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The BEREAN.

THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO.—ACTS XVII.

VOLUME V.—No. 21.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1848.

[WHOLE NUMBER 229

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

Though ages long have past,
Since our fathers left their home,
Their pilot, in the blast,
O'er untravell'd seas to roam,
Yet lives the blood of England in our veins;
And shall we not proclaim
That blood of honest fame,
Which no tyrannic hand
By its chains?

While the language free and bold
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 greet,
And, from rock to rock repeat,
Round our coast!

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 beach,
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 xcii., (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 overflows of ungodliness made him afraid, and he cried 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 soothed 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 fathom, 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 at the worst, with the Lord is mercy; and with Him is plentiful redemption;" for while "clouds and darkness are round about him, righteousness 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 with the temptation, also make a way to escape."

And in like manner, the Apostle Peter testifies to the faithful, "though now, for a season, if need be, ye are in heaviness 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 noontide 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; that 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 righteousness shall not be abolished." 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 be removed, saith the Lord, that hath mercy on thee?"—Rev. Thomas Dale.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

A Review of: "Scriptural Principles, as applicable to Religious Societies. By Walter Fairbank Hook, D. D., Vicar of Leeds. London, 1811." In the "Churchman's Monthly Review," March, 1841.

Two phrases of the most ambiguous character, but capable of being used, and adopted 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" 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 Prayer Book and Homily Society, with four; and the Naval and Military Bible Society, over which preside their Graces the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and of York!

All these, by the invidious claim set up by the associated five, or rather, set up on their behalf,—of being "the Church Societies," are virtually consigned into the class of irregular or schismatical associations, with which any churchman of a doubtful or sensitive conscience will take care to have nothing to do.

Such being the existing state of things, we are greatly indebted to Dr. Hook for manfully venturing into print, and affording us something wherewith we may grapple, in an earnest wish to understand, and to form a correct judgment on, this interesting question. We have carefully read the Doctor's tract, and find in it the strongest confirmation of our previous apprehensions. A more singularly inconclusive argument we have never happened to encounter; and the natural effect upon the mind is, a conviction that if even the Vicar of Leeds can make out no better case than 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 they, however, is not practicable, we shall endeavour 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 contending.

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. I simply state what is scriptural."—(p. 9.)

This is a very off-hand way of settling the question: "Of 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 Heretic, 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 endeavoured 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 Church."

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 schismatics or even with heretics, 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 entrance 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,—nay, even his own diocesan—carry this admitted principle of possible exceptions one step further than Dr. Hook

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 a 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 Church. It passes only by one single and narrow step, the recent public act of Dr. Hook himself. But it is utterly at variance 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 "parochial" schools. The support of all the parishioners is distinctly asked, and ordinarily obtained. The subscribers, in most cases, partake, without restriction, in the management. Socinians, 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 refusing 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; and aware that they concede much in joining in such a work—but if they can overlook this obstacle, for the sake of the work, it would be strange indeed if churchmen refused to accept their aid, or affixed upon them a badge of contumacious exclusion.

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,—are laymen by themselves, or laymen assisted by Deacons and Presbyters, competent to organise a religious society? And on the authority of the text before quoted, 'Obey them that rule over you,' we give our answer 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-facto* law, the Church Pastoral Aid Society.

But is Dr. Hook not aware, or is he regardless of the fact, that his canon smites with an equal anathema both the Pastoral Aid Society and the Society for Promoting 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 by the Society itself, informs us, that "it took its rise from a very small beginning;"—"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 praying psalms, and read the Holy Scriptures; and to improve, 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 provisions:—

"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 Government." (i. e. that he was a Whig.) "But where any Bishop of the Church of England is proposed, he" (having been made a Bishop by the said Whig Government) "shall be chosen a member without any such enquiry."

A Bishop, then, might be admitted, or might 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 Archbishops 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 affirmative 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 quotes:—

"Let no one," says Ignatius, "do any 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 hypocrites 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 Pastoral Aid Society. The prelate of the adjoining see, the Bishop of Chester, does the same. Yet Dr. Hook, in the knowledge, too, that 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 laity, at Leeds, and there arraigns his own Bishop of heterodoxy, by formally arguing, before some twenty or thirty of his diocesan's clergy, that the Pastoral Aid Society, which his Bishop patronises, 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 pious work of destroying, in the minds of all these clergymen, all respect to the judgment of both their diocesan's! "Let no one do anything," says Ignatius, "separately from the Bishop."—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 to escape from this manifest dilemma:—

"But Bishops are only, like ourselves, fallible men; and therefore we are not to suppose that the converse of this proposition must be true,—that because no society, except such as 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 a claim upon each inhabitant of that diocese. The Church defers to her Bishops as the executive power, but she does not regard them as infallible, or despotic. She does not intend that they should transgress scripture, and laid 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 those principles. And in deciding whether a society is conducted on Church principles, it is not to the diocesan, but to the society itself, that we are to refer. And the question is not merely whether the diocesan belongs to it, but also whether the society places the diocesan in his right position. We are to vindicate the rights of the diocesan, even though the diocesan himself neglect them; for these rights pertain 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 refused to sanction its proceedings it would retire from the field—whether it receives him out of deference to his spiritual character, or only out of respect for temporal rank, where, as in this country, temporal rank—a circumstance of minor consideration, not indeed worthy of notice—is conceded to him. If the society does not do this, it is not one which improved, so far as its constitution is concerned, though a diocesan may adventure to 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 purposes, of the Archbishops, and all the Bishops of both provinces of the Church of England; if for diocesan purposes, 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.

HOOKE 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, unmovable 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 furnish 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 censured for perplexed, tedious, and obscure. His sermons 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 pietatis* "a genius of grace" 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 trifles, 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 hearers. Not only young students, but even the gravest

benchers, (such as Sir Edward Coke and 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. So that what 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, alas! in this temple not only much knocking was heard, but (which was worst) the nails and pins which one master-builder drove in, were driven out by the other. To pass by lesser differences betwixt them about predestination:—

HOOKE 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 DEFENDED.—"The church of Rome is no true church at all; so that such as live and die therein, holding justification in part by works, cannot be saved by the Scriptures to be saved."

Thus much disturbance was caused to the disquieting 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 going up into the pulpit, a sorry fellow served him with a letter, prohibiting him to preach any more. In obedience to authority, (the mild and constant submission wherewith won him respect with his adversaries,) Mr. 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 indelicacy; impartial people accounting his fault at most but indiscretion. Mean time, his auditory (pained that their pregnant expectation to hear him preach should so publicly prove abortive, and sent sermons home) manifested in their variety of passion, some grieving, some frowning, some mummuring, and the wisest sort, who held their tongues, shook their heads, as disliking the managing of the matter.

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 bishop of London, the diocesan thereof.

3. His anti-preaching in the afternoon against what was delivered before, he endeavoured 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 reverent 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 commendation of his charity who speaks 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 complained, could never obtain to be brought to

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.

Yet had he Agur's wish, "neither poverty, nor riches," though his EXCESS seemed to be of a shorter 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 Stion 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 saying thus much; and I am almost angry with myself for saying no more of so worthy a divine.

CONSTANCY UNTO DEATH.—About this time Mr. John Mollo, governor to the lord Ross in his travels, began his unhappy journey beyond the seas. This Mr. Mollo 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 patience to all posterity. At last he was appointed by Thomas, earl of Exeter, who formerly had 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 reluctance, (as a presage of ill success,) and with a profession and a resolution 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 did Mr. Mollo dissuade him, govern now so will he in some sort governing his governor. What should this good man do? To leave him were to desert his trust; to go along with him, was to endanger his own life. At last his affections to his charge so prevailed against his judgment, that unwillingly 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. Mollo, 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 felt not stick to say, that here he changed no religion for a bad one.

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

In all the time of his duration, he never heard 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 be a witness of their discourse. Here he remained thirty years in restraint; and in the eighty-fourth 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 remarks upon the death of the Archbishop

* I am informed by a letter from Mr. Henry Mollo, his son.

* Letter from a Resident Member of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1714.

support. A support not qualified by remission 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 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 hesitatingly 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. Governments 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 ultimately brought by the Government to a successful conclusion, but not without great loss of both life and property. Should the Crown fail in that war, which it was not for a moment to be supposed that it would do, he considered at the consequence for Ireland itself; for in that case there would be substituted for her present Government one of the most cruel and sanguinary tyrannies that ever existed. He believed the danger imminent against which they were called upon to provide. If there had been unnecessary delay in demanding powers to meet the crisis, there was all the more reason why there should be a speedy action now. It was possible that other measures would be necessary to meet particular cases, which this measure would not reach. If so, he hoped that there would be no delay in submitting them. As such were necessary to be directed against the crisis and the shooting galleries, at which latter the heart of the Lord Lieutenant was made the target at which to shoot, there was no time to lose in introducing them to Parliament. Far be it from him to urge the Government to demand more stringent 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, he could not but urge upon them the propriety of at once proposing them. So necessary did he conceive the measure now proposed to be, that he would consent to the suspension of any forms that might stand in the way of its speedy adoption by the House.

When a division, there appeared 271 in favour, and only 8 against the measure. A letter received from Dublin, dated July 26, states:—The Admiralty steamer *Basilisk* entered Kingston 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 train was at once provided, and the messenger proceeded by the railway to deliver the act to the Lord Lieutenant.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE COLONIES.—From Sir 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, and wish to recognise them, as subjects of the Queen, entitled to every sympathy and consideration to which the inhabitants 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 I think it of great importance, not only for the purpose of defence, but also for enlightening and improving the people, that you should place in the administration of Colonial affairs the very best men you can find. (Cheers.) I think it would be miserable economy, for the sake of saving some 2,000,000 a year, to deprive your Colonies of the services in the administration of Colonial affairs, of such men as Lord Dalhousie, Lord Harris, Lord Elgin. (Cheers.) I think, therefore, that any rigidly 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 impose that charge on the Colonists themselves. I think it necessary with regard to Imperial considerations, 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 unbiased 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, without running the risk of having their worldly fortunes impaired. For these reasons, therefore, I think that I think it would be an improvement if this country took upon itself the payment of the Governors. But with respect to the whole of your Colonial Government—with respect to Secretaries with salaries at £4,000 a year, for one, would go the whole length of making every reduction in such salaries which was consistent with the proper government of the Colonies.

Provisional Government had been declared 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 not extensive. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The French Ministry, on the 21st ult., was composed of the following gentlemen:—Gen. Cavaignac, 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. M. Veronique, Minister of Marine. M. Goucheux, Minister of Finance. M. Vauclaire, Minister of Public Instruction. M. Rouyer, Minister of Public Works. M. Tourret, Minister of Commerce. M. Marrast, Minister of Nat. Assembly. We give this list, to set those right who are now 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. LOMBARDY.—Accounts had been received to the 18th, but contained nothing decisive of war between the Italians and Austrians. SICILY.—The new Sovereign of this new separate kingdom (the second son of the King of Sardinia) has assumed the style of Albert Amadeo I, King of Sicily. NAPLES.—Despatches from Naples of the 28th of June reported the condition of Naples as extremely doubtful. The result of the attempt to procure a Parliament animated by a different spirit from the last has not been favourable. Some of the provinces, as the Calabria, have risen in open insurrection; others at Apulia and the Basilicata have refused to effect deputies, in consequence of those they formerly elected being dissolved; and others have rejected the former deputies. The Marquis Dragomir openly threatens to impeach the Ministers for dissolving the Chamber. It is said that the dissolution was the act of Bazzoli, and not the suggestion of the King. The Calabrian 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 Plochia had risen in insurrection, but had been put down.—*Britannia*.

DEPARTURE.—The "Lubecker Correspondent" contains the following communication from Copenhagen of the 17th inst. The ratification of the armistice has failed. The *Cambrian*, Mr. R. J. arrived here yesterday from the headquarters with a communication. In vain Count Portales, the Prussian Deputy, did every thing in his power to induce General Wrangel to accept unconditionally the preliminary stipulations of Malmo. In vain he reminded him of his duties as a Prussian General; Mr. Wrangel, encouraged by Mr. Bessel, maintained that above all he had to obey the German Central Power, and was therefore obliged to take his instructions from the Archduke, Administrator of the Empire. Besides, he declared that there was no hope of the Central Power assenting to an armistice with Denmark but on the condition that the present position of the two armies remained the same, and that Denmark granted the continuance of the Provisional Government as at present constituted. Russia has placed its fleet, stationed at Alon, at the disposal of the King of Sweden.—*Gazette*.

EMBULEMENT IN SWITZERLAND.—The rock, known by the name of the *Deule Nage*, which was 7,000 feet high, fell on the 3rd ult., into the valley of Montreux (Yaud), and destroyed seven houses and all the persons in them. It is said that upwards of 2,000 head of cattle have been killed in the fields. FROM BERNE.—We have our regular files to the 1st of August, by the brig *Falcon*, Captain Pitt. Mr. Mitchell, the Irish State Prisoner, continues to wear his citizen's dress, and is treated with the utmost leniency. His health is improving. No work is or will be required of him. From Berne (on July 19) we learn that Governor Bied's tender of resignation as Governor General of the Windward Islands has been accepted, and that as soon as His Excellency's successor arrives out, he will return to England, which will probably be in October next. The steamboat from Halifax with a mail was expected to arrive at Bermuda on the 14th inst.—*New York Sun*.

CUBA.—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, expecting 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 arrests had been made. At the latest dates all was quiet at Havana.—*Gazette*.

ATTEMPTED SLAVE INSURRECTION AT PORTO RICO.—The bark *Cordeira* arrived at this port yesterday, from Ponce, P. R., which place she left on the 21st of July. Mr. Pritchard, 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 considerable state of alarm, by the discovery of a plot existing among the negroes for a grand insurrection. It was discovered by information obtained from one of two negroes of an estate, the proprietor of which, on ascertaining the truth of it, immediately gave notice to the proper authorities. Three of the ringleaders were arrested, 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 last day of the month. They were to burn all the towns, kill all the whites, and make a second St. Domingo of the island. Since the arrest of the ringleaders confidence was entirely restored.—*Baltimore Patriot*.

U. S. CONGRESS.—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. Barnett as Attorney-General, also Bryant of Indiana as Associate Justice. Mr. Butler challenged Mr. Benton to mortal combat to-day in consequence of language used in debate by the latter. It is understood that this time and place for a pistol meeting were agreed on; but Mr. Wallace learning what was going on, informed the police and both parties were arrested. Messrs. Butler and Benton have been released on giving their word of honour that no breach of the peace would be committed, 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 8th Aug. Intelligence from Vera-Cruz to the 2nd inst. 2 days later from the Capital, had arrived. Paredes was not yet taken. The Government is urged to recall Bustamante and institute 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 belonging 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 seamanship on the rigging—with others was displaying his agility aloft 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 hold, he fell; and his head coming in contact with the deck caused instant death. The unfortunate deceased belonged, it is stated, to Quebec, and bore an excellent character, being held in the highest esteem by the captain and seamen of the vessel to which he belonged.—*Morning Chronicle*.

INVENTION.—There is now to be seen at the Watch-maker's shop of Mr. W. N. Venning, in Dock-street, the model of a very ingenious Fog Bell, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Holton, of Westmoreland, who 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 arrangement 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 hammer 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, as to cause the bell to ring only in foggy weather;—this, in some situations, would be a very important object.

The Commissioners of Light Houses, several of our leading merchants, and a number of gentlemen of scientific attainments, have inspected 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 Portage 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 so generally prevail on our coast.—*St. John's Courier*.

PORTLAND POLICE.—Since the commencement of this establishment about four months 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 of blood took place "last night" in the neighbourhood of Paris. Under the able superintendence of Jacob Allan, Esq., his 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 N. B. Courier*.

ST. 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. Jarvis—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. Pendergast; the other owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Jarvis. All credit is due to the fire-companies and militia, 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 STAIRCASE on the Canada side, at Niagara Falls, were lately burned down. A stable, containing several horses and carriages, near the hotel, was burned at the same time, and both fires are attributed to incendiaries. Speaking of this, the *Rockwell Democrat* says:—"Those who saw the burning of the Staircase and Table Rock House, describe the scene as one of surpassing beauty and grandeur, throwing the great cataract, the rising mist, the American Falls and the Islands, out in bold relief, while the river appeared like a grand rolling sheet of liquid fire."—*Gazette*.

THE CHEROKEE.—The British Revenue steamer *Cherokee*, Commander Powell, 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 state that she came to convey across the Lake the Commander and his family, who next morning left here eastward via the Oswego and Rome Plank Road. Capt. Powell quits 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 Powell is to have no successor of the grade of commander. The naval command of the Lakes devolves upon Lieutenant Harper of the *Minos*, on Lake Erie; but the command of the *Cherokee* is the due of Captain Powell's First Lieutenant, Mr. Davis, who will remain at Kingston, as before.—*Oswego Whig*.

MISSOURI.—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 tight, but in the eastern part, that crop is luxuriant. 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 grain, or for the Society to promote it by the offer of premiums. The potato crop we found very good, and in no case could we discover the appearance of disease. Some growers mentioned that they had used ashes at the time of planting; but of

the virtue of this preventive, we cannot give 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 destroyed by the worms. Oats, peas, and beans and oats mixed, are abundant, almost beyond that we managed to decide which field we thought the best, of those entered for premiums—all were excellent.—Messrs. Evans and Johnson, writing to the *Missisquoi News*.

POPULATION OF CANADA.—We understand that the result of the census, just completed, of Upper Canada, will give that section 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 1841, 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 censuses 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 annum, and Lower Canada at that of about 17,500 per annum. Supposing these relative rates of increase to be maintained, the year 1852 will see Upper Canada with a population of 859,000, and Lower Canada with only 840,000. 1862 will give the former a population of 1,259,000, and the latter only 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 to adopt, in its stead, that of numbers alone, irrespective of property, intelligence, education, and enterprise.—*Montreal Herald*.

A Meeting of the Irish inhabitants of Montreal, advertised for last Monday, to be held in the Bonsecours Market, did not take 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 Friday, was £31,992. 10. The Governor General did not go down to the Saguenay in the *Alliance* on Friday, as was announced. His Excellency came up from Beauport on Saturday afternoon, and immediately took passage in the *Quebec* for Montreal.—*Gazette*.

Within the past few days, a rumour has been current in Quebec, and openly talked of, with confidence, and with public men, of the probability of the seat of Government being transferred from Montreal to Quebec, at least temporarily. There is every reason to credit the foundation of a rumour of the kind, and to believe that the removal of the Government headquarters 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 dit* 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 Montreal on Saturday last. 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 he was suffering much when last accounts were received of him.—*Gazette*.

It appears that some mischievous person amused himself the day before yesterday in spiking the guns on Wolfe's battery; three or four of the guns were spiked with old nails.—*Saturday's Gazette*.

The last surviving member in Quebec of the late order of *Rochelet*, or *Francaise Priars*, Brother Louis, died on the 9th instant, at the age of 84 years and 8 months. He was buried on the 12th, in St. Roch's R. C. Church. COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—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 bills were found against the four persons on a charge of riot. CITY COUNCIL.—At a meeting held on the 11th instant, it was resolved, upon motion of Mr. Fiew, seconded by Mr. Dioning, "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 by them in the said street, commencing at the corner outside of Palace street, and extending to the angle fronting the engine-house in St. Paul street. The first vessel (the *Lady Falkland*) on her second voyage, arrived on Saturday. She was the first vessel that arrived this spring from Quebec. FIRE.—A fire broke out at an early hour this morning, in a house of ill-fame in *Lafontaine* street, St. John's Suburb, which is said to have been the act of an incendiary. We are informed that unmistakable proofs of its having 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 Volteiger Company, under Capt. Brien, 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*.

TO QUEBEC the latest intelligence of arrivals and departures, as well as of wrecks or other casualties. He is also prepared to communicate with passing Vessels, and as the Directors have purposely 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 accounts 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 Riviere du Loup, (en bas) and at Point Levy. By order of the Board of Directors, A. GILLESPIE, Jr., Chairman.

MARRIED. At St. James' Church, Leeds, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. J. F. Whittion, Mr. HENRY ALFRED BUCKLEBY, of Quebec, to HELEN GLANVILLE, third daughter of Mr. J. T. COOKE, of Leeds.

DIED. At Tonbridge Wells, on the 17th July, aged 38, JOHN SCORRALL, eldest son of WALTER GIBSON CASSELL, Esquire. On Saturday morning, the 12th instant, ANA MONTAGU, wife of Mr. R. F. COLKER. On the 3rd instant, aged 39, Mr. CHARLES LOWRY, head teacher of the Provincial Model School, Toronto.

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 to SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWS PAPERS 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, inst, at ONE o'clock, P. M.: AN EMBLACEMENT, situate, lying and being in the St. John Suburb of Quebec, ST. 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 Tessier, and to the West by Widow R. Robitaille. Valid title deeds to be given. For particulars, apply to R. G. BELLEAU, N. P. C. L. F. HAENSEL. Quebec August 7, 1848.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. THE Council of Bishop's College 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 day. For further particulars, apply to the Rev. J. H. NICOLS, Principal. August 1st, 1848.

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 Stores, Cooking, Parlour, and Office Stoves, Camp-ovens, Coolers, Holloware, and other Castings, Plough Moulds, and Bar Iron. Orders received for any description of CASTINGS. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 13th July 1848.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE Church Society, AT MRS. WALTON'S, OLD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAMENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

A 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, Between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Gentle Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery Parlours, 2 Kitchens, 3 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 Barn, and 180 acres of excellent Land—100 cleared; good swardy; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—13 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 24 from Bishop's College. Terms easy—price moderate. The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property most rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay. Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esq., Sherbrooke.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. THE Subscriber begs to thank the Literary and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, 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 business, 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 "DOUGLAS," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate charge. H. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 13th Oct. 1847.

FOR SALE. FEW TONS LIGNUM VITÆ, of superior quality. Superior Molasses, in Puncheons & Tierces. Muscovado Sugar, 11lbs, and Barrels. Very Fine Honey. Jamaica Rum and Green Coffee, Arrowroot in Tins. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 13th July, 1848.

RECEIVING FOR SALE PATENT SHOT, assorted, Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Lead, 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.

WANTED, by a young person of respectability, a situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to make herself useful in any way. Respectable references can be given. Application to be made at the office of this paper. Quebec, 1st June, 1848.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1847. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADDLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'RILLY & W. G. DICKINSON. THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE upon Lives and to transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also 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 compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Assurances whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims. Assurances can be effected either with or without participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy alone. Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole Term of Life.

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

The above rates, for Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison be found to be lower than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business. Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford.....William Muirhead, Esq. Cobourg.....James Cameron, Esq. Colborne.....Robert M. Boucher, Esq. Dundas.....Dr. James Hamilton London.....George Scott, Esq. Montreal.....Dr. Alex. Anderson, Esq. Frederic A. Wilson, Esq. St. C. S. Sewell, Esq. Paris.....David Buchan, Esq. Port Spain.....Malcolm Cameron, Esq. Quebec.....Welch and Davies, Esq. St. Catharines.....Larchlan Bell, Esq. Toronto.....Edmund Bradburne, Esq. Dr. Geo. Herrick, Esq. Woodstock.....William Lapointerie, Esq. 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 QUEBEC No. 3, ST. JAMES STREET. MEDICAL REFEREE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D. RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: TIN PLATES, CANADA Plates, Sheet Iron Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet Copper, Iron Wire, Sad Irons, Scythes and Sickles, Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails. AND—Diamond Deck Spikes. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

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YOUTH'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 accomplishments.

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 come.

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 "imprisoned." 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 other.

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—plugging 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 unreasonable 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 us what we may learn something from you. I see you have a piano 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."

Kate became alarmed at her sister's indiscretion, and interposed a defence for Laura at once, lest the two should get another lesson upon what is not recreation. "Oh, Bell, you could not expect Miss Laura to perform any but grave music. But I think those are portfolios and sketch-books; you can draw, I suppose?"

"Any thing besides saints and churches?" rejoined Bell, in her heedlessness again. Miss Kate looked at her furiously, but she was not quick enough in thinking of 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 exclaimed; "is it not the very image of Frederick?"

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 here in her collection. But he may have altered, these six years, and in that dreadful climate of India."

The two sisters here became serious—almost sad—Laura's sympathy was awakened. Kate took the word: "You must know, Miss Laura, that Frederick 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 Frederick's coming; we 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 we may keep out of his way. O, how anxious I am to know what I can do to please him!"

This burst drew tears from all three of them. Laura was the first to find her voice, and thus she used it: "I feel with you, dear 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 me to live with him in his own home, for ever. He has done every thing for me. I wish to do nothing but what will please him. And it is but right and prudent I should now get used to what he loves, and 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 like the above, of course much better, but perhaps less pious. The original not being at hand, the above has been drawn up for YOUTH'S CORNER, and is approved with the acknowledgment that the subject is furnished by Charlotte Elizabeth.]

BEAD-MAKING.

A fine, healthful and intelligent boy of my acquaintance, not long since, in my presence, inadvertently broke a string of beads 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 irritability. 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 myself 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 impatient patience, completed the business. When he had enjoyed himself in the open 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, if you would but be 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, ay, and thousands of your fellow creatures spend their whole lives, even from early childhood to old age, in doing nothing 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 tedious process, which, I assure you, is far the most fatiguing and troublesome of the two."

"Do tell what that is," exclaimed the boy, "for I am anxious to learn."

"In the hope that I may interest and perhaps do you good, I will, my dear," replied his relative. "My knowledge on this point, I gleaned from an article of Professor Silliman's Journal. The traveller who communicated the information, being on a visit to Venice, as a matter of curiosity entered one of the bead manufactories, for which that city, like many in Germany, is famed. He 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 recede from each other in a rapid manner, and by 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 beads, is required to be a brisk trot. These tubes are afterwards broken into pieces of about 3/4 yard in length, and carried to the assorting-room, where the experienced workmen 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 shavings 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 are placed in this, they are thrown into a mass of moistened ashes, and worked about in it till the pores in the centre become well filled with it. They are now put into small sheet-iron cylinders containing a considerable quantity of clear sand. The cylinders are

placed in the furnace and turned round for some time at a rapid rate, by means of long iron handles attached to them. The heat of the furnace has now made the tubes soft and pliable; and being jostled together in the sand, they assume a round form, while the ash paste effectually preserves the spherical shape has been secured, the cylinders are taken from the furnace, and by means of the revolving motion, which is continued, the sand is made to accomplish two 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 through 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 materials of the requisite kind in the vitreous mass, while in the original furnace. The closing processes are to sift the sand from the beads, and to polish them between cloths and then to sort and string them for transportation or for home use. The traveller tells, that they who have never seen one, can scarcely judge of the beauty of a Venetian bead-shop."

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

CHINA MISSION.—Baptism of a native youth (after mentioning the baptism of a European merchant, Bishop Boone proceeds):—The other case of baptism was one 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. His health had for some time 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 afforded. But a short time before, he was an uneducated heathen. I found him now radiant 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 was especially 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 speaking 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 thinking 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 trophies of the divine grace that we are made to cry out with Balala; "let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

This boy had the clearest mind of any Chinese youth I have yet met with; he was 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. Chr., whose baptism was mentioned in my last report, has given satisfaction by his uniform Christian deportment, and by diligence in his studies.—He perseveres in his desire to become a Minister of the Gospel. I have recently appointed him a lay catechist, with an allowance of \$5 per month. With this appointment he is very much pleased, and I trust he will, in the exercise of his duties, do much good to his countrymen. Mr. Spalding and he go out much together among the people, to distribute among them our common aims, and to 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 elect, who are scattered in these ends of the earth.

We entertain the continual remembrance of our work in the prayers of the members of the Church at home, and that our hands may be strengthened by the annual arrival of new 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 curious 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 than any that is likely to pass across them. They are not either cylindrical or elliptical, as many have supposed, but rectangular, their form being what is not uncommonly called an oblong square, about 30 feet high and 15 feet wide. They are constructed of thick plates of iron, firmly rivetted together, and strengthened by girders at the top and bottom. The chief element of strength, however, is in the bed or base of the work, which is composed of plates of iron set edgewise, so as to form cells; the upper and under surfaces being firmly rivetted to the intermediate perpendicular plates, the whole, with the walls of

the tube and its covering firmly girded and bound together with the utmost skill and ingenuity, forming a compact piece of workmanship, the strength of which is beyond conception. These enormous tubes are built on stages erected over the stream. The spectator wonders, when contemplating them, how fabrics of such stupendous weight, amounting to many thousands of tons, are to be removed and lifted into the position which they are destined to occupy. They will be floated to the piers on pontoons, and lifted to their final resting-place by hydraulic pressure.—Liverpool Albion.

NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Sir,—In order that you may have a tolerably correct idea of this apparently fragile, but stable and beautiful work of art, fancy yourself advancing from the highway on the Canada side, about to make a transit—say, a mile and a half below the Falls. Observe these buildings which are rising on either hand as we approach—these constitute the nucleus of what is already named "Elgin Village," which is to be the terminus of the Great Western Railroad. 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, roamed the heads of the forest—there has civilization commenced its work. These 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 soon to appear. But let us proceed—these 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 towers are but temporary ones. In their place, when the Railroad shall have been constructed, will arise two noble spire-topped towers of stone, sixty-eight feet in height. Don't be afraid—step on the boards. 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—they are eight in number, four on each side, and on them depend, 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 corrosion.

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 of only one hundred and sixty pounds, while each strand is capable of sustaining a strain of fifteen hundred pounds. Thus, you perceive there is no need for alarm. Formerly when there were two separate footways, it required considerable strength of nerve to cross, but since these have been lashed together, forming a load eight feet wide, he must be timorous indeed who dares not venture. The width of the railroad bridge will be twenty-eight feet. We have now reached the middle of the somewhat increased vibratory motion indicates. The oscillation was at first considerable, but owing to these guys, securely fastened to the rocks below and on each side of the river, it is now but slight.—Indeed when Mr. Elliot crossed in his buggy on Saturday, (29th July) and afterwards in a weighty two horse carriage, the motion was scarcely perceptible. Lean yourself against those rails which interlace the suspenders, and what a magnificent view on either side presents itself! On your right, in the distance, is the foaming cataract, pouring along its mighty mass of waters, and floating on the surge beneath, a speck on the boiling wave—moves quietly along the pretty little "Maid of the Mist." Beneath you, at the depth of 230 feet, thundering through the narrow pipe-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 lower Ontario. But let us advance; the distance from terra firma 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 rudiments of "Bellevue Village," doubtless destined ere long to exhibit the bustle and activity which characterize American towns. In January last, operations were first commenced by passing a string attached to a kite. By means of this a wire was drawn across, and next that loosely hanging cable, along which was drawn a cord 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 exchanged for the present bridge, so slight, so secure, and so commodious for man and cartage. Charles Elliot, 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 Schuylkill. It was he also who built the celebrated Wheeling Bridge over the Ohio, having a span of 1010 feet. Honour to the mind which planned and executed such noble structures!

We cannot conclude, however, without noticing that Mr. Elliot 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.

RUSTICUS.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. 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 settlement or against the Hudson's Bay Company 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 the grant, what regulations had been made as to the working of coals and minerals, and what stipulations have been entered into, as to 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 Company on this subject, and of the charter, if any, 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 Government of the Hudson's Bay Company, and their answer was requested to the various allegations. Their answers were not altogether satisfactory to the noble Lord, the Secretary for the Colonies; not that the Hudson's Bay Company evaded the questions, but that their answers were not sufficiently full to satisfy the noble Lord. The whole of the charges were then forwarded to Lord Elgin, Governor General of 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 would do the greatest difficulty in instituting the inquiry, it 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 comprehensive 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. gentleman 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 reference to Parliament.

Mr. Hawes replied, that as the matter at present stood, if the company assented to all the conditions which were proposed, the grant of a 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 Parliament.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hunt, 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 company. The old charter was, therefore, still in force.

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