immediately took passage in the Quebec for Montreal.

Within the past few days, a rumout has been current in Quebec, and openly talked of, with confidence, with public men, of the probability of the seat of Government being transferred from Montreal to Quebec, - at least tempora-

rily.

There is every reason to credit the foundation of a rumour of the kind, and to believe that the removal of the Government head quarters to the ancient capital of the Province, would not only meet with approval from the home authorities, but be justified on the score of positive and public expediency, if the on dils and undenied public statements of the day be at all credible.

—Tuesday's Mercury. The Hon, Messrs, Sullivan and Lafontaine, who have been to Washington, returned to Mont-

It is with extreme regret we learn that Mr. Justice Bowen, of Gaspe, while at the Magdalen Islands, received severe injury on the head, which has brought on an access of fever under which he was suffering much when last accounts were received of him. - Gazette.

It appears that some mischevous person amus ed himself the day before yesterday in spiking the gans on Wolfe's buttery; three or four of the guns were spiked with old nails .- Suturday's Gazette.

The last surviving member in Quebec, of the late order of Recollet, or Franciscan Friars, Brother Lovis, died on the 9th instant, at the age of St years and S months. He was buried n the 12th, in St. Roch's R. C. Church.
Count of Queen's Bengu.—Criminal Term,

Quebec, closed on the 10th instant. Six persons were convicted, one for burglary and larceny, three for larceny, and two for assault and battery. No hills were found against the four-teen persons who were brought up from the Saguenay on a charge of riot.

CITY COUNCIL .- At a meeting held on the 4th instant, it was resolved, upon motion of Mr. Frew, seconded by Mr. Dinning, "that for the purpose of widening St. Charles street, his worship the mayor be authorised to communicate with the proper authorities, with the view of ascertaining if the government would grant 8 feet in width of the property purchased to the angle fronting the engine-house in St

The first vessel (the Lady Falkland) on her econd voyage, arrived on Saturday. She was the first vessel that arrived this spring from Quebec.

Fine -- A fire broke out at an early hour this morning, in a house of ill-fame in Latourelle street, St. John's Suburb, which is said to have been the act of an incendiary. We are nformed that unmistakeable proofs of its hav ing been set fire to from without, in two places. were discovered. The honour or credit of extinguishing it, with but little damage, is due to the Voltigeur Company, under Capt. Bureau, who, we are informed, were alone at the spot. Several of the other Fire Companies turned out in readiness to proceed to the scene of conflagration.— Monday's Mercury.

THE QUEBEC AND HALIFAN TELEGRAPH .-The following circular is of interest to all persons concerned in shipping for and from this port, both in the Province, the mother-country, and in other parts having commercial rela-

QUEBEC, 10rn August, 1848. Sin,—I heg to inform you that the Line of Telegraph between Quebec and Halifax is now in operation as far as Father Point. At that Station a Fing-Staff has been creeted, and the Operator being furnished with Marryatt's Code

to Quebec the latest intelligence of arrivals and departures, as well as of wrecks or other casu-alties. He is also prepared to communicate with passing Vessels, and as the Directors have nurnosely made their charges extremely low, they beg to call the attention of Ship-Owners, Underwriters, and others interested in the Canada Trade, to the great advantage of thus transmitting the earliest and latest ac-counts of Vessels in the St. Lawrence, and to express a hope that you will be pleased to give extended publicity to this facility of communication.

There is also a Station at Rivière du Loup, (en bas) and at Point Levy.

By order of the Board of Directors, A. GILLESPIE, Jn.,

MARRIED.
At St. James' Church, Leeds, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. J. F. Whitten, Mr. HENRY ALFRED BUCKLESBY, of Quebec, to Innes GLASVILLE, third daughter of Mr. J. T. Cooke, of Leeds.

At Tonbridge Wells, on the 17th July, agod 38, John Scoutskit, eldest son of Walter Gibson Cassels, Esquire.

On Saturday morning, the 12th instant, Ass Monnison, wife of Mr. R. F. Cours. On the 3rd instant, aged 39, Mr. CHARLES Lowey, head teacher of the Provincial Mode

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec Post - Office, on THURSDAY, the 24th of AUGUST.

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

To be Sold by Auction, on the Spot, on the 21st day of AUGUST, ins, at ONE

o'clock, r. M :- N EMPLACEMENT, situate, lying and being in the St. John Suburb of Quebec. T. JOACHIM STREET, containing 40 feet in front, and 60 feet and 8 inches, or thereabout in depth, bounded to the East by the heirs Michel Tussier, and to the West by Widow R. Robitaile. Valid title deeds to be given. For particulars, apply to R. G. BELLEAU,

C. L. F. HAENSEL. Quebec August 7, 1818.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. TIME Conneil of Bishop's Coulage beg to announce to the public that Michaelmas Term commences on the 1st of September next.

CANDIDATES for Matriculation are requested to present themselves to the Principal on that dey. For further particulars, apply to the Rev.

J. H. Nicotts, Prin August 1st, 1848. Principal.

St. MAURICE IRON WORKS. THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above named WORKS, have now on hand for sale a General Assortment of these well known WARES consisting of :--

Single and Double Stoves, Cooking, Parlour, and Office Stoves, Camp-ovens, Coolers, Holloware, and other Castings, Plough Moulds, and Bar Iron.

CASTINGS.

C. & W. WURTELE. St. Paul Street. Quebec, 13th July 1848.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY

OF THE Church Society,

AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. HERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE.

Montreal, May 26, 1843. YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who

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

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM,

To be Let or sold, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE

RIVER ST. FRANCIS,

Midway between Sherbrooks and Languagelle. TABLE ROUSE comprises every convenience for a Genteel Family : 3 Sitting Rooms Sursery Pantries, 2 Kitchens, S Bed Rooms Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Out-

buildings. The FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land-100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation-It miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence d Atlantic Railroad, and 21 from Bishop's

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

sent outlay. Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esq. Sherbrooke.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

MIE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public enerally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his husiness, to meet with a 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 "Doorlas," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he was style, at moderate charge.
H. KNIGHT, fashion, which he will make up in his usual

12, Palace Street.

FOR SALE. FEW TONS LIGNUM YITE, of supatior quality. Superior Molasses, in Puncheons & Tive-Muscovado Sugar, Hhds, and Barrela. Very Fine Honey. Jamaica Rum and Green Coffee, Arrowicot in Tins.
J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 13th July, 1848.

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

Quebec, 24th May, 1848. TANTED, by a young person of respec-tability, a situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to make herself useful in any way. Respectable

reference can be given. Application to be made at the office of this

Quebec, 1st June, 1818.

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

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, SOLICITORS. FRYSICIANS !

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

TABLE COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Endowments. Assurance upon Lives and transact any

Survivorships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of comnound interest much beyond that which can ie obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assur-ances, Survivoiships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annurries whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Comrisks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

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

Annual Premium to Assura £100, Whole

Ago.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.
15	1 13 1	1 6 5	1 17 6
20	1 17 4	1 9 11	
25	2 2 9	1 14 7	
30	2 9 3	2 0 2	2 2 6
35	2 16 7	2 6 4	2 9 2
40	3 6 2	2 14 8	2 17 6
45	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4
50	4 13 1	3 17 11	4 1 4
55	5 17 8	4 19 11	5 3 4
60	7 10 10	6 9 11	6 13 2

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

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Ap-plication, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already ap-

Dundas ...... Dr. James Hamilton London. George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson.
Montreal Frederick A. Willson Montreal Dr. S. C. Seweil Dr. Samia Malcolm Cameron Quebec Welch and Davies St. Catharines Lachlan Bell Edmund Bradburne Dr. Geo Merick Toronto...... Dr. Geo. Herrick William Lanenotiere Woodstock..... Dr. Samuel J. Stratford.

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

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

WELCH & DAVIES. AGENTS FOR QUEBEO

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

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THE PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Itom
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Copper, Iron Wire, Sad Irons, Scythes and Sickles, Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nalls.

-AND-Diamond Deck Spikes.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.
Quehec, 24th May, 1848.

ON SALE.

VINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assected sizes, 61 x 74, to 30 x 40,

Best English Fire Bricks.

C: & W. WURTELE,

Quebre, May, 24th 1848.

#### Pouth's Corner.

THE ABSENT BROTHER. Laura was a girl of decided piety, who had received a very good education; but she went little into society, and did not encourage the visits of the gay and thoughtless. The gay and thoughtless took revenge, by giving it out that she did not go into society, because she lacked accom-

One day, two sisters, who thought themselves very accomplished, went to call upon Laura, determined upon finding out her deficiencies, which would give them something to talk about for a good while to

They were kindly received; but Laura seemed cold and distant, and there was some difficulty about getting into conversation. The young visitors complained of the rain which had prevailed; but Laura spoke of the thanks which farmers and gardeners ought to give to God for such weather, which favoured the crops to their heart's content. The ball and the theatre were then mentioned, and Laura had nothing to say about them at all, for she went to neither.

At this, Miss Kate began to pity poor Laura for being so much "shut up;" as for Miss Bell, she did not know how to express her indignation at those who kept her "immured," The two young ladies had found their tongues, and were making such a powerful use of them that Laura had some difficulty in finding a moment's calm when she could speak. She thanked the one for her pity, and begged the other to spare her indignation; for she was leading precisely the kind of life she preferred: her uncle was full of kindness towards her; he left her at full liberty to go into society and to select her modes of recreation. She had selected them, and wished for no

This was a puzzle for the young ladies Recreation! and neither balls nor theatre! What then did she call recreation? "Perhaps," Laura replied, "I might with some advantage say what I do not call recreation. Such is the study of the last fashions-going from shop to shop to look at ribbons, and flowers, and colours, and patterns- plaguing the milliners, and scolding my waiting-maid— spending hours before the looking-glass in dressing -half the night in dancing, chatting, and being chatted to--coming home full of envy because another has received more attentions than I, and full of headache, or worse, because I have kept unseasonable hours, and exposed myself to the night-air in light clothing -"

The two young visitors almost lost their tongues while Laura was speaking; they never had such a looking-glass held before them as that. But they recovered from their astonishment, and began to beg for mercy. "Enough, enough," they both cried out together; and Miss Bell, the younger and more unguarded of the two, let out the following piece of candour: "I had no idea you knew so much about it:"-at which Miss Kate gave her sister a fierce look, and tried to wipe that out, by observing: "You seem to have looked at the worst side of the question." But she stopped all opportunity for an answer from Laura, by asking at once : "Do now let us know how you spend your time; who can tell but we may learn something from you. I see you have a piane here; so you do not think it wicked to play music."

"Music," said Laura, "is to me a very

grateful recreation. Most of those friends whom Uncle asks to his house play or sing, and we seldom have company or spend an evening at any house without music."

Miss Bell had been rummaging the music-books, and now she broke out again : "Dear, dear! I protest, Kate, here's nothing but old Handel, and Haydn, and Mozart :- not a waltz, or polka."

Indiscretion, and interposed a defence for of the bead manufactories, for which that Laura at once, lest the two should get city like many in Germany, is famed. He another lesson upon what is not recreation. "Oh, Bell, you could not expect Miss Laura to perform any but grave music. I think those are portfolios and sketchbooks; you can draw, I suppose?"

"Any thing pesides saints and churches?" subjoined Bell, in her heedlessness again. Miss Kate looked at her furiously but she was not quick enough in thinking o anything to say; so she did not anticipate Laura, who replied with some dignity, like a person who thought herself not well used I never draw saints. That which makes a saint is beyond the painter's art to put on canvass. I draw churches, when they form part of a landscape; they have always a very pleasing effect, and, the simpler, the more in character."

Kate, in her fear and trembling, had opened a portfolio containing prints, and she had bethought herself of something which was to divert the subject of conversation. "O, Bell! look at this head," she exclaimis it not the very image of Frede-

Miss Bell understood her sister's design, and fell in with the artifice immediately: "It is, indeed, Kate; and it will be delightful to introduce him to our friend as an old acquaintance, since she has his likeness liere in her collection. But he may have altered, these six years, and in that dreadful climate of India."

The two sisters here became seriousalmost sad ;-- Laura's sympathy was awakened. Kate took the word: "You must know, Miss Laura, that Frederic is the kindest of brothers. We lost our parents very young; he is much older than we, and has entirely supported us. He is on his way back with a large fortune, and will settle here and take us to live with him."

Bell had a chance of running on now, and she did not let it slip. "Whenever a disagreeable thing has to be put up with, we comfort ourselves with the thought of Frederic's coming: wo hear every thing, and we do everything with a view to our living with him: finding out what he likes, that we may provide it; and what he is averse to, that it may be kept out of his way. O, how anxious 1. cm to know what I can do to and track to be seen up

avoid what he dislikes. I try to acquire those habits which will suit my eternal home. Therefore I study my Bible, from which I learn the tempers and pursuits which I may take with me and follow in heaven: therefore I separate myself from occupations and pastime which have no place there. And as I admire the gratitude you manifest towards your brother, and love you for the anxiety you feel to please him,let me hope that you will approve of the love which I bear that Brother who endured for me pains such as were never laid upon any earthly relative; and that you will think me right in making his pleasure my highest gratification."

[Charlotte Elizabeth has written something lik the above, of course much better, but pechaps less juvenile. The original not being at hand, the above has been drawn up for Yourn's Conxent, and is now inserted with the acknowledgment that "the subject is founded by Charlotte Elizabeth."]

#### BEAD-MAKING.

A fine, healthful and intelligent boy of my requaintance, not long since, in my presence, inadvertently broke a string of boads belonging to one of his female relatives; and on seeing the mischief he had done, freely offered to repair the injury by re-stringing them. He was forewarned it would be a tedious job ; but, nevertheless, persisted in undertaking it. When, however, a small portion only of the work had been accomplished, in a length of time greater than he supposed would have been sufficient to get through the whole, he began to show, first, symptoms of weariness, and then of fretfulness. At length, he hastily exclaimed, " It is too tiresome to spend a whole morning in stringing these nasty beads. when I might have been enjoying myrelf with the others at play !" And throwing down the beads, he seemed on the point of leaving the work unfinished, when, being reminded of his promise, he slowly resumed it, and at length, with sighs and expressions of fretful impatience, completed the business. When he had enjoyed himself in the epen air, and recovered his good humour, he came back into the house, and congratulated himself that he had no more to be employed in the tedious process of "stringing those tiresome beads."

" I think, my dear," said his friend kindly, you might be a better and happier boy and man too, it you would but he wise enough to improve the lesson of this morning !"

The boy laughed, and at the same time seemed perplexed, to find out how such wonderful improvement might be drawn from an incident of so trifling a kind. His eyes asked an explanation.

"You thought it tolerably tedious to spend an hour of one day, my dear, in stringing a few beads; but do you not know that hundreds, aye, and thousands of your fellow creatures spend their whole lives, even from early childhood to old age, in doing nothing that we are made to cry out with Balann else, during the working days of the week, than either stringing or making beads? Children and women are employed in the former, and youths and men in the latter te-"Do tell what that is," exclaimed the boy,

for I am anxious to learn." "In the hope that I may interest and per haps do you good, I will, my dear," replied his relative. "My knowledge on this point, saw in the centre of the apartment a large furnace, containing glass in a liquid state. Two workmen approached two several openings, and each plunged, at the same time, an iron rod into the vitreous mass. These they turned round and round, until a sufficient quantity of the matter adhered to the rods. The glass, in its soft state, was quickly formed into a hollow cone by each workman. and no sooner was this done, than they proceeded to unite the two, by one holding the base of his cone to that of the other. As soon as this point was secured, they went quickly to a part of the room where strips of wood were laid crosswise, in order to form a collection of alleys. Each holding his rod firmly in the hand, they then began to receile doing so, drew out the softened glass in a moment, as it were to a long tube of equal width and of about 150 feet in length. The tube which the traveller saw, was of about the size of a common quill; but others were continually made of the smallest diameter. The only difference in the process arises from the pace at which the workmen walk, which, in the case of the smallest heads, is required to be a brisk trot. These tubes are afterwards broken into pieces of about ? yard in length, and carried to the assorting-room, where the experienced workinen are readily enabled to assort them by touch. Then the tubes are carried to another spot, where the labourers are arranged, each in front of a little anvil, and furnished with a small triangular plate of steel, with a blunt edge. In the left hand they take so many of the tubes as they can conveniently place between the thumb and finger, and in the right the steel plate, and with it they dexterously strike off, with one blow, from each tube a piece of uniform length. it being always of about double the length of that which the bead is intended finally to be. As these glassy showers fall, they are caught in boxes, which, when filled, are removed to still another apartment. In the centre of this

is another furnace; but before the cut tubes

This burst drew tears from all three of placed in the furnace and turned round for the tube and its covering firmly girded and forwarded to Lord Elgin, Governor General of His Imperial Highness has long comprehended. them. Laura was the first to find her voice, some time at a rapid rate, by means of the bound together with the utmost skill and inand thus she used it: "I feel with you, dear long iron handles attached to them. The friends, for I am in the same situation myself, I have a Brother who is absent, but who has promised that he will come and take in the sand, they assume a round form, while me to live with him in his own home, for the ashy paste effectually preserves ever. He has done every thing for me. I wish to do nothing but what will please rical shape has been secured, the cyhim. And it is but right and prudent I linders are taken from the fornace, and by should now get used to what he loves, and means of the revolving motion, which is conmeans of the revolving motion, which is con-tinued, the sand is made to accomplish two floated to the piers on pontoons, and lifted to ends, both necessary to the beauty and perfection of the bead; its hard character serves to polish and smooth off the outer surface, while, forcing its way though the bore, it compels the softer ashes to yield place for its passage, thus making the bores perfect. I should have told you that the different colours are easily secured, by putting materin's of the requisite kind in the vitreous advancing from the highway on the Canada mass, while in the original furnace. The side, about to make a transit—say, a mile and closing processes are to sift the sand from a half below the Falls. Observe these buildthe beads, and to polish them between cloths and then to sort and string them for transportation or for home use. The traveller tells us, scarcely judge of the beauty of a Venetian bead-shop."

The boy having heard this instructive description, expressed his regret at the impaticace and frettulness manifested by him at the short difficulty with which he had been contending, and resolved to think of the little beadstringers of Venice, whenever he should be tempted to the same evil tempers again,-Domestic Circle.

CHINA MISSION - Baptism of a native outh (after mentioning the baptism of a European merchant, Bishop Boone proreeds :)-The other case of baptism was one health had for sometime laid him aside from his studies, and he began himself to realize the approach of the last enemy, when he requested to be baptized. I have never enjoyed a higher gratification than the examination allieded. But a short time before, he was an uninstructed heathen. I found him now rad and with the hopes of the Gospel. His answers evinced a complete understanding of the plain fundamental truths of the Gospel taught in the Creed, and it was specially observable that his faith had laid strong hold on Christ as the friend of sinners. Being observed one day by Miss Jones, (whilst sitting quiet and no one speak-ing to him) to smile, she asked him why he smiled; he answered with the sweetest composure, and with all the enchanting simplicity of a child-like faith, "I was think how delightful it would be to be with Jesus after I am dead !! He seemed to have no more doubt that the good Jesus, who came to save sinners, would save his soul, than he had of any fact whatsoever which our senses teach us. A more beautiful and affecting instance of the sustaining power of faith, in the certain and near prospect of death, such support as draws forth the adoring love and gratitude of the beholder to the gracious Saviour, who grants such grace to his dying servants, I have never witnessed. It is in view of such troplies of the divine grace let me die the death of the righteous, and

let my last end be like his." This boy had the clearest mind of any dious process, which, I assure you, is far the a boy of much promise; but his end has more than realized all our expectations, and we can only heartily thank our Heavenly Father that he has so mercifully released him from all the trials of this mortal strife.

Chre, whose baptism was mentioned in fozart:—not a waltz, or polka."

Kate became alarmed at her sister's adiscretion, and interposed a defence for annual and an annual content of the bead manufactories, for which that annual at once, lest the two should get annual and the content of the bead manufactories, for which that annual content of the bead manufactories, for which that the bead manufactories, for which that annual content of the content of the content of the content of the bead manufactories, for which that chis, with an allowance of \$ 5 per month. my last report, has given satisfaction by his With this appointment he is very much pleased, and I trust he will, in the exercise of its duties, do much good to his countrymen. Mr. Spalding and he go out much together among the people, to distribute among them our communion alms, and to changed for the present bridge, so slight, so talk to them of the simple, plain truths of the Gospel; an association which is very useful to both parties. It is only by much painstaking, humble labour among those who are the poor of this world, as well as the spiritually poor, that we can hope, in this portion of the Lord's vineyard, to gather into the Church God's cleet, who are scattered in these ends of the earth.

We entreat the continual remembrance of our work in the prayers of the members of from each other in a rapid manner, and by be strengthened by the annual arrival of new the Church at home, and that our hands may members to increase our Mission.-The Right Rev. Dr. Boone, Missionary Bishop,

THE TUBULAR BRIDGES .- We have had an opportunity of inspecting the stupendous iron tubes which are in course of construction a short distance from the Menai Suspension Bridge for the purpose of forming a passage for trains of the Holy Head Railway across the strait. Immense piers of granite are being erected on each side of the strait, and a massive pier of the same material is rising in the middle of the stream On these solid masses of masonry the vast hollow metallic ways will rest, forming a line continuous with the railway. The most cursory inspection of the tubes will at once convince the spectator of their prodigious strength, and show them to be capable of sustaining a far greater weight that any that is likely to pass across them. They are not either cylindrical or elliptical, as many pany on this subject, and of the charter, if any, have supposed, but rectangular,-their form being what is not uncommonly called an oblong square, about 30 feet high and 15 feet They are constructed of thick plates wide. are placed in this, they are thrown into a mass chief element of strength, however, is in the are placed in this, they are thrown into a mass of moistened ashes, and worked about in it bed or base of the work, which is composed with it. They are now put into small sheet iron cylinders containing a considerable finally ivotted to the intermediate perpendicular plates,—the whole, with the walls of Lord. The whole of the charges were then

spectator wonders, when contemplating them, how fabries of such stupendous weight, amounting to many thousands of tons, are to be removed and litted into the position which their final resting-place by hydraulic pressure .- Liverpool Albion.

NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE. To the Editor of the Globe. Sin, In order that you may have a tolera-

ly correct idea of this apparently fragile, but table and heautiful work of art, fancy yourself ings which are rising on either hand as we aptoad. Here, on the rugged shores of the "Niagara," where, but a few short years ago, gleamed through the woods the tomahawk of the Indian-where, beneath the gloomy shade of those towering beeches, rounced the beasts of the forest-here has civilization commenced its work. Those inhabitants have given place to occupants who constitute, if not a nobler, at least an industrious and more valuable race. Her smiling plains, and villages, and towns, encircled by the wealth of a fertile country, are destined scon to appear. But let us proceedthese temporary wooden towers, fifty feet high, between which we enter upon the foot-bridge and over which are suspended those powerful cables so securely fastened in the rocks are but temporary ones. In their place, when the Railroad shall have been constructed, will of peculiar interest to all the members of the Mission. It was of Kway Chung, a little boy belonging to our school, who was one of the very first taken under our care. If health had for senations little him each to be a little be already with the captains of the words. I shall proceed with my story as we proceed on our way. Look up and you will see the cables to which allusion has been already made already made allusion has been already made allusion properties. been already made—they are eight in num-ber, four on each side, and on them de-pends, by these suspenders, the pathway of the bridge. Each of these cables weighing two tons, consists of seventy-two strands of No. 10 wire, bound together at the space of every fourteen inches with four inches of wrapping, having been previously boiled in linseed oil to

prevent corresion.
In the Railroad Bridge will be sixteen cables, containing each six hundred strands of similar wire, and measuring four inches in diameter. The suspenders that support the double flooring upon which we tread, are one hundred and sixty in number, each composed of eight strands of wire, and bearing a weight fifteen handred pounds. Thus, you perceive there is no need for alarm. Formerly wich there were two separate footways, it required considerable strength of nerve to cross, but since these have been lashed together, forming a road eight feet wide, he must be timorous indeed who dates not venture. The width of the railroad bridge will be twenty-eight feet. We have now reached the middle as the somewhat increased vibratory motion indicates The oscillation was at first considerable, bu owing to those guys, securely fastened to the rocks below and on each side of the river, it now but slight .- Indeed when Mr. Ellett crossed in his buggy on Saturday, (29th July, and afterwards in a weighty two horse carri age, the motion was scarcely perceptible Lean yourself against those rails which interlace the suspenders, and what a magnificient view on either side presents itself! On your right, in the distance, is the foaming cataract, ouring along its mighty mass of waters; and floating on the surge beneath, a speck on the bolling wave—moves quielly along the pretty little "Maid of the Mist." Beneath you, at the depth of 230 feet, thundering through the narrow pine-girt gorge at the rate of about 21 miles per hour, are the waters of the upper lakes about to mingle with those of the blue Ontario. But let us advance; the distance from terra firma is still 400 feet. On this side, from terra firms is still 400 feet. On this side, too, will, of course, be columns similar to those we have already described, and here you perceive the radiments of "Bellevie Village," doubtless destined ere long to exhibit the buskite. By means of this a wire was drawn across, and next that loosely hanging cable, along which was drawn a cradle shaped basket, for the transportation of workmen and others. This basket-ferry, which was used for the first time on the 13th March, was afterwards exsecure, and so commodious for man and carriage. Charles Ellet, Esq., the Engineer and Contractor, is a native of Philadelphia, whose vicinity is so beautified by that product of his skill, the Fairmount Bridge over the Schnyl-kill. It was he also who built the celebrated Wheeling Bridge over the Ohio, having a span of 1010 feet. Honour to the mind which plan-

ned and executed such noble structures! We cannot conclude, however, without noticing that Mr. Ellet has been ably assisted by O. Buchanan, Esq., to whose politeness we are indebted for most of the facts we have thus been enabled to present.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

RUSTICUS.

On the 13th July, Lord Lincoln begged, to ask the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether a commission has been appointed, either by the Secretary of State for the Colonies or by the Governor General of Canada, to inquire into the complaints of Mr. Isbister and others against the present Government of the Red River settleor against the Hudson's Bay Company Metternieh. After a long absence he again visited the Tyrol in 1835, and was received with inexpressible demonstrations of joy. But suspicion followed him even there, and the generally; and whether if no inquiry is now pending, he will lay on the table of the House

any correspondence which has taken place on the subject. Also, whether a grant has been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company; and if so, what is to be the form of Government, what regulations had been made as to the working of coals and minerals, and what stipulations have been entered into, as to a future colonisation of the island; also, whether there will be any objection to lay on the table of the House copies of correspondence between the Colonial-office and the Hudson's Bay Com-

granted to the company ? Mr. Hawes replied that in the course of last year, in the month of June, certain complaints were made in the Colonial office of the general of iron, firmly rivelled together, and strength- Mr. Isbister. A statement of those complaints Alpine hunter's hat, he climbed the mountains ented by girders at the top and bottom. The was forwarded to the Hudson's Bay Company, and visited the village cottages whose doors chief element of strength, however, is in the and their answer was requested to the various joyfully flew open at his approach. His foagovernment of the Hudson's Bay Company, by

Canada, and his attention was specially directed to them. About a fortnight ago, on the 26th of June, the Colonial office received an answer from Lord Elgin, in which he said he found the on stages creeted over the stream. The being extremely difficult to obtain correct information, which, considering the great extent of the territory, was not to be wondered at. But Lord Elgin stated that, on the whole, it appeared to him that the Government of the Hudson's Bay Company was a good one. A report relating to the Red River settlement had been forwarded to Lord Elgin by an officer whom he had sent there, but it was not sufficiently compre hensive nor accurate as to the complaints made. His noble friend (Earl Grey) had, therefore taken advantage of a Queen's officer who was going out to the Red River settlement with a small force to preserve the peace there. That officer would be instructed specially to enquire into the entire matter, and, therefore, it would be at the present moment hardly just to the Hudson's Bay Company to lay the correspondence upon the table.

The Earl of Lincoln : As he understood from the hon, gentieman that the inquiry was still pending, he of course would not ask for the correspondence relating to it. But he wanted to know was it the intention of the Colonial office, supposing the Hudson's Bay Company should consent to the terms which the noble earl (Earl Grey) required, to grant Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, without

land to the rividson's Day Company, without reference to Parliament.

Alr. Hawes replied, that as the matter at present stood, if the company assented to all the conditions which were proposed, the grant of a conditions which were proposed. charter would, in all probability, be made to them.

The Earl of Lincoln wanted to know if the grant would be made without any further information being given to Parliament.

Mr. Hawes said it would be granted in the usual way. He was not aware that charters of that description were ever laid before Parlia-

In reply to a question from Mr. Huft, Mr. Hawes was understood to say, that in 1836 or 1837, an extension of the grant for the period of twenty-one years had been made to the com-

THE ARCHDUKE JOHN, REGENT OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.
His Serene Highness the Archduke John Raptist, &c., was born January 20, 1782. He is, consequently, in his 60th year, and may heart of the highest possible propalative. is, consequently, in his own year, and may boast of the highest possible popularity, a treasure rarely ever attained by any man, no matter what his rank or condition. He is warmhearted, and his open countenance and modest lemeanour are outward types of his worthy character. The varied grave events with which he was connected in early life, together with a tissue of circumstances which caused him to retire from all participation in politics, deeply influenced his mind and mode of life, and added to his natural taste for retirement. His youth dawned at the moment when Europe was convulsed by wars and troubles. As early as the year 1860, that is, ere he had scarcely attained his eighteenth year, he was placed in command of an army. But fortune was un-favourable to him. This, however, only served to increase his ardour and courage; but he was again doomed to taste of war's misfortunes. The battle of Highenlinden, with all its painful consequences, tested the young Commander's spirit and character to the utmost. He proved worthy of the test by sustaining the drooping courage of his troops by the noblest example of fortitude. After the peace of Luneville he was appointed Inspector General of Fortifications and Engineers, and Director-in-Chief of the Engineer and Cadet Academies at Neustadt Vienna), which Institutions attained the highest perfection under his control. Notwithstand est perfection under his control. Motivithstand-ing his youth, the Archduke, like Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, offered brilliant hopes for the future, amidst the then prevailing darkness. He acquired the affections of the people, also, especially those of the mountain-eers from Wallis to Ennsthal. With him originated the idea of arming the people, and of organizing the Landwehr, which he effected in the Tyrol, after indefatigable exertions. There it was that the Archduke fought and asisted at many a glorious and successful combat in 1805. In 1811, his Imperial Highness established the Johannaum Institution at Gratz. His devotion to all subjects connected with natural history, caused him to examine closely the Alpine range, especially that of Styria and as he was compelled to traverse every portion of the mountain chain, he became quaintance and friend of its hardy inhabitants, who regarded him as one of the most intepid and expert of all their mountain climbers. He bore a most honourable share also in the perils and glories of the campaigns of 1809, 1813, and 1815. The thirty-three years' peace now commenced, which, had it not been for the sightless retrograde policy of Prince Metternich, might have borne the richest fruits for German unity, strength, and prosperity. His Imperial Highness totally disapproved of his policy. He even combated it as far as it was possible. Some there are who think he might have done more by retiring completely from all political connexion with those who supported the system. Be this as it may, he was regarded as he man, the hero, of the people-the simple unaffected friend of the mountain and valley cottager. This sufficed to render him an object of suspicion to the Government. The chasm that separated him from the Court and high aristocracy was widened by an event of a romantic character. He became enamoured of. name character. He became enamoured of, and married morganatically, the daughter of the Postmaster of Aussee, who assumed the name of Madame de Brandhof, whilst their son received the title of Count de Merau. Whilst n this position, his Imperial Highness devoted himself with increased zeal to the study of na-

tural history and its attendant sciences. Not-

withstanding that he had abandoned all political

connexions, he was the constant object of sus-

pecion and watchfulness on the part of Prince

Vienna journals were ordered to arrange their

reports of his enthusiastic reception by weak-ening and discolouring the truth. The cele-brated toast, "No Prussia, no Austria, but a united Germany," attributed to the Prince, at

a banquet given to the scientific Meeting on the

Rhine, in 1812, attracted the eyes of all Ger-

many towards him. In 1813, when the scien-

ific Meeting took place at Gratz, his Imperial

Highness became intimate with many of the

principal learned men of Europe. He assisted

at their Meetings, conducted them on Mountain excursions, and offered them a banquet at his romantic shooting but among the precipices.

Here he adopted the unassuming manners and

costume of the simple, hardy men among whom he resided. Attired in a Styrian jacket and Alpine hunter's hat, he climbed the mountains

with clearness and energy those eventful eig-The public journals have already made known the position of trust and confidence marked out for him by the force of circumstances and by his for him by the force of circumstances and by his own merits in his native land. Similar confidence, similar love, we trust awaits him throughout all Germany.—Berlin Gazette.

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