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TO MY SOUL.

Not on a prayerless bed, not on a prayerless bed, Compose thy weary limbs to rest; For they along are blest With balmy sleep,
Whom angels keep;
Not though by care opprest,
Or thought of anxious sorrow, Not though in many a toil perplexed For coming morrow, Lay not thy head On prayerless bed.

For who can say, when sleep thine eyes shall close, That earthly cares and woes To thee may e'er return ? Rouse up, my soul! Slumber control. And let thy lamp burn brightly; So shall thine eyes discern Things pure and sightly, Taught by the spirit, learn, Never on prayerless bed To lay thine unblest head.

Bethink thee, slumbering soul, of all that's pro

mised To faith, in holy prayer : Lives there, within thy breast, A worm that gives unrest? Ask peace from Heaven, Peace will be given; Humble self-love Before the crucified, Who for thy sins has died—
Nor lay thy weary head
On thankless, prayerless bed.
Lines sent by Miss Margaret Mercer to a nephew who

had recently entered the Navy.

HOMILY AGAINST PERIL OF IDOLATRY SECOND PART.

After this Leo, who reigned thirty-four years succeeded his son Constantine V. who, after his father's example, kept images out of the temples and being moved with the council, which Gregory had assembled in Italy for images against his father, the also assembled a council of all the learned men and Bishops of Asia and Greece; although some writers place the council in Leo Isauricus bis tather's latter days. In this great assembly they ant in council from the fourth of the Idus of February to the sixth of the Idus of August, and made concerning the use of images this decree: It is not layful for them that believe in God through Jesus Christ to have any images, neither of the Creator, nor of any creatures, set up in temples to be worshipped; but rather that all images by the law of God, and for the avoiding of offence, ought to be taken out of the churches. And this decree was executed in all places, where any images were found in Asia or Greece. And the Emperor sent the determination of this council, holden at Constantinople, to Paul, then Bishop of Rome, and commanded him to cast all images out of the churches : which he, trusting to the friendship of Pipine, a mighty Prince, refused to do. And both he and his successor Stephanus III. who assembled another council in Italy for images, condemned the Emperor and the council of Constantinople of heresy; and made a decree, that the holy images—for so they called them—of Christ, the blessed Virgin, and other saints, were indeed worthy honour and worshipping. When Constantine was dead, Leo IV., his son, reigned after him; who married a woman of the city of Athens, named Theodora, who also was called frene, by whom he had a son, named Constantine VI., and dying whilst his son was yet young, left the regiment of the empire, and governance of his young son, to his wife Irene. These things were done in the church about the year of our Lord 760. Note here I pray you, in this process of the story,

were no images publicly by the space of almost seven hundred years. And there is no doubt but the primitive church next the Apostles' time was most pure. Note also, that when the contention began about images, how of six Christian Emperors, who were the Chief Magistrates by God's law to be obeyed, only one, which was Theodosius, who reigned but one year, held with images. All the other Emperors, and all the learned men and Bishops of the East church, and that in assembled councils, condemned them; besides the two Emperors before mentioned, Valens and Theodosius II. who were long before these times, who strictly forbade that any images should be made. And universally after this time all the Emperors of Greece, only Theodosius excepted, destroyed continually altimages. Now, on the contrary part, note ye, that the Bishops of Rome, being no ordinary Magistrates appointed of God out of their diocese, but usurpers of Princes' authority contrary to God's word, were the maintainers of impact against Cod's word, were the maintainers of images against God's word, and stirrers up of sedition and rebellion, and workers of continual treason against their sovereign Lords, contrary to God's law and the ordinances of all laws, being not only enemies to God, but also rebels and traitors against their Princes. These be the first bringers in of images openly into churches. These be the maintainers of them in the churches; and these be the means, whereby they have maintained them; to wit, conspiracy, treason, and rebellion against God and their Princes.

Now to proceed in the history, most worthy to be In the nonage of Constantine VI. the known. Empress Irene, his mother, in whose hands the regiment of the empire remained, was governed much by the advice of Theodore, Bishor, and Tharasius, Patriarch of Constantinople, who practised and held with the Bishop of Rome in maintaining of images most earnestly. By whose council and entreaty, the Empress first most wickedly digged up. the body of ther father-in-law. Constantine V. and commanded it to be openly burned, and the ashes to be thrown into the sea. Which example—as the constant report goeth—thad like to have been

city Nicea; where the Bishop of Rome's legates being presidents of the council, and ordering all things as they listed, the council, which was assembled before under the Emperor Constantine V, and had decreed that all images should be destroyed, was condemned as an heretical council and assembly, and a decree was made, that images should be put up in all the churches of Greece, and that honour and worship also should be given unto the said images. And so the Empress, sparing no diligence in setting up of images nor cost in decking them in all churches, made Constantinople within a short time altogether like Rome itself. And now you may see that come to pass, which Bishop Screnus feared, and Gregory I. forbad in vain-to wit, that images should in no wise be worshipped. For now not only the simple and unwise-unto whom ima-

ges, as the Scriptures teach, be specially a snare -but the Bishops, and learned men also, fall to idolatry by occasion of images, yea, and make decrees and laws also for the maintenance of the same. So hard is it, and indeed impossible, any long time to have images publicly in churches and temples without idolatry; as by the space of a little more than one hundred years belwixt Gregory I. forbidding most strictly the worshipping of images, and Gregory III., Paul, and Leo III. Bishops of Rome, with this council, commanding and decree-

ing that images should be worshipped, most evidently appeareth.

Now when Constantine, the young Emperor, came to the age of twenty years, he was daily in less and less estimation. For such as were about his mother persuaded her, that it was God's determination, that she should reign alone, and not her son with her. The ambitious woman believing the same, deprived her son of all imperial dignity; and compelled all the men of war, with their Captains, to swear to her, that they would not suffer her son Constantine to reign during her life. With which indignity the young Prince being moved, recovered the regiment of the empire unto himself by force and being brought up in true religion in his father's time, seeing the superstition of his mother Irene, and the Idolatry committed by images, cast down, brake, and burned all the idols and images that his mother had set up. But within a few years after, Irene, the Empress, taken again into her son's favour-after she had persuaded him to put out Nicephorus his uncle's eyes, and to cut out the tongues of his four other uncles, and to forsake his wife, and by such means to bring him into hatred with all his subjects-now further to declare that she was no changeling, but the same woman that had before digged up and burned her father-in-law's body, and that she would be as natural a mother as she had been a kind daughter, seeing the images, which she loved so well, and had with so great cost set up, daily destroyed by her son the Emperor, by the help of certain good companions deprived her son of the empire; and first; like a kind and loving mother, put out both his eyes, and laid him in pri-son; where after long and many torments, she at

last most cruelly slew him.

In this history, joined to Eutropius, it is written, that the sun was darkened by the space of seventeen days most strangely and dreadfully; and that all men said, that for the horribleness of that cruel and unnatural fact of Irene, and the putting out of the Emperor's eyes, the sun had lost his light. But, indeed, God would signify by the darkness of the sun, into what darkness and blindness of ignorance and idolatry all Christendom should fall by the occasion of images. The bright sun of its eternal truth, and light of his holy word, by the mists and black clouds of men's traditions being blemished and darkened, as by sundry most terrible earth-quakes that happened about the same time, God signified that the quiet state of true religion should by such idolatry be most horribly tossed and turmoiled. And here may you see what a gracious and virtuous lady this Irene was, how loving a niece to her husband's uncles, how kind a motherin-law to her son's wife, how loving a daughter to her father-in-law, how natural a mother to her own son, and what a stout and valiant Captain the Bishops of Rome had of her, for the setting up and were shabby maintenance of their idols or images. Surely they of the scene. could not have found a meeter patron for the maintenance of such a matter than this Irene; whose ambition and desire of rule was insatiable, whose treason, continually studied and wrought, was most abominable, whose wicked and unnatural cruelty passed Medea and Progne, whose detestable parricides have ministered matter to poets to write their iorrible tragedies.

And yet certain Historiographers, who do put in writing all these her horrible wickednesses, for love they had to images, which she maintained, do praise her as a godly Empress, and as sent from God. Such is the blindness of false superstition, if it once take possession in a man's mind, that it will both declare the vices of wicked Princes, and also commend them. But not long after, the said Irone, being suspected to the Princes and Lords of Greece of treason, in alienating the Empire to Charles King of the Francois, and for practising a secret mar-riage between herself and the said King, and being convicted of the same, was by the said lords deposed and deprived again of the empire, and carried into exile into the island Lebos, where she ended he lewd life.

To be concluded in our next.

A VISIT TO JERICHO.
Sunday, May 13th.—We passed the whole day at Jericho; but in consequence of various circuinstances, it had less of the quiet repose of the Chris tian Sabbath than we could have wished; while the excessive heat gave us an uncomfortable specimen of the climate of Chôr.

As we sat at breakfast, we learned that the he constant report goath—thad like to have been put in practise with Princes corses in our days, that the authority of the holy father continued but a little longer. The cause, why the Empress Irone thus used her father-in-law, was, for that he, when thus used her father-in-law, was, for that he, when away the sampluous ornaments of churches, saying that Christ, whose temples they were allowed or the side of a large word or meal, and driven round in a circle or rather in all directions over the floor. The side or sadege is not here of large size, and had the character of a perential direction over the floor. The side or sadege is not here of large size, and had the character of a perential direction over the floor. The side or sadege is not here of large size, and had the character of a perential direction over the floor. The side or sadege is not here of large size, and had the character of a perential direction over the floor. The side or sadege is not here of large size, and had the character of a perential direction over the floor. The side or sadege is not here of large size, and had the character of a perential direction over the floor. The side or sadege is not here of large size, and had the character of a perential direction over the floor. Another object near our tent also excited and driven round in a circle or rather in all directions over the floor. Another object near our tent also excited the sade in the floor. The side or sade in the matter of large size, and had the character of a perential direction from the floor. The side or sade in the floor. The side or sade in the floor of the flo Aga had called to pay us a visit; but he had gone

in which the government is interested, that they had abandoned their dwellings and fled to the region of Kerak. The Aga had once been over in order to restrain the oppressions of the Bedwin, and induce the peasants to return; and he had now summoned the Adwan whom we saw, to attend him on a socond excursion. His purpose was to afford protection to the peasants, so that they might come down from the mountains and reap the harvest in the plain; both for their own benefit and that of the government.

The Aga received us very courteously, and had his carpet spread for us in a better spot under the shed on the inner side of the basin. He was an active and intelligent Turk, with a thin visage and nose, and a European cast of countenance; he was probably an Albanian. Although exceedingly civil to us, in respect to whom he had received a personal order from the governor of Jerusa-lem, yet he certainly looked capable of any deed of cruelty and blood. Two persons were sitting by with their legs chained together; these were Christians from Ajlûn, who had been taken in some misdeed; they had been examined by the Aga, who had made out his report respecting them to the governor of Jerusalem. An old priest was also present, whom we recognized as one of our former friends at Taiyibeh. The Aga informed us, that the country around es-Salt, 'Ajlûn, and Jerash, was then quiet and safe, so that we could visit the district of the country are the country around the district of the country are the country around the district of the country are the country are the country around the district of the country are the country around the district of the country are the country around the country are the countr it without danger, if we choose; but the district around Kerak was still disturbed. He seemed gratified to meet with some one who could speak Turkish with him, and was quite communicative; gave us two cups of coffee, a degree of civility quite unusual; and said he had been expecting us for several days. He was ready, he said, to escort us to the Jordan; a kindness which we were very glad not to need; and told his officers to aid us in all we might desire during his absence. The garrison appeared not to consist of more than a dozen men, all Albanians.

A poetical traveller might find here materials to make out quite a romantic description of our visit. Here was the old tower or castle with its decayed walls, a memorial of the times of the crusades; the narrow court with a reservoir and fountain; and a bower creeted over them to shield off the burning beams of an oriental sun. On the inside of the cool fountain, beneath the bower, the Aga and his visitors were seated on costly carpets, all wearing a splendid sash, with scimetar, pistols, and dagger in his girdle. Opposite to us, on the other side of the reservoir, stood as silent spectators the wild fierce-looking chiefs of the Adwa, attired in the Kefeyeh and costume of the desert; near whom in strong contrast was seen the mild figure of the old priest of Taiyibeh in his dark robes and blue turban, and there round about was an officer or soldier with pistols and scimetar; behind, on our left, sat the two prisoners, who probably would have told us a far different story of their fortunes; one of them an old man with a long beard, pounding coffee; and near them another old man cutting up the green leaves of tobacco. Young slaves, some of them jet black, and others with fair intelligent counte-nances, were loitering about, bringing coffee and pipes, or presenting the snuff-box of the Aga to his ing filled them at the fountain, bore them off on their shoulders; while around the walls of the court, beautiful Arab horses, gaily caparisoned for the warlike expedition, were impatiently champing the bit and nawing the ground. All was oriental in full measure; yet, with the exception of the horses, all was miserable and paltry in the extreme. The reservoir was a large drinking trough for animals in the midst of a stable-yard; the bower was a shed of dry cornstalks and straw, resting on rough crotchets; and the persons and garments of the people were shabby and filthy. So much for the romance

Leaving the Aga, from whose further civilities we were glad to be relieved so easily, we passed out of the court; and observing some people threshng wheat a little east of the castle, we walked toyards them. It was truly a scriptural harvest-scene. where the reaping and the threshing go on hand i hand. The people we found were our old acquaintances, the inhabitants of Taiyibeh, who had come down to the Ghor in a body, with their wives and children and their priests, to gather in the wheat-harvest. They had this year sown all the wheat raised in the plain of Jericho, and were now. gathering it on shares; one half being retained for hemselves, one quarter going to the people of the village, and the remaining quarter to the soldiers of the garrison in behalf of the government. The people of Jericho, it seems, are too indolent, or, as was said, too weak to till their own lands.

The wheat was beautiful; it is cultivated solely y irrigation, without which nothing grows in the Most of the fields were already reaped. The grain, as soon as it is cut, is brought in small sheaves to the threshing-floors on the backs of asses, or sometimes of camels. The little donkeys are often'so covered with their loads of grain, as to be themselves hardly visible; one sees only a mass of sheaves moving along as if of its own accord. A level spot is selected for the threshing-floors; which are then constructed near each other of a circular orm, perhaps fifty feet in diameter, merely by beating down the earth hard. Upon these circles the sheaves are spread out quite thick; and the grain is trodden out by animals. Here were no less than here such floors, all trodden by oxen, cows, and younger cattle, arranged in each case five abreast,

tinople, and his successor Tharasius, assembled a win were present, a tribe inhabiting the tract winnowed. The whole process is exceedingly council of the Bishops of Asia and Greece, at the across the Jordan, from the river to the summit of wasteful, from the transportation on the backs of the mountains as far as to Hesban. This tribe had animals to the treading out upon the bare ground, so misused and oppressed the Fellahin of the district, who dwell in the villages and till the ground the ox when he treadeth out," was not very well regarded by our Christian friends; many of their animals having their mouths tied up; while among the Muhammedans, I do not remember ever to have seen an animal muzzled. This precept serves to show, that of old, as well as at the present day, only neat cattle were usually employed to tread out

the grain.
Thus the wheat harvest in the plain of Jericho was nearly completed on the 13th of May. Three days before, we had left the wheat green upon the fields around Hebron and Carmel; and we afterwards found the harvest there in a less forward state on the 6th of June. The barley-harvest at Jericho had been over for three weeks or more. My companion had visited the place a few years be fore, and found the barley then fully gathered and thrashed on the 22d of April.

On inquiring of these Christians, why they thus

laboured on the Lord's day? their only reply was, that they were in the Ghor, away from home, and the partners of Muhammedans. At home, they

said, they abstained from labour on that day. Turning back towards the village, which lies west of the castle along the Wady, we met the Sheikh of the place, watering his young horse at one of the little streams that come down from the large fountain on the West, and irrigate the plain. He seemed intelligent; and gave us the names of several places in the vicinity. Of a Gilgal he knew nothing. One of the 'Adwan chiefs also came to meet us; of whom we inquired respecting his country. He pointed out to us again the Wady Hesbûn, near which far up in the mountain is the ruined place of the same name, the ancient Heshbon. Half an hour N. E. of this lies another ruin, called el'-Al, the ancient Elealeh. Neither of these places was visible from Jericho. The same Sheikh pointed out also Wady Sha'ib coming down in the northern part of the recess of the eastern mountains, from the vicinity of es-Salt, and pass-ing by the ruins of Nimran, the Nimrah and Beth Nimrah of Scripture. Here, as I understood, is a fountain, corresponding to the waters of Nimrim. This Wady enters the Jordan nearly E. by N from Jericho; and at its mouth is the usual ford of that river; where, as the Sheikh said, the water was breast high.

We now return through the villiage, which bears in Arabic the name of Eriha, or as it is more commonly pronounced Rehah, a degenerate shoot, both in the name and character, of the ancient Jericho. Situthe Tarbush or oriental cap and tassel; and he with aled in the midst of this vast plain, it reminded me much of an Egyptian village. The plain is rich, and susceptible of easy tillage and abundant irriga tion, with a climate to produce any thing. Yet it lies almost desert; and the village is the most miserable and filthy that we saw in Palestine. The houses, or hovels, are merely four walls of stones taken from ancient ruins, and loosely thrown and our own stately Khatib looking on with a sub-dued expression of scornful independence. Here and there round about was an officer or soldier with larly and with large intervals; and each has around it a yard enclosed by a hedge of the dry thorny boughs of the Nubk. In many of these yards are open sheds with similar roofs; the flocks and herds are brought into them at night, and render them filthy in the extreme. A similar but stronger hedge of Nübk branches, surrounds the whole village, forming an almost impenetrable barrier. The few gardens round about seemed to contain nothing but tobacco and cucumbers. One guests; maidens came with water-skins, and have single solitary palm now timidly rears its head, where once stood the renowned "City of palm-trees." Not an article of provision was to be had tried last evening to obtain something for our-selves and our Arabs, but in vain; not even the ordinary Adas or lentiles were to be found.-Did the palm groves exist here still in their ancient glory, the resemblance to Egypt and its soil would

rubbish, similar to those of the Egyptian villages.

The village was now full of people in consequence of the influx of families from Taiyibeh to the harvest, many of whom had taken up their abode under the open sheds in the yards of the houses. The proper inhabitants of Rihah were rated at about fifty men or some two hundred souls; but the number had been diminished by the conscription. They are of the Ghawarineh, or inhabitants of the Ghor, a mongrel race between the Bedawy and Hadhry, disowned and despised of both. Here indeed they seem too languid and indolent to do any thing. Our Sheikh spoke of them as a hospitable and well-meaning people, but feeble and licentious, the infidelity of the women being winked at by the men; a trait of character singularly at variance with the customs of the Bedawin. At our encampment over Aim Terabeh, the night before we reached this place, we overheard our Arabs asking the Khatib for a paper or written charm, to protect them from the women of Jericho and from their conversation, it seemed that illicit intercourse between the latter and strangers who come here, is regarded as a matter of course. Strange, that the inhabitants of the valley should have retained this character from the earliest ages and that the sins of Sodom and Gomorran should still flourish upon the same accursed soil.

A streamlet from the fountain flows along tween the village and the brink of the Wady on the South, which is here skirted by a thicket of Nubk and other trees. The rill passed on near our tent, and then entered the court of the castle to supply the reservoir. Around our tent were several large fig-trees, whose broad and thick foliage aided to ward off the scorching beams of the sun. Among other trees close by was the Palma Christi (Ricinus), from which the castor-oil is obtained; it was here of large size, and had the character of a peren-

Bishop of Rome, and Paul the Patriarch of Constant to be absent a week. Several Badawin of the Ad- separate the grain, which is then gathered up and tions. Just by are the remains of a circular foundation, on which it perhaps once lay. What could have been the purpose of this stone, or whence it was brought, we could not divine. It had every appearance of the Egyptian Sienite; and if such were its origin, it could only have been transported hither across the plain of Esdraelon and so along the Ghor.—Below the bank of the Wady itself was the Ghor. - Below the bank of the Wady itself were a few traces of former foundations; but nothing

which indicated antiquity.

The climate of Jericho is excessively hot; and after two or three months becomes sickly and especially unhealthy for strangers. According to our Arabs, the sojourn of a single night is often sufficient to occasion a fever. Indeed, in traversing merely the short distance of five or six hours between Jerusalem and Jericho, the traveller passes from a pure and temperate atmosphere into the sultry heat of an Egyptian climate. Nor is this surprising, when we consider, that the caldron of the Dead Sea and the valley of the Jordan lie several hundred feet below the level of the ocean, and nearly three thousand feet lower than Jerusalem. The sun to-day was sometimes obscured by light clouds; but in the intervals his beams were very intense. At 10 o'clock, as I sat writing under a retired and spreading fig-tree, near running water, with a refreshing breeze, a thermometer, which hung near me in the shade and in the full current of the breeze, stood at 86° F. A nightingale, "most musical, most melancholy," was pouring forth her song in the branches over my head. The heat in the tent, in spite of all our precautions, and notwithstanding the breeze and the partial obscura-tion of the sun, became at length insupportable. The thermometer at 2 o'clock rose in it to 1029 while, at the same time, another hanging in the shade of a fig-tree stood at 91°. We spread our carpets under the fig-trees, first under one and then another as their shades changed, and found ourselves in this way much more comfortable.

We did not fail to peruse here the scriptural accounts of Jericho, its remarkable destruction by the Israelites under Joshua, and the perpetual curse laid upon him who should attempt to rebuild its walls. In our devotional exercises, we dwelt particularly upon our Lord's visit to this place; when, on his last journey to Jerusalem, having traversed the country east of the Jordan, he passed through Jericho, healing the blind and honouring the house of Zaccheus with his presence. As we read, we could not but remark, how much fewer, as well as more general and indefinite, are the topographical notices contained in the Gospels, than those preserved to us in the Old Testament.—Robinson's Researches in

THE ITALIAN MOVEMENT.

From a Correspondent of Evangelical Christendom. At the head of these improvements—the progress, as it is called—there is a body of middle aged men, still in the vigour of their intellectual faculties, who have passed through republican ideas in their youth but who have gradually, with their years, seen things in a different light. These have a great influence on the rising generation; many of these men in Tuscany are the brightest ornaments of the country; a great portion of them are from other parts of Italy, especially from the Pontifical States, from whence they had fied during the mistule of Gregory XVI.

The University of Pisa is particularly distinguished by the talent of many of its professors. This

year, for the first time, they have in their opening discourses touched largely on the political state of Italy, exhorting the young men to distinguish themselves as citizens and free men, by a love of order, and by the cultivation of their moral and intellectual powers; while their amusements ought to be manly trees.? Not an article of provision was to be bought here, except new wheat unground. We their country; warning them, at the same time, not to mix themselves too much with the populace, or to encourage in the working classes : ness, or insubordination. The horrors of the French revolution have been a lesson of experience not lost upon the present generation. Every excess, even be almost complete; as the repeated decay and desolations of Rihah have raised it upon mounds of this salutary caution has been, no doubt, greatly the

> spirit of brotherhood and free-masonry which has animated every Italian who breathes after the freedom of his country. Ancient animosities, private feuds, parish jealousies, obstinate prejudices, all have yielded to the cry of Italy's independence. They feel that it is only as a united body that they can attain greatness as a nation; and they have given a beauiful and unique example to the world of what can

be done by union of principle and action. I fear you may think this letter two exclusively political for the pages of Evangelical Christendom; but I consider this progressive movement as a part of a great work, which God himself is workng in secret, and unknown to the abetters of liberty themselves. Already the signs of the horizon betoken the dawn of true and more precious liberty; and, as one of the most serious writers in the Patria (Lambruschini), says, in his paper of last Sunday. in an address to the priests, " But civil and political liberty, will it not soon stretch out into religious liberty? I answer, not only it ought, but it will, and soon too; and does this frighten you? Is this a danger in your eyes? Ought you not rather ar-dently to desire it? Should you not ask it of God and of men? Pardon me if I exclaim, O men of little faith! And in this liberty there is nothing to fear for the faithful. Who is there, in this age, I would ask, so corrupt of heart, or so darkened in mind, as to change the true religion of the heart for a slavish and formal profession, producing only exterior observance and conformity to human opi-nion, and full of hidden hypocrist? Who would content himself with forms without life, contrived by men for theory only? And are there any who would not far rather prefer the living work of God in the soul, which, by a word of his love he can accomplish, and breathes into the freed heart of

faithful, or for ourselves; for we desire to be nothing if we cannot be useful to the faithful and to

religion."
This energetic passage, coming warm from the pen and the heart of an Italian priest, will, I am sure, repay your readers for having waded through a dry narrative of political reforms; and the subject is so interesting, that I propose to myself short-ly to give you a letter entirely on the priests' conduct in Italy, during the late reforms, explaining what they have done, and, as far as an individual of another nation can form an idea, communicate to you the general spirit which animates them.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1848.

We have allowed ourselves no room to offer editorial remarks, beyond those by which we have introduced to our readers extracts from the production of other pens, bearing upon matters of deep interest to the Christian, the Briton, and the man. What hope there is of amelioration to the condition of Ireland, as long as its population shall continue under the guidance of those who have given occasion to the correspondence and addresses referred to in the following article, it is difficult to perceive. Perhaps some of those who have never before thought much of the importance of efforts for diffusing scriptural knowledge in that island, may be led to view endeavours tending that way with more favour, Lord SHREWSBURY:when they consider the evidence lately afforded of the character of that influence under which the pre- afflicting portion of your grace's letter. Would sent state of things in Ireland has grown up and is there had been no crimes but those deeds of retalicontinued.

Assassination in Ireland.—The monstrous events which have lately taken place in Ireland, have forcibly directed attention to the moral disease cord of the crimes of the people, of all these we under which it is suffering, and have called forth a should gather nothing but the pleasing delusion that much more painful interest than that which was so they had no existence. But how is the fact? properly excited by the recent physical suffering of its I find your grace's letter, no less than twelve foul, inhabitants, by famine and sickness. In our number of unnatural murders, or attempts to murder, are nar-January 6, we inserted an extract from a speech of rated with all their hideous details from the Irish Lord Stanley's in the House of Lords, in which papers, in the daily sanguinary columns devoted to that nobleman expressed his belief that not only do the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, as a body, "not lend themselves to the support of the law," but that instances have occurred of denunciations of that demon-tragedy now performing with such apindividual landlords which could hardly fail to palling alrocity in the disturbed districts in Ireland, stimulate to acts of violence a too excitable popula- Molly Maguireism, Terry Altism, Whitefeetism, tion." More direct charges have been preferred in Whiteboyism, Ribbonism, and so forth-all mem-We House of Commons; and though bold denials in a general manner have not been wanting, yet the force of evidence has been such as to produce an impression on the public mind, with reference to the conduct of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland, which has constrained even the Earl of Arundel and Surrey to suspend his glowing hopes of the Roman faith superseding that of the Protestant Church of England, and to pour forth his alarm at the awkward disclosures of the working of unmitigated Romanism, furnished by the Priests of his Church in Ireland, in a letter to the R. C. Arch. bishon of Tuam which contains the following burst of grief, well calculated to call forth sympathy with the noble writer:

"That which completely overpowers me, and deprives me of all defence, is the conduct of some of the priesthood. Denunciations from the altar, followed by the speedy death of the denounced, and public speeches of most dangerous tendency to an inflammatory people are the melancholy accusations to which I am unable to reply. If I assert the small number of the clergy who have recourse to such means of obtaining or retaining influence, I am immediately asked, Where, then, is the boasted discipline of the Catholic Church ?'- How is muriident, if not so suspended from their spiritual functions ?" "

The Earl also sees an aggravation of the enormity in the circumstance that the denunciations are in many cases aimed at parties not in connection with the Church of Rome. The Archbishop's Gregory recommends the treatment, and the ancianswer disposes of the matter by the following re- ent fathers denounced the persecutors of the early markable method, commencing, as the reader will Christians. But unless you can show that the see, with a general denial of "the practice" complained of, and after all winding up with a justification of "the practice" as being that of "the ancient against certain clergy in Ireland, and to which it

" Public denunciations of persons by name, whateyer be their misdeeds, are not the practice in Ireland. The duties, however, of all, without exception, as they are contained in the code of Christian morality, come within the legitimate sphere of the priest's instructions. With regard to the observa-tion of some not being amenable to the discipline of the Catholic Church, I have only to remark, that justice and humanity do not exclusively belong, or at least should not, to any peculiar body of Christians, and that the inculcation of those duties should form the theme of every pastor's instructions .- True, the Catholic pastor cannot subject the violators of justice or humanity, not belonging to the Catholic Church, to its rigorous penances and satisfactions, but that does not preclude his right of de-nouncing aggressions on the rights of justice and humanity belonging to his flock from any quarter. Such were the feelings, such, too, the practice, of the ancient fathers who denounced the cruelties and persecutions of pagans and heretics against their flocks, without thinking they were guilty of any inroad on the rights of others."

Another English nobleman, also a member of the Church of Rome, has since felt it his duty to address the same high Ecclesiastic, with special reference to letters addressed by him to the Premier. We cut the following article on the subject from the Yorkshire Gazette.

His loreship deals some admirable remarks upon Dr. McHalu's recent publications. One of these was a letter to Lord Jona Russell, the tone whereof may be gathered from the following observations

Against the letter to Lord John Russell I have the same remonstrance to offer as against all its pre- that the usual evangelical process of admonition has (Hear, hear.)"

decessors—that it is unjustly accusatory of the government, and unhappily exculpatory of those who are the enemies of all government; imputing blame where praise was due, and yet stranger still, public will not, because the whole tenour of your strictures necessarily leads to the opposite conclusion in the minds of those who judge you from a distance."

THE diocese of Tuam is thus spoken of by Lord

SHREWSBURY:—

" My lord, the public at large look to the prelates

" My lord, the public at large look to the prelates." of the disturbed districts to inform them whether in their dioceses these duties have been punctually and properly performed, and Englishmen must be excused in doubting it amidst scenes which stand forth so prominently to contradict it. My lord, it is not only incumbent on you to satisfy the inquiries of all interested in the repression of crime, and the preservation of the social system against that desruction which now threatens it within your own boundaries and from your own people, but also to answer the earnest appeal of those who have a twofold reason to deplote the evil-that it is a scandal to religion, as well as ruin to the state. To all, my lord, especially does it behave you to reply when it is currently reported, and readily believed, that in what concerns religion your grace's diocese is in a state of peculiar destitution; that you have ever debarred your poor from the benefits of education under the national system without any efficient substitute of your own—that you have never admitted Father Mathew within your limits—and that too many of your parishes are without a school, and some of them without a chapel, though the repeal rent is regularly levied, and ungrudgingly paid."

DR. M'HALE, in his letter to Lord John Rus-SELL, attributed the state of Ireland to the tyranny and oppression of the owners of the soil. How says

"In sadness do I approach another and still more ation,' which you so deplore and execrate! No murder, no assassination, no robbery, no pillage, no injustice, no cruelty, one foul atrocities to disgrace the country,' but those 'stimulated by the cruel and heart-rending evictions of the poor!' My lord, if we trusted only to your description for a faithful re-Why, my lord, in the very same journal in which the state' of your unhappy country, without one of them being able to claim the extenuating excuse of being stimulated by the cruel process of eviction. No! they are all—one and all—so many dramas in under the multifarious and mystic characters of bers of one great conspiracy against property—that they who have no land shall have it—that they who occupy the land of others shall henceforth hold it for themselves alone."

AND this being the state of Ireland, his lordship makes a special appeal to the bishops and clergy of the Roman Catholic church, in language which is unmistakeable :-

"But our calendar of crime is not yet complete To all these crying sins, are there no abettors before the fact? No accessories after it? Is not every individual offence multiplied ten hundred fold by the sympathies of whole masses of the people? But against all these it is almost in vain that we look for denunciations from the high places of that Church to which the nation is given in charge, and of which your grace is so distinguished a member. Of all these, my lord, you are as silent as the grave, in which it would be well indeed if, once and for ever, we could bury all remembrance of them. I am well aware, my lord, that those who accuse the hierarchy of remissness, you triumphantly refer to the solemn address of the assembled bishops, in the month of November. But if that address has failed of its effect when delivered in the collected name of all, why has it not been tried in another my lord, that men were denounced from the sanctuary in the morning, amd, as a consequence, murdered in the evening—men, too, who were not of their flock, and over whose delinquencies they had no jurisdiction : and, my lord, your answer is, St. men denounced by the early fathers were thereupon shot like the beasts of the forests, you are arguing wide of the point, for that is the accusation brough would be worse than futile to reply, by sheltering the accused under an irrelevant appeal to the great St. Gregory and the ancient fathers! My lord, we pray for some better answer than this; or do we not risk your passing before the world as a mystifier and a sophist? If the denunciations be all a fiction, deny them by some less equivocal phrase than, they are not the practice; if ever they be made, whether followed by the fatal results attributed to them or not, from this moment forbid them for the future, if it were only to acquit a dignitary of the Church of the imputation before the public, which with one voice calls for their suppression, and which will accept neither apology nor explanation for their continuance. Claim not the right of denouncing aggressions against justice and humanity from any quarter; it is investing the priest with a judicial power which he is unfitted to exercise with impartiality: it is a right too easy to abuse-too danger-

LORD SHREWSBURY deserves the thanks of his country for thus boldly speaking out against the horrible atrocities to which the ministers of his Church have made themselves parties, by their violence; of speech, and the denunciations pro-

nounced by them from their altars: He proceeds-M'Dermott charged Major Mahon with acts of injustice and cruelty to his people: the major rebutted the accusation, and solicited F. M'Dermott to meet him and receive his explanation; F. M'Dermott. rejected the proposition with scorn, for he had already condemned him on his own ex parte evi-, dence, and upon that alone had carried the sentence of denunciation into effect, against him. My lord, this took place during the latter days of August and early in September last. My lord, you neither excuse nor vindicate, but deplore? the intemperate language of which we complain ; and you suppose?

been used to prevent a repetition of the offence : but, my Lord, the evangelical discipline required that for public sins there should be a public penance. A scandal committed before the world is not apologetic for crime. My lord, I know that you to be effaced by private exhortation; nor yet, my unpaid letters may be put into the repudiate the very idea, and I believe you; but the lord, as you allege, are the many good deeds even 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. of a long-life always capable of atoning for one great offence against society, without specia, reparation as security for the future. But even now it would seem necessary once more to revert to the catalogue of crime. In that same sad column, on that same sad day, is also a long list of notices for death, too long to enumerate; not against exter-minating? landlords, but against some of the best and most merciful—those who reside constantly amongst them, and employ the people, and relieve the indigent. No wonder, then, that we are all amazed at the silent apathy which seems to with within the sanctuary, amidst this terrific storm with-out. In times of old, when sin and turbulence had overspread the land, there were not wanting prelates to grasp the staff, and sally forth into the region of contagion, that by prayer and exhortation—by malediction and anathema, if prayers and preaching were unavailing—they might stay the plague. But now, alas I each day is but the harbinger of crimes which ring through the world, and chill the blood as one lends an unwilling-would it might be an unbelieving-ear to the thrilling story : but of the strong voice that should be raised against them hardly a sound is heard !"

Thus far the extracts from the Yorkshire Ga-

We have deferred touching upon this matter until we had the expression or these views from men who are not likely to see matters in a less unfavourble light than they could possibly be seen in : both of them well known to be attached members of that Church whose priesthood seems so singularly to fail of using its admitted influence for the good it might effect, while of evil influence there are many instances so well attested that they can not be denied nor explained away. The following portion of a speech held by a Roman Catholic Dignitary, Archdeacon Laffan, at a Tenant-right Meeting at Cashel on Saturday the 13th of November, was quoted by Lord Farnham in the House of Lords on the 6th of December, His Lordship stating that the country, at the time, was in the greatest state of alarm, and that "on the very day on which the speech was delivered an attack was made upon one of the best and most humane men that Ireland had ever produced-Mr. Bayley." The Archdeacon expressed himself thus:

"He looked around him and he saw an assemblage of his brother Tipperary-men-the good and noble-hearted, though, perhaps, excitable Tippera-ry-men who were called by the Englismen murderers. The Saxon scoundrel with his belly full of Irish meat could well afford to call his poor, honest, starving fellow-countrymen savages and assassins; but if the victualling department of John Bull suffered one-fitth of the privations to which the Tipperary men were subject, if he had courage enough he would stand upon one side and shoot the first man he would meet with a decent coat upon his back. But the Saxon had not courage to do anything like a man; he growls out like a hungry tiger. Look to that fertile valley teeming with luxuriance and beauty beneath our eyes -taking in the richness of the district, from the Devil's Bit and from Barnane to the princely Shan-non-inhabited by as fine a race of men, and by as lovely, and virtuous a race of women, as any to be found in the world—with all this richness, all this beauty, and all this goodness, what was it that made Tipperary so often a scene of blood? The cause was evident to all men's eyes Landlordism was the demon that blasted what was meant for happiness; but landlordism, which without mercy would level the hovels of the poor man-which had sent the bone and sinew of the land to fertilize the forests and prairies of America -which had sent the poor man to starve in workhouses, or to die by the road side beneath the canopy of heaven, and under the rain which God had sent to fertilize the earth."

form—from every individual prelate speaking in the midst of his own people? What part in crime, either violent and exciting speeches from the clergy, or denunciations from the altar may have borne, yet remains to be proved. But you are told, its starving population. It can not surprise, though it will grieve, the reader of such savage eloquence, that one of the jesting newspapers of the day, advertises the county of Tipperary-the vineyard in which the orator has his ecclesiastical duties assigned to him-as a shooting-ground, the game consisting of landlords, overseers, collectors, parsons, &c; terms to be inquired of at Archdeacon Laffan's. It is not the first time that the same ecclesiastic has made himself known by this kind of public address to an Irish assembly.

> The length of this article will be justified, we trust, by our previous abstinence from inserting detached pieces of the painful intelligence upon which it is founded: we have been reluctant to make use of any but that information which proceeds from sources scarcely suspected of giving any but the most favourable construction admissible to the acts of the Roman Catholic priesthood. We bring it to a close, by the following extract from a speech by Lord Brougham in the house of Lords - a source coming quite within the class just described : "

> "Let it not be supposed that he intended to bring a general charge against the whole of the Roman Catholic clergy. Were he to do so, he should be guilty not only of the greatest want of charity, but of the grossest ignorance of the state of Ireland as regarded the pastors of the people. He believed, generally speaking, these priests to be men of respectable lives and characters, and that their conduct generally was in honour to the cloth they wore. But he was bound to add that his opinion, like that of his noble friend, was conditional, and that it would undergo, il mot, a change, a very essential modification, if he found that in, reference, to these murderous addresses from the altar—these denunci-ations, no stens should be taken to visit—he, would not say with condign punishment, but at least with suspension—the guilty parties who had outraged the common feelings of our nature, and disgraced the cloth they wore. (Hear, hear.) If he found nothing done, and these guilty priests continued in the same functions, he should be compelled, however reluctantly, to say that the stain which might have been kept continued to these individuals ex-tended itself inuch more largely to the body itself.

service which cannot be too highly valued, which

not only entitles him to their gratitude, but to the

gratitude of all who look upon the cause of Pro-

testantism, and that of human improvement and

civilization, to be in any degree dependent on each other. His Lordship has procured by many persevering efforts, from the Turkish Government, the were excommunicated by the Armenian patriarch, they found themselves without any civil head to without any protection: for the Armenian Patriarch, who had cast them out, was still, in the eye of the law, their chief, and the kind of protection they received from him then called marks. they received from him they called persecution. To have a civil head appointed over them, which would shield them from ill usage, and promote in other respects their prosperity, is what, therefore, they have constantly solicited from the Porte ever since their excommunication. But it is not likely that they would have obtained what they demanded (if at all) for a very considerable time, if Lord Cowley had not, perceiving the importance, under many points of view, of establishing a recognised Protestant community in this country, undertaken to be their advocate. They have now all they required. The Porte has nominated the Ichi Saab Sazari, the chief of the police and the collector of the revenue of Constantinople, to be the civil head of the Protestant Church; and the Grand Vizier has written a vizerial letter to the Pashas of Tre-bizond, Erzeroom, Damascus, Aleppo, and Nicome-dia, in which places a good many of these new religionists are to be found, requiring these Pashas, acting as delegates for the Ichi Saah Nazari, to see that the Protestants suffer no molestation in the exercise of their worship, or in any other way, and to take all their civil affairs relatively to the Government under their special superintendence. It is thought that this ordinance will very much increase the numbers of the converts to the protesting sect. This result, however, is by no means sure to follow ; for it is one thing to issue an ordinance, and another thing to get it obeyed; and that the present ordinance will be but very partially obeyed is pretty certain, for all possessing influence and power through the country hold the Gospel readers, as they call themselves, in great contempt, and are not likely to be very zealous in enforcing a law which is to benefit those whom they so heartily despise.

DRAKE'S INTRODUCTORY LECTURE. -University of Louisville, Kentucky. - We have been favoured with a copy of this lecture, the subject of which is "Strictures on some of the Defects and Infirmities of Intellectual and Moral Character in Students of Medicine.?3 The respect-ed author, whose visit to this Province for scientific purposes, last year, is probably remembered by several of our readers, conceives of the students he is addressing as forming a variety of groupes commencing with 1st, the best among them, from which group he proceeds to notice 2ndly those who are wise enough, after having attended two courses of lectures, to have resolved to wait on a third, before offering themselves as candidates. The 3rd group is composed of gentlemen somewhat advanced in life, who have entered on the practical duties of the profession, before graduating; the 4th of those who have commenced the study of medi-cine without due preparation; the 5th of persons who feel themselves under the necessity of going into practice after attending a single course of lectures : the author sees another group composed of those who, throughout their whole pupilage, are altogether intent on practical matters, although their time and means may be adequate to a prolonged course of study; the 7th comprises those who do not possess powers of mind ade-quate to the study of medicine; those who lack and to prevent recurrence of such a fault, I drink quate to the study of medicine; those who lake punctuality, are grouped by themselves, and like-wise those whose social feelings lead them into society when they ought to be intent upon their studies; but a separate group is made of the volaries of commendation to the habit, that in his subsequent dies; but a separate group is made of the volaries of dissipation, the gross and sensual, in whom the in-satiable appetites and propensities devour the moral sentiments, the love of knowledge, and the aspira-tion to that "good name which is better than precious ointment." The 11th and last group to which the author is led to refer is made up of bullies and desperadoes, of whom he is compelled to assume that "a few" may be among the students before him. To each of these groups the author addresses some highly suitable remarks, winding up the whole with an appeal to them in the aggregate. We do ourselves the pleasure of inserting an anima-

ting passage from the address to the first group:
"The students who of right constitute the group l am now addressing, require to be admonished, almost as much as any others. By sound faculties of mind, ample opportunities, and habits of diligence and sobriety, they have reached high relative distinction, in many instances without heing conscious of it, for their studies were solitary. They will now mingle with less favored brethren; and, under the comparison, may relax in their efforts; and begin to let themselves down;—there is death

"Young gentlemen! The men who carry forward the world, do not graduate their efforts by any reference to those, whom its great Author designed they should lead on, if they look down, it is not to select an eligible place among those below them, but to give an encouraging glance-to beckon inspiringly—to shame the laggard; and cheer the weary! Such is your mission, and in fulfilling it, you work out your own destiny."

PROVIDENTIAL PRESERVATION .- Extract of o Letter addressed by JAMES C., Conswell, Esq., dated Naples, 31st of December, 1847, to his Fu-

ther in Halifax. mer in Halifax. "After having waited five days at Gibraltar, and hearing nothing of the steamer, we began to be anxious; some of the party took a boat to Marseilles; thence to Naples, and Ithink In should have done the same, but just at this time the Avenger, arrived. I went on board to see I.d. Maryat, and be immediately offered me a massage to Malta or Naples, whichever the destination should be, to ascertain most that I is proved or room of the set of which we have the destination should be, to ascertain most that I is proved or room of the set o England by the steamer, which left England on the litt Jan.; and was hourly expected. I had my quest of the Incorporated Church Society, the baggage transferred, and lived on board for two Church has re-published the report of the Select days, when at last in came the Pacha? which Committee appointed two years ago, upon the bost

English Mail. Our readers will please to take | had taken the place of the long expected Boat, notice that the Mail for the Cunard Steamer which which we now heard had put back. Our steam was is to leave New York on the 26th inst. is to be closed got up, when the Company's Agent came on board to-morrow, at the Quebec Post Office; and that and told the Captain that the Government had conunpaid letters may be put into the night-box up to tracted not to allow a ship of war to carry a passenger when one of its Boats was ready. So I was compelled to move out, much to my regret, and THE SULTAN'S PROTESTANT SUBJECTS.—From a apparently of the officers, for we had been very friendly and intimate. The Captain had a guest of this own, a Mr. McIntosh, who was also compelled to remove. We moved off in high dudgeon, thinking ourselves very ill used. We had a very quick, run to Malin, and passed the Avenger about the third day. After having been at the latter place some time, we began to wonder where the Avenger could be, some saying that she had some direct to Naples. At last in about a week's time a letter, dated at Tunis, arrived from the third Lieutenant recognition of the Protestant subjects of the Sultan to the Admiral at Malta, stating that the Avenger was wrecked on the Banks near Tunis: that all that had escaped out of 270 persons, as far as he were excommunicated by the Armenians, knew, were himself and four man Thanks here. run a little too far south and had fallen upon the shoals between Galita and Cape Bon, off Tunis .-Thus I have had a most providential escape, and

> MR. JUSTICE COLERIDGE ON DRUNKENNESS .- During the recent gaol delivery for Yorkshire two young men were convicted of a highway robbery. They received excellent characters from several witnesses, and on the night of the robbery, it appearof intoxication. The jury found them both guilty, but recommended them to mercy on account of their previous good character, and because they, as well as the prosecutor, were all drunk at the time. His lordship, addressing the prisoners, said, " The jury, on account of your previous good characters, and because all the parties were drunk at the time, have recommended you to mercy. I must say that the first ground is an exceedingly good one; but I think if the jury had considered the mischief and crime that results in this county, as well as in every other part of England, from the use of liquor in excess, they would hardly have considered that that is any extenuation of your offence. True, you would not, perhaps, have committed this offence if you had not been in liquor; but if a man will com-mit crime when drunk, he should take care not to get drunk. I venture to say that in much more than half the offences which have been brought before this assize liquor has had something to do. Liquor has either been the temptation beforeand to robbery to get something to purchase it, or if is the provocation under the influence of liquor that causes them to quarrel, and perhaps commit murder; or it is liquor upon which the fruits that have been obtained by robbery are generally spent; and it seems to me that, but for the cases where offences are brought on by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, the courts of justice might be nearly shut up. I am sure that a great deal more than half the time of criminal courts is taken up in consequence of offences which have something to do with liquor. The first recommendation of the jury I shall take into consideration, but the second I cannot. The laws of this country do not allow drunkenness to be either a justification or extenuation of any offence. The old law said that if a man killed another when drunk he should be hung when sober. It must not be for a moment heard that intoxication is to be anything like an excuse for " crime." - Daily News.

A HOYAL TRE-TOTALLER. Out total abelinence friends are not, perhaps, generally aware, that Char-les XII, "the mad King of Sweden," as he was called by some of his cotomporaries, was a pledged man, if not a member of a tectotal society. The anecdote on which this statement is founded is given in M. de Bury's "Essai Historique et Moral sur l' Education Françuise." Charles, as every body knows, in the commencement of his career, drank to great excess. In one of his drunken bouts he so far overslepped the limits of propriety as to treat the Queen, his mother, with great disrespect. The next day, on being informed of his rudeness, he took a glass of wine in his hand, and repaired to the Queen's room. "Madam," said he to her, "I have learned that yesterday, in my cups, I forgot life no King was ever known to have undergone greater hardships and enjoyed better health than this cold water monarch.—Episcopal Recorder.

College of Preceptors.—Yesterday, the half-yearly examination of candidates for the certificates n connexion with the institution, commenced at the Collegiate Schools of St. Peter, Eaton square. A large number of gentlemen presented themselves for examination, the subjects being classics, mathematics, the elements of commerce, natural philosophy, modern languages, &c. The Rev. J. Hind, M. A., was appointed senior moderator, and Mr. Eccleston, was appointed senior moderator, and Mr. Eccleston, B. A., of Trinity College, Dublin, headmaster of the Satton Coldfield grammar school, junior moderator. The classical examiners for the present session are the Rev. R. Wilson, D. D., of St. John's College, Cambridge; the Rev. R. G. Latham, M. D., and Mr. Eccleston, B. A. Examiners in Mathematics; The Rev. J. Hind, M. A., Mr. Sylvester, M. A., and Mr. Boole. In the clements of commerce, Mr. Payne (Leatherhead,) Mr. Leggins (Sudbury.) and Mr. Lane (Plymouth.) Examiners in the other tranches have also been appointed. The examination yesterday was chiefly confined to bible history. tion yesterday was chiefly confined to bible history, and the theory and practice of education. The other subjects will extend over several days, when a list of the successful candidates will be announced. Daily News. edr anniai a <u>- 1</u>

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Trinity Church, Montreal, We understand that the Rev. Alexander Diony Campbell, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Aylesbury, England, has been presented to the Incumbency of Trinity Church, Montreal, by the Trustees under the will of the late Major Prenderleath Christies the founder of that church. It is stated that the new Incumbent was to cembark about the latter end; of this month; intending to reach Montreal by way of the

Windows and Orpitans of Clengymen. By request, of the Incorporated Church Society, the Church has re-published the report of the Select

means of providing for Clergymen's Widows and Orphans, and notice is there with given that the said report will be brought forward at the General Meeting of the Society, to be held on the 1st of March.

QUEBEC JUVENILE CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSO-CIATION.—The accounts of this Association were closed, for the year, on Thursday the 10th inst. with a view to the transmission of the total amount received, to the Secretaries of the Church Mission-ARY Society in London by the next English Mail ; n Meeting was held on the evening of the same day in the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel's school-room, for the purpose of communicating the result of the year's operations, and addressing a few remarks to the friends of this small, but interesting effort, who attended in very encouraging number. The following is the statement of accounts submitted to the Meeting:

Amount reported at the last half-yearly meeting

(September 9, 1847)....£23 7 01 Master Walmsley Welch, received in Mr. Haensel's school.....8s 10d Missionary Boxes: Master Walmsley Welch 9 71 Master Edward Ahern 5 10 Miss Mary Wingfield...... 3 8 Master James Douglas..... 2 114 Miss and Masters Pemberton. 5 Miss Mary Brown 8
Master Benjamin Gale 10 Miss Mary Ann Ahern..... 9 3 Master Frederick Wurtele... 19 7 Mariners' Chapel Sunday School. 5 9 Miss Eliz. M. Bradshaw's collections.....£1 10 31
Master Henry Smith's miss'y savings. The Rev. C. L. F. Haensel's Missionary Boxes 4 3 34 Lady Caldwell's 1 0 34

Subscriptions from members of the Parent Society to be remitted with the funds of this Association : The Rev. Dr. Mackie..... 1 5

Anonymous...... 10 0

A Friend.....

£40 18 71

By referring to former statements, it will be seen that the amount raised has increased year by year; mor will it at present be deemed inconsiderable by those who remember that the effort to direct attention to this subject is comparatively recent, and that the claims of spiritual destitution in our very midst are neither few nor of slender importance. It is a fallacy, to suppose that contributions made for missions to the heathen are a deduction by so much from the fund that would be appropriated to the relief of the settlers scattered up and down throughout the land in which we live. On the contrary, these latter would seem to be gainers by what is done for the heathen—since, the wider the sphere of benevolence embraced by the Christian, the more healthful and abounding is the exercise of his sympathy. Whatever tends to impress deeply upon the mind the conviction that no man liveth to mimself, tends to enlarge the disposition to do good; and, the disposition enlarged, a corresponding ability will not seldem be discovered.

Nothing tends more to render this truth interest-

ong and instructive to the minds of youth than a grequent representation of the state of the heathen world; and nothing is more likely to deepen the ampression made upon them than their own self-denying exertions on behalf of the heathen:—hence nothing is better fitted, under the blessing of God, to train them to general habits of active benevolence than the work in which the collectors in aid of missionary efforts are engaged.
The Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, at the close of the

Meeting, while requesting to be informed, in a direct manner or through the Superintendents of Sunday Schools, of the names of those who wished to be supplied again with missionary boxes, stated the necessity that the parents should give their consent to the youthful collectors' undertaking this service. There may be a suspicion in some persons lest, through juvenile associations, children assume a position invading the sacredness of the commandment with promise; the wish, therefore, is the more ardently entertained that parental consent and encouragement may be given to the exertions of the young, which we must hope and pray will return a blessing into families where, but for the invitation addressed to them by this Association, the duty of a concern for the spiritual wants of the heathen would probably be little remembered and less carried into practice.

QUEBEC PROTESTANT CEMETERY ASSOCIATION. At a numerously attended meeting of the Stockholders of this Association, held last Friday, at the City Hall, the Mayor of Quebec in the Chair, the articles of association prepared by the Committee were adopted with some slight alterations, and the following Board of Directors was elected :-

Dr. James Douglas, G. O. Stuart, Jeffery Hale, John Musson, والانجام كالمار H. S. Scott, Esquires. C. Wurtele, 811 333 John Gilmour, 42 300 James Gibb, R. Cassels,

The Editor of the BEREAN acknowledges the receipt of One Pound Five. Shillings from "A Humble Steward," which he has transmitted to the individual pointed out, through the Rev. R. G. Press, Minister of St. Peter's Chapel, in aid of provision for the poor, as requested, and he is desired to present her best thanks to the kind giver, Quebec, 15th February, 1848.

Color to Link The Rev. R. G. Plees begs thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of Two Pounds Ten Shillings, from H. Jessorp, Esquire, for the relief of the poor

The Rev. R. G. Pless begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of One Bound Five Shillings from an individual unknown, in aid of the streets, were almost impassable from the drifts, yet!

Ings from an individual unknown, in aid of the streets, were almost impassable from the drifts, yet!

Figure of hoto-FOR SALE and the streets, were almost impassable from the drifts, yet!

FIGHT SHARES QUEBEC FIRE INSURSomp Kitchen connected with the Chapelry of St.

Peter.

Peter.

Quebec, Feb. 16, 1848.

Quebec, Feb. 16, 1848.

Quebec, Feb. 16, 1848.

Quebec, August, 1845.

Quebec, August, 1845.

Quebec, 13th Oct. 1847.

Quebec, 13th Oct. 1848

THE TREASURER OF THE WIDOWS AND ORreceipt of the following sums towards the funds of new Lieutenant Governor, Sir Donald Campbell.

mid, sold for 1 5 0

£21 11

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Mrs. W. Cogswell, No. 161 to 212; Rev. Geo. Bourn, No. 196 to 247; Rev. John Storrs, No. 161 to 212; Messrs. W. A. Baldwin, No. 203 to 254; Jas. Edgar, No. 183 to 234, and Advert. 1; G. F. Bowen, No. 202 to 263; Norris Goddard, No. 145 to 196; J. B. Stanton, No. 145 to 196; The Res. No. 14 ns Goddard, No. 145 to 196; J. B. Stanton, No. 145 to 196; Thos. Ross, No. 145 to 196; C. Chamberlain, No. 146 to 197; J. D. Harrington, No. 145 to 196; J. B. Brondson, No. 147 to 198; Henry Peacock, No. 138 to 189; J. G. A. Creighton, No. 159 to 210; H. Gowen, No. 157 to 208; Capt. Townsend, No. 186 to 237; Dr. Macdiarmid, No. 201 to 252.

To Coures rondents: - Received J. D; -W. C. E; -T. J; -G. F. B; -H. J.

Nocal and Political Entelligence.

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL DEFENCES .- The Duke of Wellington has addressed a letter to Major General Sir John J. Burgoyne, in which he describes the present state of the southern English coast as very defenceless against a French invasion, bearing in mind the facilities afforded to a hostile power by the creation of a steam-navy; he says that in vain he has endeavoured to awaken the attention of different administrations to this state of things. The measure recommended by His Grace is "to raise, embody, organise, and discipline the militia of the same numbers for each of the three kingdoms united as during the late war. This would give a mass of organ-ized force amounting to about 150,000 men, which might immediately set to work to discipline. This alone would enable us to establish the strength of our army. This, with an augmentation of the force of the regular army, which would not cost £400,000, would put the country on its legs in respect to personal force, and I would engage for its defence old

The letter is wound up with the following sentences:

"I am bordering on seventy-seven years of age passed in honour.

" I hope that the Almighty may protect me from being the witness of the tragedy, which I cannot persuade my contemporaries to take measures to avert."

ARRIVAL OF THE SARAH SANDS .- Telegraph at

Buffalo, Feby. 10th, 8. P. M.
The Sarah Sands arrived at New York this morning, and we have the following items of foreign news by her.

A treaty offensive and defensive has been formed between the Dukes Parma and Modena and the Emperor of Austria, for the purpose of resisting the reorm spirit. Meanwhile, there is fighting at Pavia. At Syracuse, it is said the people have gol possession of the citadel, and the soldiers have joined with

A treaty between the Pope and the Emperor of Russia has been ratified. By this the Roman church is to be tolerated in Russia.

The censorship at Rome had been rendered somewhat more severe. Great excitement existed mong the people. - Morning Chronicle.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.—A meeting has been held in the Vestry-room, St. Stephen's Walbrook, London, for the purpose of carrying out the suggestion contained in the Bishop of London's letter on the subject of sanatory preparations for the cholera. Dr. Croly, the Rector, presided. He said that the object of the meeting was to establish a local committee, to ensure to the poorer classes greater facilities for cleanliness, and a better supply of fresh air. Mr. Beggs, Secretary to the Health of Towns Association, stated that he was authorised to offer all the assistance in the power of the Association in furtherance of these objects. He impressed on the meeting the importance of making their arrangements permanent; for, although the cholera was a formidable foe, yet it had never destroyed so many persons in England as typhus fever; typhus annually destroys 16,000 persons.

MEXICO. A report had reached the American FATT, jr., of a daughter. forces on the Rio Grande, that a force of 10,000 Mexicans, under General Bustamente, was marching from San Luis to Saltillo.-A conspiracy for attacking the quarters of all the principal officers of the American army at Mexico had been discovered and was prevented from breaking out by the preparations made for defeating it. The deserted streets, on the night proposed for the attempt, seemed to show that the population in the capital generally were informed of the design, and kept within doors to leave the field open to the conspirators.

Nova Scotia .- The members of the Executive Council tendered their resignation to His Exc. Sir John Harvey, on the 28th ulto., in consequence of the no-confidence vote in the House of Assembly.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to

form the new Executive Council:
The Honble. James B. Uniacke, Michael Tobin,

Hugh Bell, Joseph Howe, . 66 21 "James McNab.

Herbert Huntingdon, Wm. F. DesBarres, Lawrence O'C. Doyle, agitar Affild

sar signica <mark>(</mark>). I<u>m</u>jar ha **G**ora They were sworn into office on the 2nd instant, and it is stated that Mr. Uniacke is to be the new Attorney General, Mr. DesBarres, Solicitor Gen-

eral, and Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary.

New Brunswick.—The revenue of this Province, for 1847, amounts to £127, 412. 7s. 2d. of which £31,012 are derived from Customs Duties, and £16,653. from Export Duty. Emigrant Fund

£3,250. FREDERICTON,—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S FU-NERAL.—A tremendous snow storm took place at Fredericton, and other parts of the interior, on Safrom H. Jessore, Esquire, for the relief of the poor in his district.

Quebec, 10th February, 1848.

The Rev. R. G. Plees begs to acknowledge with place. The storm had not quite, subsided, and the

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND .- The Legislature of PHANS MILITARY ASYLUM begs to acknowledge the this island was opened on the Istainstant by the

The Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men, Reserve Battalion Rifle Brigade £19 1 2 Capt. Kirkland, M. S. 1 5 0 the 2nd inst., at which they agreed upon Petitions to Drawings presented by Dr. McDiarthe Governor General and the Provincial Legislature, setting forth the disastrous effects produced by last year's Immigration, and soliciting measures for preventing the recurrence of similar calamities in this and future years.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, about midnight, the mail Stage between Montreal and Kingston ran off the track into an air hole, in crossing the river about 3 miles from Lachine. the two passengers, Mr. G. P. Ogden, of Quebec, regained the lee by swimming, and thus escaped without injury. The other, Mr. Russell, of Hamilton, sat on the coach, as it floated in the water, for 12 hours; he was rescued at last, with his arms and legs severely frost bitten. The driver was lost; the mail-bags were recovered in a damaged state, but the baggage has not been found.

MONTREAL CRIMINAL COURT .- James Carroll was found guilty, last Thursday, of the murder of Patrick McShane; he was sentenced to be executed on the 3rd of March. Some fear was entertained of an attempt at rescue; he was escorted

back to jail by a detachment of the 23rd Regiment.
A dreadful case of barbarity recently engaged the Criminal Court at Montreal. A man named Goodwin, residing on the Ottawa river, had turned his wife out of doors, and kept her in a pig-pen through the height of winter, covered by a blanket and scantily fed by her children through the grates His excuse for this inhuman treatment was an alle gation of disreputable character against her, and that she was not in her right mind. The Rev. Fred. S. Neve, of our Church, applied his humane offices, though the parties belonged to the Church of Rome, by remonstrating with the husband, by applying for authoritative interposition, and by offer ing pecuniary assistance, but in vain. The woman died, and the husband has been convicted of manslaughter. It must be hoped that in the Peniten tiary he will reflect upon the revolting crime of which he has been guilty, and that he will repent and seek pardon where alone it may be found.

Prudent Beaudry has been found guilty of an ASSAULT, in shooting at Mr. Leeming. It is reported that his sentence is two months' imprisonment.

QUEBEC CRIMINAL COURT .- John Ross, the man who broke into the apartments of Mr. Patrick Lowe. in the Court House, on the 30th of July last, and was captured after a persevering pursuit by Mr. until TWELVE clove, was found guilty of burglary on Thursday the 21st instant. Approved secu at hard labour.

There were seven other convictions. MUNICIPAL. The new City Council having me

on Monday last, unanimously elected George Okill Stuart, Esquire, to the office of Mayor of this city. QUEBEC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY .- A public Meeting of this Society will be held this evening at Mr. John Munn's Ship yard, St. Roch's, to commence at 7 o'clock.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. - Mr. Gisborne, who had hitherto superintended the Office of the Montreal Telegraph Company in this city, has left for the Lower Provinces, being appointed by the Br. North Am. Telegraph Association to promote their enterprise in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Mr. J. A. Torney, lately in charge of the Telegraph station at Cobourg, has succeeded Mr. Gisborne. An address, expressive of the high estimation in which Mr. Torney was held at Cobourg was signed and presented to him by the principal inhabitants, on the Brd instant.

MAIL FROM ENGLAND .- There was no news of the arrival of the Mail Steamer at New York as late as 8 o'clock last night. THE WEATHER became colder again on the day

the upper town at 8 in the morning on Friday and sibilities, and will scrupulously make it his undevi-Saturday; it has been more moderate since: 10 ° above zero yesterday, and 11 ° to-day.

In Montreal, on the 5th instant, Mrs. J. R. Spone of a daughter. In Montreal, on the 6th instant, Mrs. ISAAC Mor-

MARRIED.

At Montreal, on the 9th instant, ALEX. T. GALT. Esq., of Sherbrooke, to ELLIOTT, daughter of John Torrance, Esq.

DIED.

On the morning of the 6th instant; Mary Harriet, infant daughter of WILLIAM BENNETT, Esq.

At Valcartier, on Friday afternoon of apoplexy Mr. ADAM ANDREW, aged 47 years, eldest son o the late Wm. Andrew, blacksmith, of this City At Fredericton, on the 3rd, inst. after a short but severe illness, in the 76th year of his age, the Honorrable Charles Jeffrey Peters, Her Majesty's Attorney General in New Brunswick, and a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

On Monday last, Henry Charles, infant child of Mr. M. G. MOUNTAIN.
At Montreal, on the 8th instant, Henry Walsh

youngest son or the Rev. W. Agar Adamson, aged

. STOP TO THE COURSE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

Corrected by the Clerk of the Market up to Tues recommendated day, the 15th Feb., 1848.

Beef, per lb. 0 . 4 . a 0 . 6 8. 11. d. Straw ditto

Butter, fresh, per lb

Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb 11 0 8 a 0 10

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

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

on FRIDAY, the 18th February.

PAID letters will be received to FOUR o'clock, and unpaid to FIVE o'clock, Afternoon.

Letters dropped into the night-box, up to 8 o'clock next morning, will be forwarded. Post-Office, Quebec, February 11th, 1848.

Quebec Protestant Cemetery Association.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the DIRECTORS of the QUEBEC PROTESTANT CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, are prepared to receive any offers that proprietors of Real Estate are disposed to make of property near the city, for the purpose of an Ornamental Cemetery.

These offers should specify the extent of the ground, which must be not less than 30 acres in superficies, the form of the Lot, the nature and depth of the soil, the situation and the price .- Offers to be addressed to

THE MAYOR OF QUEBEC, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

H. S. SCOFT, Secretary Pro. Tem.

Quebec, 16th Feby., 1848.

ROOM PAPER! ROOM PAPER!! THE Subscriber has just unpacked a Case of Room Paper, imported last Fall, of very fine quality, and about 50 different Patterns, very choice, which will be on show for Private Sale, at his Sale Rooms, Palace Street, from Monday, Feby.,

BENJ. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 16th Feby., 1848.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE and premises in the Upper Town Market Place, facing the Butchers' Shambles, at present occupied by Mrs. Vannovous, as a Hotel, together with a Yard Stables and outbuildings. Possession will be given on the first of May. Apply to the undersigned.

GEORGE ALFORD, GEORGE POZER.

Quebec, 19th January, 1848.

To Builders and Contractors.

TENDERS for the Erection of the proposed new EPISCOPAL CHURCH, at Point Levi, will be received by the undersigned, at his Office, No. 6, Parloir Street, adjoining the Ursuline Convent, until TWELVE o'clock at NOON, on MONDAY, the Olationtal

Approved security will be required for the duc fulfilment of the contracts; but the Building Com-mittee does not pledge itself to accept the lowest Tenders.

Plans and Specifications embracing every parti-cular will be ready for Inspection on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at the Architect's Office only, between the hours of NINE, A. M., and FOUR,

EDWD. STAVELEY,

Quebec, 8th Feby., 1848.

QUEBEC ACADEMY,

14, ESPLANADE. A PRIVATE AND SELECT SEMINARY.

THE undersigned, PRINCIPAL AND PRO PRIETOR of the above Institution, designs (D. V.) opening on the 1st May next, the capacious At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Br. N. A.

Telegraph Association, held on the 10th inst., H.

LeMesurier, senr., and S. Wright, Esquires, were elected to fill two vacancies which had arisen, as

MEN in the 1st may next, the capacious and commodious premises connected with it, for the purpose of BOARDING, AND EDUCATING A LIMITED NUMBER OF YOUNG GENTLEelected to fill two vacancies which had arisen, as matical, and Polite Literature.

Unaffectedly grateful for the kind and generous confidence so unhesitatingly reposed in him since he has been engaged in the tuition of youth, Mr. Clarke will exert his most earnest endeavours faithfulls of our last publication, thermometer about zero in and conscientiously to fulfil his increased responating aim, so to train up those who may be entrusted to his care, that they may realize the combined character of the Christian, the Scholar, and the

The discipline of the establishment will be strictly parental, and an affectionate family intercourse will be assiduously cultivated within it, thus divesting it, as far as practicable, of the atmosphere of a mere Boarding School, and diffusing around it the comforts of a Home.

Its situation is one of the most delightful and salubrious in the City, and enjoys, in the public grounds which front it, very agreeable opportunities of exercise and recreation.

There will be an USHER resident in the Institu-

tion, and facilities will be afforded by competent Masters for the attainment of the usual elegant accomplishments.

Cards of terms, and further particulars, may be ascertained on application to the undersigned, J. S. CLARKE, A. M.

Ist February, 1848.

REED & MEAKINS,

Cabinet Makers.

ST. DENIS STREET,

MONTREAL.

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established and the on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Di

rectors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years, standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of it

WANTED A SITUATION, as a servant, or to acquire a trade, and to make himself generally useful, SITUATION, as a servant, or to acquire a a young man, lately from Ireland, a member of the Church of England, who has been accustomed to gardening, farming, taking care of a horse, and partly house-work; and can keep a simple account.

For particulars, apply at the Publisher's.

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

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN T. BRONDGEEST, VICE PRESIDENT. BUTTON & SADLEIR, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS :

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

TAHIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assudependent 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 Annuities whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt

settlement of claims.
Assurances can be effected either with or withour 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.

		o. Lille.	<u> </u>
Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.
15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50	1 13 1 1 17 4 2 2 9 2 9 3 2 16 7 3 6 2 3 17 1 4 13 1 5 17 8	1 6 5 1 9 11 1 14 7 2 0 2 2 6 4 2 14 8 3 4 0 3 17 11 4 19 11	1 17 6 2 2 6 2 9 2 2 17 6 3 7 6 4 1 4 5 3 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 tables 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 : Cobourg.....James Cameron....

Dundas Dr. James Hamilton. ... George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson.... London Frederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell Montreal Paris David Buchan. Paris David Buchan Port Sarnia Malcolm Cameron Quebec Welch and Davies St. Catharines Lachlan Bell Toronto.

Edmund Bradburne Dr. Geo. Herrick

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

Forms of Application, together with any additi-onal information, can be obtained by application at the Office of WELCH & DAVIES,

AGENTS FOR QUEBEC No. 3, ST: JAMES STREET, Seeley of villing.

MEDICAL REFEREE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D. ed succeCOALS! COALST!!! dening POR SALE -NEWCASTLE AND SUND-ERLAND GRATE and d: s: NUT COALS

Pply to.

Hr. H. PORTERs of No. 36, St. Paul Street m.

Quebec, June 21st 1847. Apply tole:

FALL AND WINTER GLOTHING. digitally along the same heavy with heigh

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military 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 this 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, DOESKINS, CASSI-MERES, 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 has will reclean

Bouth's Corner.

THE CITY OF NUREMBERG.

"Of the rude passions which sometimes roused the Nurembergers to acts of violence, an instance is remembered by the name of 'the murder of the princes.' In the year 1298, John and Frederic, sons of Courad of Hohenzollern, Borough-Graf of Nuremberg, were returning on horseback from hunting with a pack of hounds, through the suburb where scythe- chivalry." smiths chiefly had their work-shops. It happened that the child of one of these smiths was cate itself before the smiths came upon man and horse and beat them to death."

"But this murder," said my little son, " cost these men dear, no doubt; their father being a man of power and of authority."

"Indeed, the murderers did not wait to be paid off by him," replied our guide. "The had no influence there. It was not for his interest to let them carry their industry and their families to another city; he therefore agreed

"The Lords of Hohenzollern seem to have Prussia.

death in the year 750. Conrad probably had the foolish notion that by saving the lives of those who should seek refuge in this consecrated place, be would wipe out the guilt of those who slew Othmar without a cause. He ought to have known that the blood of Christ only cleanseth from all sin.

Our friendly guide invited us to take a look at the prospect which extends before the eye, on looking around from the castle-height. It is the great vegetable garden which supplies the I believe, 268 feet by 30; the kitchen and market of Nuremberg, and is commonly called the garlick-country. It used to be a sandy desert; industry has transfermed it into a fruitful field. Oh! that the sin and corruption.

Pointing at the castle wall, our very instructive acquaintance directed the children's eyes foundation was laid, and the buildings begun. to the appearance of a pair of horse-shoes cut into the stone; and he seemed much pleased the whole time that the buildings were in the when they at once cried out, " Eppely of Gahleh's charger !"-They were well acquainted with the history of an enormous leap across the Nuremberg city-ditch by which the dashing knight Eppelein of Gailingen-whose name the children pronounced according to the familiar abbreviations—escaped out of the grasp of the citizens, leaving them with long faces, to wonder at their own folly. He had given them abundance of trouble by laying wait for the wagons which conveyed merchandise to the city, and which it was the manner of the nobility to plunder if they could : it was the time when "fist-law," openly prevailed; that is, the strong would fall upon the weak and rob him, and there was no power to restrain or to punish the robber; and as the barons had atrong castles out of which they could suddenly break forth and to which they could as quickly retire again, and defy magistrates and judges, it became quite the trade of the nobility to rob and plunder. The knight of Gailingen was noted for daring and success in his expeditions; and his horsemanship was spoken of, far and wide. But the Nurembergers caught him after all, and his fine black charger with him. They used little ceremony with their enemy; he was sentenced to death, and every preparation was made for his execution. He begged one only favour, before they hanged him: would they let him have one more ride upon his horse? The Nurembergers thought, it might be a treat to their wives and children to see the best horseman in Germany exhibit his skill before them; and it would be time enough to let him swing after that. So they gave him leave the was soon on the back of his charger, galloped to and fro to their great that, the foolish fellow has taken it to the Nasatisfaction until he turned his horse's head to wards the ditch, dashed right across the open space, and with a prodigious leap was on the other side and galloped away to his castle. The print of his horse's shoes has been repreduced on this part of the wall, below which it suppose," said on this part of the wall, below which it open that the usual time; but I have given it to the Nash by dozens and scores. As many as lived with by dozens and scores. As many as lived with by dozens and scores. As many as lived with plan of salvation, sufficient to point the sinner to it has moment; but I have given it him well the mass distance were directed to present the sale with a least world with a least montal of good character, to which is well as the condemnation of it—seems to indicate the signatures of three householders must be attached, together with that of the leave were in in an easy distance were directed to present themselves forthwith—sach coming provided with a least montal of good character, to which is well as the condemnation of it—seems to including debauchery than a thousand sermons, every one of the sale with, the foolish fellow has taken it to the Nash by dozens and scores. As many as lived with in an easy distance were directed to present the sale with a least montal of good character, to which the least montal of good character, to which it with a least montal of good character, to which the dominion of it—seems to including debauchery than a thousand sermons, which the distance were directed to present themselves forthwith—sach coming provided with—sach coming provided with a good character, to which the least montal of good character, to which the least montal of good character, to which the common of it—seems to including the sale with a good character, to which the common of the law of the common of the

is believed that he made his escape. Of course. the ditch was not so broad in those days as it is now. The narrow escape which he had did not work as a restraint upon this robber in high life. He became only the more confident and insulting. In the year 1381 he fell into the hands of the Nurembergers again; and then they had no mind to see any more of his horse- on making up my accounts, I found that 200 pensable, still they who added them secured a making up my accounts, I found that 200 pensable, still they who added them secured a manship: they broke his body on a wheel, and so they got rid of him. This is a sample of how things went on in what are called "days of

It will be but right, however, to give a sample of an honest nobleman of those days, after this in the street, dressed in a warm wolf's account of a plunderer. The election of Char-skin. The dogs, savage from the chase in les the fourth to the imperial dignity, in the les the fourth to the imperial dignity, in the which they had just been engaged, fell upon the child and tore it to pieces. The smiths being called right from their work by the child's of Schwarzburg. The Nuremberg City-Counscreams, were roused to such fury that they cil decided for the Emperor Charles; but the pofell at once upon the young noblemen with pulace joined Count Gunther's party; a sedition hammers and whatever tools they happened to broke out, the "Wisdoms" had to make their have at hand, never inquiring whether any escape in all sorts of disguises, and they were blame attached to them or not. One of the hospitably received by the Lord of Heideck, two was struck to the ground and killed on who had been deputed by Charles the fourth to the spot, together with his horse; the other reason with the seditious party in Nuremberg, had time to attempt an escape, but his horse and had a narrow escape, himself, out of their plunged into a marshy spot in the rear of the hands. Now the party were doubly incensed German House, from which it could not extri- against him, because he took the Councillors under his protection; and they contrived to their marriage, her husband took a walk; and to have under his charge-first, every recruit bring one of the nobleman's servants, a man of the name of Heneke, over to their side, who for two years. In the mean while the girl re- old soldiers and non-commissioned officers as actually gave them intelligence the next time his master was about to pass a certain road, on which his enemies might securely lie in wait to attack him. The Nurembergers placed two smiths moved to the city of Donauworth in a hundred men in ambush. The Lord of Heideck body, where they were under different juris | mounted his horse as usual, having Heneke to diction; and the Borough-Graf of Nuremberg accompany him; but before they set out, he ordered a goblet of wine, which he held out to Hencke, after having drunk of it, with these words, in a joke: "There, my man, take a with the Town-Council that a fine of seven good drink, for we know not how we may Hellers (scarcely as much as a farthing) should fare if those rogues of Nuremberg catch you be paid every year by each of the inhabitants of and me!" The wretched man's conscience the suburb where the sad event had taken smote him : he became as pale as death, place; and so matters were arranged, and the trembled, and dropped the goblet. At this, smiths returned to their families and their work. his master began to suspect foul play. He "The Lords of Hohenzollern seem to have charged him at once to confess, and the crimi-been prudent and calculating men, for we find nal made known the secret. The Lord of that they contrived to add to their possessions Heideck determined to catch the Nurembergvillage after village, and town after town, till in ers in the trap they had prepared for him. the year 1417 one of them purchased from the He collected as many of his followers as could Emperor Sigismond the electorate of Branden- be spared, to proceed by a round-about road burg, and so the foundation was laid for that so as to come upon the party in ambush in the monarchy which at this day ranks among the rear, while he himself proceeded on his way as leading powers of Europe—the kingdom of if he knew nothing of his servant's treachery. Upon a signal which had been agreed upon be-We had now arrived at the castle-gate, and tween the servant and the lyers-in-wait, these on stepping inside, our guide informed us that broke forth from their lurking-place, thinking we were in a place of refuge to which in they had nothing to do but to seize their prey. former days many a criminal and many an in- But the same signal served to bring the Lord nocent man under oppression used to flee for of Heideck's men to the spot; and the Nuremshelter. It owed this privilege to a chapel bergers, unexpectedly assailed in front and in built by the Emperor Conrad I, to the memory I the rear, were either killed or taken prisoners; of Saint Othmar, a Christian missionary whom and those who did not fall in the encounter the Emperor's heathen ancestors had put to were afterwards hanged as rebels and assassins. To be continued.

FAITH NOT DISAPPOINTED.

In the year 1838, the number of children increased to about 300, and we were under the necessity of enlarging our buildings. I therefore drew a plan for the enlargement of the Boys' Orphan-house and workrooms, for building a new kitchen and godowns, and also for erecting an hospital. The Orphan-house was, godowns 90 feet by 20; and the hospital, with the verandah, 64 by 28. The money necessary for these buildings was, according to the lowest estimate, 3500 rupees; but I clearly saw that which have changed the earth into a wilderness, it would not be less than 4000 rupees. The Great Britain—if there be in Europe—an inwere as effectually healed as the barrenness of this spot of ground has been transformed into the amount of 1500 rupees; and the whole has been placed under the sublessom and fruit-bearing!

The social instructor of ignorance is only just beginning at the castle wall, our very instruction better supplied than this already is; about to be placed, we hold to be impossible on their funds to the amount of 1500 rupees; and the whole has been placed under the sublementary in proportion larger than any I had ever perintendence of one who, though but collabely alled to them seems to possessed when I commenced building. The terally allied to them seems to possessed when I commenced building. possessed when I commenced building. The terally allied to them, seems to possess all the The prayer-room was also enlarged. During course of erection, I always found that the money came in just as I required it. Though I paid the workmen at stated times, and sometimes very large sums, I always received all the money I wanted. Once, however, we were in distress for half an hour. One Friday I had told the workmen that I would pay them their wages on Monday. The amount which I had to pay for wages and materials was 400 rupees. On Saturday morning I had not as yet a pice. This, however, was nothing new, nor did I feel uneasy about it. I thought, the Lord knows our wants, and He has plenty of paymasters in India, and therefore I am sure He will order one of His servants to send us the necessary sum. Evening came on, and I thought of staying at home to await the letter which should bring the money: but Post-time passed over, and no letter came. "What is this ?" I said : "no letter !" I had of course no ground to expect one with money excent that our wants required it, and these the Lord knew as well as we did. I sent to Mr. Smith our Secretary, to borrow the amount, for I was sure I should have it in the course of the following week; but he sent me word that he had not so many pice; and added, "Where to get food from for the next month I do not

What was to be done? I could not believe that we should be left without the necessary sum, yet no letter and no money came. Nine o'clock came, and nothing remained, but to tell the Lord anew of our distress; when, behold, the Postman entered the room, saying, "My stupid boy ought to have brought this letter to you at the usual time; but instead of

want some money: I therefore send you hereby to which the applicant belonged. An exami- tures and undersigns. The name of the issuing rupees were still wanted, in order to finish a verandah which was to connect our bungalow with the Orphan School house. An unknown friend made up this want, by transmitting 200 rupees to us through Captain W ----

We have experienced the same scasonable help during the building of our Chapels. Our largest was commenced when we had but 300 rupees in hand, and the estimate amounted to 1000 rupees. We built and finished it, and had long as they remain at the Institution they are 80 rupees to spare. Throughout my Missionary course, I have always experienced the truth of that sure word, "The silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of Hosts.' -Recollections of a Missionary, (Rev. C. B. Leupolt.)

A SAMPLE OF MAHOMETAN MATRIMONY.

Another girl attended the School for five years. In her twelfth year she was married by her mo- to do no military duty, nor to be otherwise emther to a Mahometan Fakeer. On the day of ployed than in the business of tuition. He is this was rather a long one, for he did not return as soon as he joins; and next, as many of the turned to school, where she became a convert- may be desirous of an improved education. ed character. One Sunday, when I baptized a His own army-rank is to be that of a sericantnumber of girls, she presented herself among major, if indeed a new order be not created in them; and when Mr. Smith said to her, "We dare not baptize you, as it is against the Mahometan law," she burst into tears, and wept bitter-ly. After the Service, I comforted her, by telling her that I would baptize her on the following Sunday, at the hazard of being imprisoned by the magistrate. I did so. Not many weeks after, her husband came and claimed his wife; but she refused to return to him. At this he was very much aunoyed, and said, "I paid your mother five rupees for you; what shall I now do? Return me the money, and you may stay; for I care not for you, but I want the five rupees." The poor girl went to Mrs. Smith, and begged the loan of five rupees, stating that she would work day and night to repay them. Mrs. Smith came and spoke to the man, and told him if he would give her a bill of divorcement she would give him eight rupees. The man was overjoyed: he quickly wrote it, and, according to law, his wife was free. This girl's name was Mary. She now note as teach. er in the Orphan School. She has, since then, succeeded in persuading her mother to come also to the School, and she is at present employed in the girls' kitchen, and receiving Christian instruction. Thus the girl was not only instructed and converted herself, but has been the means of bringing her mother under the sound of the Gospel.-From the above.

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S POSITION IN THE ARMY.

Late in last summer, an advertisement invited candidates for the offices of asistant-master by inspiring them with a love of Nature, we in the Training Institution, of head-master and excite in them a curiosity to observe how God under-masters in the Model-School, and of displays his power in the growth and diversimaster of the Infant-School, to present them- | ties of plants and trees and animals, we shall selves before a board of examiners at the have done more to wean them from habits of Privy-Council Office. Many aspirants of ex- low debauchery (particularly in the colonies) cellent character and attainments accepted than the preachers can hope to effect under the invitation; and as the process of examina- present circumstances-may we not say under tion was conducted with perfect impartiality any circumstances !- by a thousand serand great strictness, the choice fell upon individuals whose superiority could not be disputed. The consequence is, that, as regards
its staff of teachers, there is, probably, not in

Great Britain if there he is Furgas and in educational talents of the Coleridges.

Nor have we any doubt but the Secretary-at-War exercised a sound discretion here. The education question, as it affects troops, is a wider one than it may be convenient for any Government, particularly in times like the present, to discuss all at once in its integrity. The education of the soldier is by no means limited to the class-room; in dealing with him our object is scarcely so much to sharpen his intellect as to improve his moral tastes and these are far more likely to take their tone from the associations by which he is surrounded out of school, than from the lectures of his schoolmaster. The inquiry therefore embraces not only him but his superiors. We may hope, however, that the Inspector has accumulated observations, of which, by degrees, the public will have to recognise the benefit in successive steps of practical reform.

On his return, a fresh advertisement appeared, whereby thirty unmarried men, between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five, were informed of the intentions of Government in regard to regimental schools, and invited to compete for admission into the Training Institution. The multitude of answers which poured ry. Young men most respectably connected-

a draft at sight for 750 rupees." Ashamed of nation followed (we are told a pretty severe our unbelief, we raised our eyes to Him who one) in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, is faithful, though we had doubted. Thus we sacred and profane history, and in geography, preference.

The young men admitted into the Training Institution come, in the first instance, for six weeks upon trial. If, during this period, their habits or tastes appear unsatisfactory, they will be dismissed without scruple; if they conduct themselves properly, they will be regularly attested, and considered from that day forth as members of the British army. As to receive no pay; but the Government being at the entire expense of their education, and providing them with every thing which they can require besides—clothing, board, lodging, books, stationery, &c .- it exacts from them, in return, an engagement that they shall serve ten years as regimental schoolmasters.

The position of the schoolmaster, as for the present settled, is a respectable one. He is his person, namely, that of a warrant Officer. He is to be provided with a comfortable quarter-with fuel, light, stationery, and all the necessary appliances of study; and his pay, 17s 6d. a-week, is to be raised, provided a favourable report be made after the termination of the first year, to a guinea. At the end of the ten years he will be free to claim his discharge; if he abide fourteen years, a pension will be granted besides; and in the event of his serving for twenty-one years, the pension will be proportionably increased.

Of the subjects to be taught, both in the Training Institution and in the schools of regiments after they shall be formed, it is perhaps premature to speak. Doubtless the schoolmasters will learn considerably more than they may find an opportunity of communicating to the ordinary run of their pupils; but the more a teacher knows, the larger share of deference he is sure to command; and as there are in every regiment young men whose thirst of knowledge needs only to be cultivated in order to make it a ruling passion, it is right that there should be at hand tutors both able and willing to guide such forward in their honourable career. Of course the humanising arts of music and linear drawing will not be neglected. We hope to see the day when in English regiments—as well as in those of Prussia and of Saxony-private soldiers will have learned to prefer an evening spent in quiet harmony one with another, to the dissipation of a pot-house. And we are very sure that if,

We recognise him, at length, or profess to do, educational talents of the Coleridges.

It was next determined to institute a close inquiry into the methods adopted in other services. The Inspector-General was directed to proceed to those countries on the Continent be cruel folly to hold out to the first batch of the continent of the contine in which the moral and intellectual education of schoolmasters hopes different from those which the soldier was believed to be most carefully at- are presented to them by their professional tended to; and he in due time gave in a Report | superiors; but we do not despair of living to see -of which however only a portion has been laid the regimental teachers members of the officers' upon the table of the House of Commons. mess, and treated both there and elsewhere with the same generous and considerate bearing which well-bred gentlemen of the sword put on in their intercourse with quartermasters and other civilians attached to their corps .-Quarterly Review, March 1847.

> CHINESE PAPER CURRENCY .- The monetary system prevalent at Foo-chow indicates an advanced state of commerce and civilisation. There are regular issues of promissory bills or notes, varying in amount from 400 copper cash (equivalent to about sixteen pence) to 1,000 dollars, which supply all the advantages, with as little as possible of the dangers, of a bank-note circulation. The blue, red, and black colours, which are blended together on these promissory bills, present a rather gay appearance of signa.

This is a singular passage, to appear in the Quarterly Review. It is infortunately very true, indeed, that there is a kind of sermons, a thousand of which are not calculated to effect so much in the way of outward reformation as a well conducted system of instruction upon natural history: but this system does not naturally include any reference at all to the way of salvation, God's appointed ordi-nance of reformation; and the Reviewer's opinion in upon the War Office was quite extraordina- that even the most successful course of instruction ry. Young men most respectably connected—in the growth and diversities of plants &c. could the soils of clergymen, surgeons, officers in do more towards weaning men from habits of low the army, and such like—offered themselves debauchery than a thousand sermons, every one of

mercantile firm, and a number of characters traced around the page, form the original impression from an ink of a bright blue colour. The year, month, and day of issue, and some ingeniously-wrought cyphers for the reception of signatures and prevention of forgeries, are of a deep red. The entry of the sum, together with the names of the issuing partner and the receivers. stands forth in large black characters. On the opposite side of the bill, are the indersements of various individuals through whose hands the bill has passed, in order to facilitate the detection of forgeries, but not to render the indorsers further liable. The credit of the firms is generally good, and bankruptcies seldom occur. A small fco is charged at the issue, and also at the discounting of the bills, by the firm. The people value them as much as silver; and when I paid chairbearers their hire, they generally preferred a bill of this kind to the payment of copper coin, on account of its lightness .- Rev. G. Smith's Consular Cities of China.

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