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THE SWAN SONG. THE SWAN SONG.

Grieve not that I die young. Is it not well
To pass away ere life hath lost its brightness?

Bind me no longer, sisters, with the spell
Of love and your kind words. List ye to me:
Here I am bless'd—but I would be more free;
I would go forth in all my spirit's lightness.

Let me depart!

Ah ! who would linger till bright eyes grow dim Kind voices mute, and faithful bosons cold?
Till carking care, and coil, and anguish grim,
Cast their dark shadows o'er this fury world;
Till faney's many-coloured wings are furl'd,
And all, save the proud spirit, waxeth old?
Let me depart?

Thus would I pass away—yielding my soul, A joyous thank-offering, to him who gave That soul to be, those starry orbs to roll. Thus—thus exultingly would I depart, Song on my lijs, cestacy in my heart.— Sisters—sweet sisters, bear me to my grave. Let me depart! Lady Flora Hustings.

THE DOCTRINE OF REPENTANCE.
From the Homily of Repeatance and of true
Reconciliation unto God.
Concluded.

First, he will have us to return unto God with our whole heart, whereby he doth remove and put away all hypocrisy, lest the same might justly be said unto us: This people draweth near unto me with their mouth, and worship me with their lips; but their heart is far off from me,

Secondly, he requireth a sincere and pure love of godliness, and of the true worshipping and service of God; that is to say, that, for, saking all manner of things that are repugnant and contrary unto God's will, we do give our hearts unto him, and the whole strength of our bodies and souls, according to that which is written in the Law: Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy strength. Here therefore nothing is left unto us, that we may give unto the world, and unto the lasts of the flesh. For sith that the heart is the fountain of all our works, as many as do with their whole heart turn unto the Lord, do live unto him only. Neither do they yet repent truly, that, halting on both sides, do other whiles obey God, but by and by do think, that laying him aside, it in lawful for them to serve the world and the flesh.

And, because that we are letted by the natural corruption of our own flesh, and the wicked affections of the same, he doth bid us also to return with fasting; not thereby understanding a superstitious abstinence and choosing of ments, but a true discipline or taming of the flesh, whereby the nourishments of filthy lusts, and of stubborn contumacy and pride, may be withdrawn and plucked away from it.

Whereunto he doth add weeping and mourning which do contain an outward profession of repentance; which is very needful and necessary, so that we may partly set forth the righteousness of God, when by such means we do testify that we deserved punishments at his hands, and partly stop the offence that was openly given unto the weak. This did David sec, who, being not content to have bewept and bewailed his sins privately, would publicly in his Psalms declare and set forth the rightcousness of God, in punishing sin, and also stay them that might have abused his exam-ple to sin the more boldly. Therefore they man should think, that repentance doth consist in outward weeping and mourning only he doth rehearse that wherein the chief of the whole matter doth lie, when he saith, Rend your hearts, and not your garments and turn unto the Lord your God. For the people of the East part of the world were wont to rend their garments, if any thing had happened unto them that seemed intolerable. This thing did hypocrites sometimes counterfeit and follow, as though the whole repentance did stand in such outward gesture. He teacheth them, that another manner of things is required; that is, that they must be contrite in their hearts. that they must utterly detest and abhor sins. and being at defiance with them, return unto the Lord their God, from whom they went away before. For God bath no pleasure in the outward ceremony, but requireth a contrite and humble heart; which he will never despise, as David doth testify. There is therefore none other use to these outward ceremonies, but as far forth as we are stirred up by them, and do serve to the glory of God, and to the edifying of others.

Now doth he add unto this doctrine or exhortation certain goodly reasons, which he doth ground upon the nature and property of God; and whereby he doth touch, that true repentance can never be urprofitable or unfruitful. For, as in all other things men's hearts do quall and faint, if they once perceive that they travail in vain; even so most especially in this matter must we take heed, and boware that we suffer not ourselves labour lost; for thereof either sudden desperation doth arise, or a licentions boldness to sin, which at length bringeth unto despera-Lest any such thing then should happen unto them, he doth certify them of the grace and goodness of God, who is always most ready to receive them into favour again, that turn, speedily unto him. Which thing denial, Which thing may easily be proved lie doth prove with the same titles, wherewith God dothy describe and set forth him-For he is gracious and merciful, slow to an-

is more prompt and ready to do good, than to punish. Whereunto this saying of Isaiah the Prophet seemeth to pertain, where he mith, Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous his own imaginations, and return unto the Lord, and he will have pity on him; and to our God, for he is very ready to forgive. Secondly he doth attribute unto him mercy, or rather according to the Hebrew word-the bowels of mercies; whereby he signified the natural affections of parents towards their children. Which thing David doth set forth goodly, saying, As a father hath compassion on his children, so hath the Lord compassion on them that fear him; for he knoweth whereof we be made. he remembereth that we are but dust. Thirdly, he saith, that he is slow to anger; that s to say, long-suffering, and which is not is of much kindness; for he is that bottom-

should do good unto, and make partakers of

his heavenly riches. Fifthly, He repenteth

of the evil; that is to say, he doth call back

again and revoke the punishment which he

had threatened, when he seeth men repent,

turn, and amend.

Whereupon, we do not without a just cause detest and abbor the damnable opinion of them, which do most wickedly go about to persuade the simple and ignorant people, that if we chance, after we be once come to God, and grafted in his Son Jesus Christ, to fall into some horrible sin, repentance shall be unprofitable unto us; there is no more hope of reconciliation, or to be received again into the favour and mercy of God. And that they may give the better colour unto their pestilential and pernicious error, they do commonly bring in the sixth and and goodness of God, but to the end that if tenth chapters of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and the second chapter of the Second Epistle of Peter; the considering that in those places the holy Apostles do not speak of the daily falls that we, as long as we carry about this body of sin, are subject unto; in no wise think in our hearts, imagine, bled more than ever. but of the final falling away from Christ or believe, that we are able to repent. What was to be done? To reform and his Gospel, which is a sin against the night, or to turn effectually unto the myself, certainly, and become obedient to and his Gospel, which is a sin against the aright, or to turn effectually unto the myself, certainly, and become obedient to Holy Chost, that shall never be forgiven, Lord by our own might and strength the whole law. Accordingly I went to because that they do utterly forsake the For this must be verified in all men, With- work, transcribed all the commands that I hecause that they do utterly forsake the known truth, do hate Christ and his word, they do crucify and mock him but to their after destruction, and therefore fall into desperation, and cannot repent. And that this is the true meaning of the Holy Spirit of God, it appeareth by many other places of Jeremiah had said before. If thou return, and the places of Jeremiah had said before, If thou return, and the places of Jeremiah had said before. If thou return, and the places of Jeremiah had said before. If thou return, and the places of Jeremiah had said before. If thou return, and the places of Jeremiah had said before, if thou return, and the places of Jeremiah had said before, if thou return, and the places of Jeremiah had said before, if thou return, and the places of Jeremiah had said before, if thou return, and dreadful were the

of my sight, then shalt thou not be removed. will give thee an heart to know me, that I Again these are Isaiah's words: Let the am the Lord; and they shall be my people, wicked forsake his own ways, and the and I will be their God; for they shall reunrighteous his own imaginations, and turn turn unto me with their whole heart. These again unto the Lord, and he will have things being considered, let us earnestly pray mercy upon him; and to our God; for he unto the living God our heavenly Father, is ready to forgive. And in the Prophet that he will vouchsafe by his Holy Spirit to Hosea, the godly exhort one another after this work a true and unfeigned repentance in us; manner: Come, and let us turn again unto that after the painful labours and travails of fire, and myself into the abyss of gloomy are farthest from true repentance, that will not confess and acknowledge their sins, nor yet bewail them, but rather do most ungolly glory and rejoice in them. Now lest any many level these things ought to be unspecified in the state of mind and plain, that these things ought to be unspecified in the state of mind and plain, that these things ought to be unspecified in the state of mind and plain, that these things ought to be unspecified in the state of mind and plain, that these things ought to be unspecified in the manner travans of the adoption to such a course of God the Holy Ghost, by means of the will be unspecified in the manner travans of the despair.

The the Lord: for he hath smitten us, and he this life, we may live eternally with his Son despair.

How long this miserable state of mind with the state of mind and plain, that the set things ought to be unspecified in the meaning travans of despair.

How long this miserable state of mind with the travel of the manner travans of the state of the state of mind will be unspecified and plain, that the Medical man in attendance upon this ife, we may live eternally with his Son despair.

How long this miserable state of mind with the travel of the means of the state of mind with the travel of the means of the state of mind with the travel of the means of the state of mind with the travel of the means of the state of mind with the travel of the means of the state of mind with the travel of the means of the state of mind with the travel of the means of the state of mind with the travel of the means of the state of mind with the travel of the means of the state of mind with the travel of the means of the state of mind with the travel of the means of the state of mind with the travel of the means of the state of mind with the travel of the means derstood of them that were with the Lord before, and by their sins and wickedness were gone away from him. For we do not turn again unto him with whom we were never before, but we come unto him. Now, unto all them that will return unfeignedly unto the Lord their God, the favour and mercy of God unto forgiveness of sins is liberally offered. Whereby it followeth necessarily, that although we do, after we be once come to God, and grafted in his Son Jesus Christ, fall into great sins; -- for there is no righteous man upon the earth that sinneth not; and if we say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us; -yet, if we rise again by repentance, and, with a full purpose of amendment of ife, do flee unto the mercy of God, taking sure hold thereupon, through faith in his Son Jesus Christ, there is an assured and infullible hope of pardon and remission of the same, and that we shall be received again into the favour of our heavenly. Fa-

It is written of David, I have found a man according to mine own heart; or, I have found David, the son of Jesse, a man according to mine own heart, who will do all things that I will. This is a great commendation of David. It is also most certain, that he did stendfastly believe the promise that was made him touching the Messins, who should come of him tourhing the flesh; and that by the same faith he was justified and grafted in our Saviour Jesus Christ to come: and yet afterwards he to be persuaded that all that we do is but fell horribly, committing most redetestable adultery and damnable murder; and yet as soon as he gried Peccavi; I have sinned, unto the Lord, his sin being forgiven, he was received into favour again.

Now will we come unto Peter; of whom no man can doubt that he was grafted in our Saviour Jesus Christ, long before his by the answer which he did, in his name, and in the name of his follow Apostles, make or four times every day, instead of twice:

your afflictions. First, he calleth him gentle | believe and know that thou art that Christ alarms took hold of my mind. He to and gracious, as he who of his own nature the Son of the living God. Whereunto may whom I had been accustomed to prate be added the like confession of Peter, where with flippant volubility in a set form of Christ doth give this most infallible testi heartless words, seemed to my startled mony; Thou art blessed, Simon, son o mind so exceedingly terrible in unapproach-Jonas; for neither flesh nor blood hath restable majesty, and so very angry with me vealed this unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. These words are sufficient: with fear. I strove against this, with prove that Peter was already justified characteristic pertinacity: I called to through this his lively faith in the only be my mind all the common-place assurances gotten Son of God, whereof he made so no respecting the sufficiency of a good intentable and so solemn a confession. But did tion, and magnified alike my doings and not he afterwards most cowardly deny his Master, although he had heard of him, Whosever denieth me before men, I will deny him before my Father? Nevertheless, at really an object of the Divine complacential with a set of the property degree. soon as with weeping eyes and with a sob-bing heart he did acknowledge his offence, and with carnest repentance did flee unto the mercy of God, taking sure hold there feeling that would wear away by a little upon, through faith in him whom he had se abstraction from the subject; but this lightly provoked to wrath. Fourthly, that he shamefully denied, his sin was forgiven him would not do. To leave off praying was and for a certificate and assurance thereof impossible, yet to pray seemed equally the room of his apostleship was not denied so. I well remember that the character less well of all goodness, who rejoiceth to do the room of his apostleship was not denied in which I chiefly viewed the Lord God good unto us: therefore did he create and unto him. But now mark what doth was that of an avenger going forth to on Whitsunday, with the rest of the Discimake men, that he might have whom he follow: After the same Holy Apostle had ples, received the gift of the Holy Ghost how identified myself with the condemned ples, received the gift of the Holy Ghost most abundantly, he committed no small offence in Antiochia, by bringing the consciences of the faithful into doubt by his example; so that Paul was fain to rebuke him to his face, because that he walked not uprightly, or went not the right way in the Gospel. Shall we now say, that, after this grievous offence, he was utterly excluded and shut out from the grace and mercy of God, and that this his trespass, whereby he was a stumbling-block unto many, was he was a stumbling-block unto many, was deficient on some points. The tenth afunpardonable? God defend we should say feeted me as it never had done before

> mercy and goodness of God; even so must but all the precepts of the New Testament, we beware and take heed, that we do were binding on a Christian; and I trem-

THE DECISIVE CHANGE. From Personal Recollections, by Charlotte

Elizabeth. I now arrive at an epoch from which I deserves to be called life, inasmuch as I had hitherto been living without God in the world. My existence was a feverish dream of vain pleasures first, and then of agitations and horrors. My mind was a chaos of uscless information, my character a mass of unapplied energies, my heart a waste of unclaimed affections, and my hope an enigma of confused speculations. I had plenty to do, yet felt that I was doing nothing; and there was a growing want in my bosom, a craving after I knew not what; a restless, unsatisfied, unhappy feeling, that seemed in quest of some un known good. How this was awakened. I know not; it was unaccompanied with any conviction of my own sinfulness, or any doubt of my perfect safety as a child of God. I did not anticipate any satisfaction from change of place; but readily prepared to obey a summons from my husband. to follow him to Ireland, whither he had gone to engage in a law-suit.

At the time I am now to speak of, I was living in perfect seclusion and uninterrupted solitude. Captain-was always in Dublin, and my chief occupation was in hunting out, and transcribing and arranging, matters for the professional gentlemen conducting a law-suit, [in which we were interested] from a mass of confused family papers and documents.

being a perfect devotes in religion; I thought myself marvellously good; but something of a monastic mania seized me. I determined to emulate the recluses of whom I had often read; to become a sort of Protestant nun; and to fancy my garden, with its high stone walls, and little thicket of apple trees, a convent enclosure. I also settled it with myself to pray three

was that of an avenger, going forth to

"I had not known lust," because I had But, as these examples are not brought not understood the law when it said "Thou in, to the end that we should thereby take shalt not covet. A casual glance at the a boldness to sin, presuming on the mercy declaration of St. James—"Whosoever

and goodness of God, but to the end that if shall keep the whole law, yet offend in one through the frailness of our own flesh and the temptation of the devil, we fall into like exceedingly; and on a sudden it occurred sins, we should in no wise despair of the to me that not only the TenCommandments,

around the room. It required no small with gladness. Indeed my feeling was ve-effort to enter this apartment and walk ry joyous, and I only wanted somebody to the Scriptures; which promise unto all true return, from their whole heart do turn unto the Lord their God, free pardon and remission of their sins. For the probation hereof, we read this; the Lord and if they plainly affirm, that the turning of the heart thou return, return unto me, saith the Lord himself and if thou put away thine aboninations out of my sight, "aen shalt thou not be removed."

Jeremiah had said before, If thou return, action my mementos. That it is considered and it, reading my mementos. That it is considered and got me fairly active schoolmaster had got me fairly active fairly had the cord in the condition hereof, and therefore that the Lord in the condition hereof, and therefore that the Lord in the condition hereof, and th whenever 1 detected myself in the commission of one. I had become very watchful over my thoughts, and was honest in recording all evil; so my book became a mass of black dots; and the reflection that occurred to me of omissions being sins too, completed the panic of my mind. I flung away my book into the

> I dared not read the Bible, it bore so very hard upon me. Outwardly I was calm and even cheerful, but within reigned the very blackness of darkness. Death, with which may date the commencement of all that I had so often sported, appeared in my eyes so terrible, that the slightest feeling of illness filled my soul with dismay. I saw no way of escape : I had God's perfect law before my eyes, and a conviction of my own past sinfulness and present helplessness, leaving me wholly without hope. Hitherto, I had never known a day's illness for years : one of God's rich mercies to me, consisted in uninterrupted health, and a wonderful freedom from all nervous affections. I knew almost as little of the sensation of a headache, as I did of that of tight lacing; and now a violent cold, with sore throat, aggravated into a fever by the state of my mind, completely prostrated me. I laid myself down on the sofa one morning and waited to sechow my carthly miseries would terminate; too well knowing what must follow the close of a sinner's life. I had lain long when a neighbour, hearing I was ill, sent me some books, just received from Dublin, as a loan, hoping I might find some amusement in

thom. Listlessly, wretchedly, mechanically, I opened one—it was the memoir of a departed son, written by his father. read a page, describing the approach of death, and was arrested, by the youth's expression of self-condemnation, his hum-ble acknowledgment of having deserved nt the Lord's hand nothing but eternal death, "Ah, poor fellow," said I, " he was It was then I came to the resolution of like me. How dreadful his end must have been! I will see what he said at last, when on the very brink of the bottomless pit.'! I resumed the book, and found him in continuation glorifying God, that though he was so guilty and so vile, there was one able to save to the uttermost, who had borne his sins, satisfied divine justice for him, opened the gates of heaven, and now

The book dropped from my hands. Oh, what is this? This is what I want; self unto Moses, speaking on this manner; unto our Saviour Jesus Christ, when he and with great alarity entered upon this paid unto the manner; unto our Saviour Jesus Christ, when he and with great alarity entered upon this for him? Jesus Christ, certainly, and it must him would save me. Who did this for him? Jesus Christ, certainly, and it must him of the objectionable influences, and with great alarity entered upon this of the objectionable influences, and in reach of the objectionable influences, and with great alarity entered upon this of the objectionable influences, and in reach of the objectionable influences.

The book growing on this in reach of the objection of the obj

waited to receive his ransomed soul.

to jump up and reach my Bible, but was danger in placing persons within objection ble overpowered by the emotion of my mind. I clasued my hands over my eyes, and than that I protested against them. I clasped my hands over my eyes, and then the blessed effects of having even a literal knowledge of Scripture were apparent. Memory brought before me, as the Holy Spirit directed it, not here and there a detached text, but whole chapters, as they had long been committed to its safe but hitherto unprofitable keeping. The veil was removed from my heart, and Jesus Christ, as the Alpha and Omega, the sum and substance of every thing, shone out upon me just as he is set forth in the everlasting Gospel. It was the same as if I had been reading, because I knew it so well by rote, only much more rapid, as thought always is. In this there was nothing uncommon, but in the opening of the understanding that I might UNDERSTAND the Scriptures, was the mighty miracle of grace and truth. There I lay, still as death, my hands folded over my eyes, my very soul basking in the pure, calm, holy light that streamed into it through the appointed channel of God's word. Rapture was not what I felt; excitement, enthusiasm, agitation, there was none. I was like a person long enclosed in a dark dungeon, the walls of which had now fallen down, and I looked round on a sunny landscape of calm and glorious beauty. I well remember that the Lord Jesus, in the character of a shepherd, of a star, and above all, as the pearl of great price, seemed revealed to me most beautifully; that he could save every body, I at once saw ; that he would save me, never even took the form of a question. Those who have received the Gospel by man's preaching may doubt and cavil. took it simply from the Bible, in the words that God's wisdom teacheth, and thus I argued :- "Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners: I am a sinner, I want to be saved: he will save me.' There is no presumption in taking God at his word: not to do so is very impertment:

I did it, and I was happy. After some time I rose from the sofa, and walked about; my feelings were delicious. I had found him of whom Moses in the law and the Prophets did write; I had found the very Paschal Lamb, whose bloodswould be my safeguard from the destroying angel. Oh, how delicious was that particular thought to me! It was one of the first that occurred, and I laughed over I proposed leaving off, they begged for more, and only for my poor throat, I think we should have gone on till day. I prayed with them; and what a night's rest had! Sleep so sweet, a waking so happy, and a joy so unclouded through the day, what but the Gospel could bestow? Few, very few, have been so privileged as I was, to be left alone with the infallible teaching wisdom. I knew not that in the world there were any that had made the same discovery with myself. Of all the schemes of doctrine I was wholly ignorant, and the only system of theology open to me was God's own. All the faculties of my mind were roused and brightened for the work I prayed without ceasing, for Divine instruction, and took, without cavilling, what was vouchsafed

PROTESTANT PATIENTS IN NUNNERY HOSPITALS.

To the Editor of the By rown GAZETTE. MR. Entron, How far the Clergy are call-d upon to notice strictures, which a public Journal may see fit to pass upon them, in connection with gratuitous service rendered to sick Emigrants, as an act of Christian Charity, ander circumstances of no common perit, I have little difficulty in deciding,—but I shall act in this case somewhat against my convigtions, because I am anxious that the public should know the reasons why I have ceased, for some time past, to visit the Nuns' Hospital at Bytown, a duty which you seem to think de-

volves on the Protestant Clergy.

I have yet, however, to learn that it is part of my duty to enter an establishment (except under very special circumstances of which I claim to be the Judge), controlled solely by a Priest, and Nuns, into which Protestant Emigrants are admitted, as is very plain, for the profit they afford, and the opportunity which they offer, for making proselytes. But the possibility of pto-selytizing, and payment of 15s, per week for such patients; and it would be useless for any Protestant Clergyman to seek for putients in the Ivans Hospital . As there can therefore be very little charity in the case. I may be allowed in the following remarks to deal with the establishment as one of profit, and as Engignment are farmed out to its charge, as one, to which, so far, responsibility to the public attaches. Now to weigh my sense of duty against my inclinations in respect to my attendance at such an establishment, whilst solely controlled by Priests and Nuns,—1 should have no diffi-culty in deciding that I should be justified in refusing to have any thing to do with '11,' because it would be the most proper mode of deterring, my flock from placing themselves with-

It may perhaps be said that I ought for this very reason to be in constant attendance to prevent such efforts, but what could a daily visit (which I could scarcely afford, unassisted as I am in so extensive a charge) avail, with patients labouring generally under very great prostration of body, accompanied as it always is, more or less, by indecision and imbecility of character, whilst every minute, Nuns, Priests, and domestics, would be warily watching for the opportunity (when my back was turned) of making a disciple, and whilst moments of de-lirium could be seized upon, as in the cases of Gootch and Doolan, for the administration of baptism, or the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church. It is impossible for any man to contend with such antagonism, and therefore, better is it far, for a Clergyman to protest against—and to condemn these things by his absence, than by his presence to lead any to place themselves or others in contact with a

system so fatal in its results.

It will no doubt be in the recollection of the public, that in the summer of last year, I called attention to the mode of working upon the affections and fears of certain sick Protestant Emigrants, who were very improperly placed in that establishment, under arrangements made between the Sisters of Charity and the Government,—that I highly deprecated such an arrangement in a religious point of view, and that I even hired a house on my own responsibility for the accommodation of such persons, but that one of those lawless mobs, for which Bytown is so famous, prevented the entrance of the furniture necessary for its occupaing was shown to exist, as it regarded such persons, insufferable in an Institution supported by public money and discreditable in the ex-treme, nor was it proved otherwise by the attempted apology of the Priest, who replied to it. But toward the latter part of the Emigrant season, cases occurred, in which, when the in-sinuating kindness of the Nuns and attendants tailed of their effect, in inducing Protestants to throw off their religion, shameful neglect and insult was resorted to, accompanied by that modern specific for Typhus fever, the application of a raw-hide, as in the case of Tiernan, whom I removed from the Institution on acwho went down to the grave with such marks

of violence on his person. As there appeared to exist an utter apathy on the part of those who should have prevented such proceedings, I determined, if I saw repetition of them, to bring the case before the public. I regret to say, that I was too soon called upon to do so, by the treatment of Doo-lan, who having incautiously stated, that in early life he had been a Roman Catholic, but had turned Protestant on his marriage, had no doubt created prejudices against himself. He expressed his wish to see me as, his minister. On going to him! I found that he also had been grievously lashed with a raw-hide, during the delirium of Typhus, under the plea of intracta-bility. Sorry am I to say, the conduct of the man who did it, was justified in one instance by the assertion, that he could not do otherwise by the assertion, that he could not do otherwise in such a case, and in another, by the plea that it was a preferable plan of coercion to that of tying. This case was brought under the notice of the Grand Jury, who returned a true Bill for assault, against the attendant, and the facts were subsequently established at the Coroner's Inquest held upon the body. This occurred late in October. From that time I have never entered the Nuns' Hospital—and shall have great difficulty in thinking it was necessary I should do so, for I am unwilling to believe that any Church of England Emigrant could since, have been sent there with the knowledge of have been sent there with the knowledge of the Emigrant Agent, because I strongly and frequently expressed objections to such a course

That the Medical man in attendance upon Emigrants should have committed such an act would create in me no surprise, because it is well known that he is in close alliance with the Nuns' Hospital, and that any thing like col-lision with them, might lose him their valuable patronage.

If this had not been the case, perhaps his duty to the Emigrants would have at once suggested the justice and necessity of putting a stop to all religious interference with the Protestants, and instead of being compelled to remove Tiernan from the Hospital with his connivance and consent, on account of the treatment he received, which was more than a tacit admission that there was something wrong in the Establishment, I should have been supported in exacting for the man, proper attention, and freedom from persecution of every description. I do not see upon what principle of consistency a public officer could at once, represent, and denounce to the Clercy in the strongest manner, the interference of Nuns and Priests with the dying moments of Protestants, -turn his back upon them when looked to as the only authority who could, and whose duty il was to prevent all proceedings within the walls of the Hospital, tending to the discomfort. and annoyance of the patients; be the well known general apologist of the Establishment and its proceedings; and yet presume, to condean or to make inquiries in any shope into the conduct of the Clergy for their non-attendance upon such an Institution; whilst he was sp decidedly instrumental in driving them

from it.
The Medical man was no doubt placed in a delicate position, but a public duty for which he was remanerated, should have prevailed over every private consideration in cases where the comfort of the sick and dring was involved, and to be consistent, or he should not have made complaints to the Clerry's and With the power in his hands of remedifing the will, turn his back upon them, when his decided commands would have prevented what he proessed to think, and represented, as buing so

objectionable, That the Establishment in question is gen eral I directly deny, sinch, to be a General Hes-pilal, it must be more, so than in "nume," of it is a gross imposition upon the public, to give it such a designation. Whilst calling it a General ral Hospital, you yourself admit that it is parlicular, because you qualify the term by show-ing that it is general only, ing the cadmission of

Telmon's letter of the Brd December last, positively proves. It is to all intents and purposes a Roman Catholic Establishment, governed by Roman Catholic authorities, and altogether particular and not general in its management. It may be convenient no doubt to give it the title of general, and to admit within its walls all denominations, because such a plan sine two purposes, it assists its funds, and qut this door to the system of making convessional in can never constitute it a Gen'

the true sense of the term erstanding may for In order that no mix emigrant authorities the future exist wil the subject of my atten-or the public, llospital, after the course in Ascen pursued there towards Prowhich I beg now to put forth a protest against testantctice of placing Church of England thigrants within its walls, since it is proved facts to be, as it was honestly declared it should be by a Priest on a former occasion, an establishment in which means will be used to make every Protestant a Roman Catholic.

On what principle of justice is it, that whilst a Hospital building has been erected for the Nuns upon their own property, and is sup-ported at the public expense, the Protestants are not so indulged, but that their sick are compelled, whether they like it or not, to enter the Nuns' Hospital, and that they should be the contractors for nursing them, whilst no decided and peremptory efforts have been put forth for the suppression of the conduct, so frequently complained of? As it respects Roman Catholics, such a farming out emigrants may be just and proper, but as it

respects Protestants, it is unjust and improper. I have stood forth since the death of Mr. Durie as the only one who would dare lift his voice in the cause of our persecuted people and for endeavouring to redress their wrongs I have been abused and insulted in various coarse and vulgar attacks, from persons whose offices should have taught them I have been condemned from the pulpit, and as a very natural consequence the in-fliction of injury in ruffianly attacks upon my house, and the threat of the assassin!!! I have followed in their train.

I should like to see Roman Catholics and Protestants living together in peace and harmony, each enjoying their separate opinions unmolested by wrong, injury and insult, but whilst this cannot be the case, the more especially in an Institution supported by Government, I must obey the apostolic injunction, and keep

no company with it.
I hope, Mr. Editor, that my views of duty will not very widely differ from yours in a matter so plain, but such is the line of conduct

I mean to pursue. My single voice may be of little effect in remedying such evils as I complain of: but all things have a beginning, and perhaps this very letter may be the seed of exertion to a better state of things. Before it is too late, I hope the Protestant laity will see they have an interest in the matter, and arouse to the duty of calling upon the government in the most energetic manner, to establish an emigrant or other Hospital upon truly general principles, where every denomination shall have its own ward, where emigrants and others, during their hours of sickness and of trial, shall be free from the harassing molestations, which attempts at proselytizing under exhaustion of mind and body, by a Foreign Clergy, must ever prove-

I am Sir, Your obdt. Servt. S. S. STRONG. Mr. THOMAS JONES, No 1, Ene Street, is

Collecting Agent for the Berean, for Montreal and neighbourhood,

# The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1848.

Our readers will find, in the preceding columns, a letter addressed by the Clergyman of our Church entrusted with the important charge of Bytown and its vicinity, to the Gazette published at that place -on a subject which presents itself to the mind with fresh interest and painful anticipation, at the approach of the season for the arrival of Emigrants. It is, happily, not in all places that the Protestant Clergy, in going after the sick of their religious faith, find them exposed to such influences or inflictions as have come under Mr. Strong's observation; but as the necessity has become evident to him of separating (for the sake of peace) even in a General Hospital, the patients of the reformed faith from those belonging to the Church of Rome, so experience has taught our Clergy, in other stations where attendance upon Emigrants in Hospitals is required, that both their time is frittered away, and the religious comfort of the patients to whom they minister is disturbed, by the absence of classification according to religious persuasion. At present, there is some time for preparing measures calculated to prevent the recurrence of such evils. We are glad to find that the Editor of the Butown Guzette admits the soundness of has arrived; and we will cherish the hope that the authorities will do justice to the members of the Protestant Churches who may stand in need of Hospital accommodation, and to the Clergy whose ministrations to them the Government professes to appreciate and to be anxious to encou-

The Bytown Editor's remarks upon Mr. Strong's letters are as follows:

"We cannot regret the publication of our brief comments upon the communication of an !! Inquirer which appeared in our last issue, as it has at last drawn forth from one of the Protestant Clergy of Bytown an explanation, the sufficiency of which will be estimated by the public, and which shows, that negligence was not the cause of his having abstained from visiting

the Hospital. "It may moreover be no less useful in arousing the attention of the public mind, to the necessity for a Hospital, which will be altogether; general, and free from all

Institution to Mination a ward of their for each dshould only be visited by their own, why and supported out of their own own if desired."

We are obliged to a Correspondent, who has favoured us with a slip, cut from a contemporaty publication, which contains part of the report, furnished by the London Times, of the sermon preached by the Rev. J. Garbett, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester, on the occasion of His Lordship's Consecra-

The subject had not escaped our notice. We have the report, as it was given in the Times, before us; and we should publish it in full, if we had not a decided reluctance to assume the correctness of reports made of Sermons by short-hand-writers, without their having passed the revision of the preachers themselves; more especially when we have no acquaintance with the reporter's qualifications for that particular service, and when the subject itself is one upon which there is great and highly important difference of opinion. We hope that this Consecration Sermon will be committed to the press by Mr. Garbett himself, and we should be very thankful then to have it furnished to us by any of our Correspondents who may become possessed of it.

The true friends of the Church are of necessity deeply interested in learning the sentiments entertained by men occupying such positions as the Rev. J. Garbett is appointed to fill: whether, in examining Candidates for holy orders, they will encourage those who hold the sound, evangelical doctrines which our Reformers brought to light after centuries of darkness, or whether men who mean to teach another Gospel, which is not a Gospel, will meet with favour, and the simple adherent to the Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies, in their plain and natural sense, be frowned upon and discouraged. There has been a good deal of boasting, lately, among those " popishly intended strictness of examination by certain Bishops, in order to shut out those Candidates who do not hold the opus operatum in baptism. nor identify the evangelical Presbyterate with the Old Testament Cohenship. We have been much disposed to look upon such boasting as mere idle talk; and yet it affords some satisfaction when a Bishop's Examining Chaplain comes out with a distinct avowal of sentiments directly adverse to the errors for which perverters are seeking to find entrance, through means of the younger Clergy who, in the mother-country, and partly on this continent, have been exposed to most perilous influences during their period of preparation for orders.

Making so much use of the report of Mr. Garbett's sermon, furnished by the secular press, as we think safe, and fair towards the preacher, we now state that in choosing for his text the words of the sacred historian in Acts ii, 47, he found himself compelled to offer an amended rendering of the original, in which a future signification is, without need, given the words rous two ourseous, translated

tion thus: "The Lord added them that were saved daily to the Church;" the statement being, no! that they were added to the Church in order that they should be saved, but that, being saved, they were added to the Church their salvation was not the consequence of their union with the Church, but their union with the Church was the consequence of their salvation. We cut the following passage from the report before us:

"The passage was, on many accounts, an important one, and had some bearing upon the question concerning the constitution and attributes of the Church of Christ and the spiritual life of Christians; viz., whether that life be essentially a corporate or an individual life The chapter showed the previously-existing congregation becoming, as the preacher of the word, the instrument of the salvation of others; and, as the administrator of the sacrament, the agent of their admission into the visible body of the saved. But the spiritual life was the gift of God, bestowed individually upon each who received it. In our day it might be said, in a loose unmeaning way, that men were rather born than made Christians; but the essential nature either of Christianity or of the Church could not be altered by circumstances. The baptism that saved was the answer of a good conscience towards God,—the confession of the mouth to the prior belief of the heart. He alone was in a state of salvation whose individual faith united him with his Saviour. That salvation he had received through the Church, and he retained it in the Church; but it consisted not in union with the Church, but in union with Christ."

We are of opinion that the question is one vitally affecting the character of the Church as an institution for saving souls. Under subtle or under clumsy disguises, men have contrived the conclusion at which the Rev. Mr. Strong to keep off the demand for a personal closing with Christ; under colour of reverence for the Church, and on the pretence of a right estimate of the efficacy of the Sacraments, they have persuaded themselves that they have had the new birth in baptism, and sustenance for spiritual life, then imparted to them, in the Lord's Supper; and so, upon the outward and visible evidence of their haplism and of their full membership in the Church, they have rested their persuasion that they were branches of the living vine, and had an Inheritance laid up for them in heaven. They use the sign of grace with great correctness; and with awful presumption they count it for

grace ilself. It is remarkable, how one and the same text of Scripture is quoted for contradictory purposes not through any fault in the Scripture, but through the corrupt, selfish designs of fallen man. The passage one Lord, one faith, one haptism," is readily quoted by those who deduce from it the necessity and efficacy of receiving baptism at the hands of a ministry episcopally ordained ; Mr. Garbelt is reported be attogether general, and its management; as alleging the same in proof that effectual bap-acctarian complexion in its management; as alleging the same in proof that effectual bap-This could be easily effected by entrusting tips control of the general affairs of the religion is become a reality of the heart and

nen, and by setting apart | spirit. The inquiry of paramount importance is not-has the succession remained unbrokenam I in communion with those who claim authority to impart or withhold the grace of Christ ;-it is this : am I knit together, by faith and love, with the elect of God in one communion and fellowship in the mystical body of his Son, am I a member of that Church which includes all who are Christ's, which beats witness to the truth-proclaims divine graceoffers a home of peace-assuages anxiety and alarm through the influences of that Spirit whose consoling presence is made sure by the Redeemer's infallible promise?

The preacher is described as having rebuked in the following terms, the attempt at exalting Sylvester :- Divine Service had been previous the Church, as a great corporation into which ly performed and an appropriate Sermon men must be admitted in order to salvation, preached by the Rev. J. Tonnance of Pointe above the Lord whose Spirit alone can keep Levi. There were present: Rev. J. Tornance,

"It was not because Scripture was uncertain and obscure that error reigned, and division conquered, but because men would not bend at the footstool of God. If not in name, yet in reality, an authority was raised above it. A supreme tribunal was either reared within us in the our own perverted reason, or without us in the supremacy of beings like ourselves, whose the following Report was read by the Secrenakedness was clothed with the meretricious tary of the Association:

When, indeed, we once submitted the word of truth to the authorized interpretation of fallible men, be they ancient or be they modern, the Church, like everything else of Christianity, the remembrance of the numerous calamities conquered, but because men would not bend at God had spoken."

our form of Church government.

"Since England had been blessed with a national Church, the channel of its ministry had been episcopal, but we were not taught to regard this as essential to the faith; and in practice the Church had ever more or less communicated with unepiscopal churches, who adhered with her to " one Lord, one faith, one baptism." With the great reformers of the continent, men second to none that ever trod the courts of God below-with Luther, with Melancthon, with Calvin, our English reformers held holy inter-course. With them Cranmer and Ridley, Latimer and Hooper, contended as with fellow soldiers in the Christian field. Holy and ve-

Having guarded against the presumption that he Rev. J. Garbett is responsible for the report in detail from which we have thus selected, we will venture, from the general features it indicates, to express our opinion that the preacher set has done almost every where else; but it is forth sound, evangelical doctrine; and it is hoped that every succeeding year will prove with great satisfaction that we thus hear of a that we are not wanting in those exertions which pledge afforded to the Church that in the ex-of our infant Society. The progress of the amination for orders in the Diocese of Man-ney Church at Point Levi has been much hester, it will be the saving doctrines of graca hat will be inquired of, and not, the novelty our authorized version "such as should salvation by the sacraments. May the saved." The preacher gives the literal translation and by the new Problem and those ourse pursued by the new Prelate, and those to whom he may delegate part of his responsible duties, be found to promote the highest interests of the Church-by the exhibition of wholesame Anglican doctrine, separation from be discouraged in so good a work, our trust the world's frivolities and lusts, and determined is that God will crown our feeble efforts with the world's frivolities and lusts, and determined opposition to "all erroneous and strange doc-

trines contrary to God's word."

We are grieved to say, in connection with the above article, that the name of the new Bishop of Manchester is found among those Peers who voted against that amendment to the bill for opening diplomatic relations with Rome which was designed to prevent an ecclesiastic's being received as the representative of the Sovereign of the Roman States at the Court of St. James. Perhaps it would have looked very ungracious in the newly appointed Prelate, to give his first vote as a spiritual Peer against a measure advocated by those disposition to do their duty in these particulars whose selection of him has introduced him to a seat in the House of Lords; especially since Her Majesty's ministers pleaded, against the amendment, that it ought to be left to the discretion of the government to prevent, as they would be able to do, the mission of an ecclesiastic from the Papal Court to that of St. James. But high station carries with it high responsibility, from which no personal considerations have power to absolva.

### ECCLESIASTICAL. Blocese of Quebet.

2. 2.90 not no le INCORPORATED CHURCH, SOCIETY. PAYMENTS made to the Treasurer, at Quebec, on account of the Incorporated Church Sp-March 1 Burnet, D., Annual Sub-

scription to 1st July '47£ 1 1 5 7 0 1

4 Collection at Sorel, per 1 lo gainst Rev. W. Anderson ... 9 5 0

6 Do. Mariners' Chapel, caroling Quebec, Rev. J. E. Fricon Leaner.

7 Do. All Saints' Chapel, works La Rev. E. W. Sewell . . . 5015 10.

10 Do. Cathedral, Quebec 30 1167 8 n 

27 Donation Rev. G. Mackie (Marriage for Portneuf) 0 10 0 28 Collection Bury and Tingwick, Rev. J. Kemp .. 1 5 0

£71 4 8

UND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE March 16 Collection Val Cartier, Rev. E. C. Parkin ... £1 8 1

> T. TRIGGE, Treasurer, Inc. Church. Society.

MEGANTIC DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. The Annual Meeting of this Association was

> " W. KING,
> " A. W. MOUNTAIN, (Secy. Ch. Socy.

Church, like everything else of Christianity, the remembrance of the numerous calamities assumed a very different aspect. The theory with which we have been visited since our of corporate life absorbed the individual unity last meeting;—generally by the contagion, last meeting ;-generally with God, and instead of being a congregation of fallen but regenerate beings, it became itself country by emigrants, fleeing from famine in a life-giving body. In no documents of author- their native land, and particularly by the much ity had the essence and reality of the Church of lamented death of our late Chairman, the Rev. Christ been more scripturally defined than in R. Annerson, snatched away, in the inscruthe articles and liturgy of our own communion; table dealing of God, by Typhus fever conlet us be content to be as sound as they were, tracted in his pious endeavours to administer for they spoke on this behalf as the oracles of spiritual consolation to his sick and dying God had spoken."

| Countrymen - by the premature death of the With this affectionate acknowledgment of Society's Secretary, the Rev. W. Dawes, to untiring assiduity and wise managethe reverence due to our Church formularies, ment it owes much of its steady and prosperthere is combined a distinct testimony to the ous working—and by the loss the Society, and fraternal spirit in which our reformers were the Church in general, have sustained in the united with those of other Churches who held death of so many zealous Ministers and Laygiven," as the Canon calls it, respecting the Head, Christ, though they deviated from long live in the hearts of those they left be-

hind in their respective spheres of labour. Your Committee, in the midst of such trials and privations, desires nevertheless to return its heartfelt thanks to God that it has pleased him to save the lives of so many of its members from the fatal effects of that malady with which their sacred duties brought them in contact, and to employ them a little longer in their master's vineyard. Let us therefore bless God and take courage, walking in the footsteps of those of our dear friends who are gone to reap the rewards of their faithful and

Zealous labours.
Pointe Levi Mission.—The Annual Subscription for this Mission shews a gradual increase to that of last year. The Missionary writes thus: The more the objects of the Church Society are brought before the people, the greater is the interest which has, so far, been manifested in the success of the important ends contemplated. The depression of the times has materially affected our operations, as it retarded, principally owing to the illness of the missionary during the past summer; but every thing has been put in train for a commencement in the spring. A beautiful plan has been adopted, for which tenders have been received to the amount of £1,500, which exceeds the sum contemplated by £500.; but by perseverance and exertion on the part of those interested, and a determination not to

Annual Subscriptions, Point Levi. £13 15 New Liverpool. 12 10 0 Sermon for widows and orphans, £35 17 8

The sermon for the general purposes of the Society has not yet been preached.

St. Sulvester .- The Missionary reports as follows : The Church here is still in an unfin ished state, though active measures are taking to do all that is necessary both for the comfort of the worshippers and for making the House of God appear in some degree as it ought. The oners have manifested a most willing

St. Patrick's .- The Church here is not yet nnished, nor the burial-ground enclosed; but efforts are making to accomplish both these necessary works. Mr. Ross has very kindly furnished boards for the seats.

St. Giles .- The means for procuring a loan library have been furnished. The Church requires painting both inside and outside. The burial ground is not vet enclosed.

St. Margaret's .- There is no place of public worship here. A small building has been com-menced, and in such a spirit as bids fair to accomplish this most desirable object. Half an acre of cleared land, and every way suitable for the site of a Church, has been given by one of the oldest settlers. The donor is equally attentive to promote the erection of this little

Broughton .- There is no Church ; but general desire to have one is manifesting itself on all sides.

Cumberland Mills .- A stone Church has been begun and has proceeded so far as to be roofed in. The work is now completely stopped for want of funds to carry it on. We trust and bray that a kind Providence may aid us from ome source.

St. George's .- This place is, like many more without a Church I a subscription has been entered into, though not with a zeal that will lead me to hope for its erection.

Sermon for WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DE

CEXSED CLERGYMEN: " Broughton 1 5 0 6 6 6 6 Kennebec Road 2 0 0 6 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 7

Sermons for Gent. Purposes of the Society: "St. Sylvester. 0 11 8
"St. Margaret's 0 7 6
"Sl. Giles 0 11 0
"Sl. Patrick's 0 5 10 0

Subscriptions for St. Sylvester Church.£14 0 Cumberland Mills 21 17 Stove for St. Giles 5 7 0

Leeds Mission .- The number of Subscribers to the Church Society for the present year will appear very small; but when contrasted with past years it shews a gradual improvement. The numerous calls made upon the people for subscriptions toward local purposes may

he assigned as one of the reasons small a return from this mission. It is hoped however, that as the objects of the Society become more generally known to our people there will be a proportionate increase. Annual Subscriptions to the Society. £3 2 6 Sermon for general purposes of So-

Leeds Church..... 8 2 6

The following RESOLUTIONS were moved and adopted:
1st. Moved by Mr. Mitchel, and seconded

That the Report be adopted and sent to the Editors of the Church and Berean Newspapers for insertion.

2nd. Moved by Mr. J. Wilson, and seconded y Rev. W. Kisa;
That this Meeting desires to express its grati-

tude to the Giver of all good for any measure of success which has attended its operations in his District during the past year.

3rd. Moved by Mr. R. Neil, and seconded

y Mr. W. Ross; That this Meeting desires to record its deep ense of the loss which it has pleased Almighty God, that the District Association should be called on to sustain in the removal by death of

the late Chairman, the Rev. R. ANDERSON.

4th. Moved by the Rev. A. W. Mountain and seconded by Mr. Cinnamon;
That this meeting desires to impress upon the minds of the members of the Association, the claims which the Society has generally

ipon them for increased exertion in its behalf. 5th. Moved by Mr. R. Hicks, and seconded hy Mr. A. Mackie;
That the thanks of this meeting be given to

ions in its behalf during the past year.
6th. Moved by Rev. A. T. WHITTEN, and seconded by Mr. PLANCHE; That the following Gentlemen be requested to co-operate with the Clergy of this Associa-

tion in carrying out all the designs of the Soci-

Mr. Ward. Catechi t, Mr. M. Jiggens, Horatio N. Patton, Esq. " " R. Kirkland Mr. John Tilley, " M. Annesley, W. Pozer, Esq, " S. Johnston,
" J. Rockingham. ir J. Lefevre, Mr. W. Hall.

7th. Mored by Rev. W. King, and seconded by Rev. A. T. WHITTEN; That, with a view of more effectually promoting the objects of this association, a Committee of Ladies be formed in each mission.

In addition to the annual meeting recorded at St. Sylvester, there were likewise, at Point Levi and Leeds, meetings of the Associations in accordance with a resolution passed last year by the Clergy of the District, at which there were large assemblies and much interest

Appropriate Sermons were preached at the respective places, by the Rev. Messis. Whiten and King, setting forth the prominent objects of the Society, and strongly recommending its claims to the liberality of the people.

The Rev. A. W. Mountain, Secretary of the Church Society, kindly favoured the above meeting with his presence.

There were no Reports from the missions of Frampton and New Ireland, the Missionary of the former place being in England on leave of absence, and the latter vacant.

A. T. WIIITTEN,

Secy. Dist. Association.

DIOCESE OR TORONTO.

The Ven. THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK gives notice, in the Church, that he will, D. V., visit certain parishes in the Talbot and Brock Districts, commencing at Mount Pleasant on Thursday the 27th instant, and ending at Burford on Thursday the 4th of May.

## DICCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY .- The Annual General Meeting of this Society took place on the evening of the 15th of March, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in the Chair, and a very numerous attendance testifying the interest which was taken in the proceedings, which were opened by singing the 100th Psaim, and by prayer offered by the Venerable the Archdeacon.

The Lieutenant Governor delivered an introductory address, after which the Rev. Ro-BERT ARNOLD, Secretary of the Society, read the Report of the year's operations. The receipts had amounted £534 18 43, " not including Halifax, the subscriptions in which had been postponed until after the Meeting. The expenditure embraced contributions towards the erection of Churches and the support of Mis sionaries, and the routine expenses of the So-ciety. The whole concluded with an allusion to the difficult times upon which the Church was entering, and an eloquent appeal in behal of the objects of the Society."

We are indebted for these particulars to the Halifax Times, which furnishes abstracts of reports of the addresses by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and the movers and seconders of the resolutions which were proposed and adopted as follows:

1st. Moved by the Loan Bisnor, and seconded by the Ilon. II. G. PINEO: That the Report just read be received, printed, and circulated under the direction of

the General Committee. 2nd. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Bullock, and seconded by the Chief Justice, supported by the Rev. Messis. Forsyth and Breading:

That while we rejoice in the success which has attended the labours of our first visiting Missionaries, and desire to express our gratitude to God. we trust it will serve as an effective call for the increased exertions of throughout the Province to send forth more

labourers into the harvest. 3rd. Moved by the Arronney General, an

seconded by the Rev. Mr. LEAVER: That as the Church must mainly depend for labourers in the Lord's Vineyard upon the supply to be derived from the College at Windsor, this meeting hails with gratitude the mu-nificent offers of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to which we are already so largely indebted, in so liberally responding to the call of the Right Reverend the Visitor, addressed to them in behalf of the institution, and calls upon the members of the Churchat large to give their liberal aid to the exertions now making by them, the Bishop and the As-

fication the success which has attended the national efforts of the Sister Societies in the neighbouring Colonies; and they trust that the members' of the Church in Nova Scotia will exert them-selves to the utmost to enable this Society to carry on the good work, in which we are all

engaged, on the same liberal scale.
5th. Moved by the Rev. R. Annon and seconded by A. M. UNIACKE, Esq : That the establishment of four Episcopal Secs during the past year-three on the Australian Continent, and one at the Cape of Good Hope, s an event calculated under God to strengthen the stakes and lengthen the cords of our Apos-tolic Church, and consequently demanding the

devout gratitude of all who wish well to our 6th. Moved by the Rev. R. F. UNIACKE, seconded by the Provincial Treasurer: That the following members of the Society be elected members of the Standing Committee

for the ensuing year:

J. S. Morris, Esq., to be one of the Vice
Presidents, in place of the Honble. T.N. Jeffery,

deceased, Joseph Starr, Esq. A. M. Uniacke, Esq. E. Albro, Esq. W. H. Roach, Esq. Henry Ince, Esq. B. Murdoch, Esq. Mr. James Fenerty. Mr. W. Dunbar. Mr. J. Withrow. A. G. Fraser, Esq. J. W. Metkel, Esq. J. G.A. Creighton, Esq. James Tremain, Esq. Mr. W. A. McAgy, C. H. Belcher, Esq. Hon, M. B. Almon, DuCain, R. E. Mr. W. C. Silver, Mr. W. Manning. J. P. Fairbanks, Esq. J. W. Ritchie, Esq. T. B. Akins, Esq. Dr. Henry, P. M. O.

A motion of thanks to His Excellency the having been proposed and warmly responded to, the Doxology was sung by the assembly, and the Lord Bishop closed the proceedings with the Apostolic benediction.

ORDINATION.-The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held an Ordination in St. Paul's Church on Sunday last, [19th March] when the Revids Mr. Breading, Mr. Forsytti, Mr. Gilpin, and Mr. Taylor were admitted to Priests' Orders. The Rev. Mr Leaver preached the Ordination

Sermon .- Halifar Times. WALKING WITH Gob. All classes of unbelievers-however widely different their creed and their practice may but -come under the distinction marked out by the Apostle, when he describes them as "Without God in the world?" and a more fearful charge, or one involving more tremendous consequences, cannot be conceived. On the other hand, it is the pre-eminent mark of all true believers that, even in this world, they have God always with them. They are ever sensible of his divine presence; and live, and think, and act, as making the Supreme Being a party concerned in every event and circum-stance of life. At least so it should be; and undoubtedly is, where faith reigns triumphant, and grace has achieved the victory over the carnal nature. Nothing can be more beautifully illustrative of this than that familiar phrase of Scripture, "walking with God."
Thus, in the earliest ages of Christian faith and chedience, we find that Enoch "walked

with God; and he was not, for God took him." Doubtless, his faith and piety were singularly great, to call forth such a display of the divino favour towards him. He walked not in the way of the world-nor after the will of the flesh-but, while on earth, had his "citizenship in heaven," and enjoyed the presence of God as his constant companion: not only did he seek, himself, to serve his Maker acceptably with reverence and golly fear, walking before him with a perfect hear; hulms we learn from another part of the sacred volume— he made it his aim to lead others to do so like wise. From the few verses which speak of him in St. Jude, taken in connection with the words already quoted, imagination may easily discover in him a combination of those gifts and graces which constitute the devout believer and zealous preacher. We might indeed feel curious to know something more of so eminent a man than the Holy Spirit has been pleased to leave on record for us. A life so long and so holy, were it detailed at length-what a valuable history would it not afford! how interesting and instructive to all who would wish to live like him, and finally be "received up into glory." Were we in poswhich St. Jude selects those striking passages above referred to, how would we not prize it! Judging from them he must have been a preacher of no ordinary talents, endued with no ordinary gifts of knowledge. His life on earth so mercifully and so miraculously shortened-appears to have been spent in the midst of a appears to and perverse generation. It does not appear that either his preaching or example had any effect: the contrary rather may be inferred from the subsequent history. It may

indeed, that his boldness, and faithfulness in setting before them their sins, and denouncing against them the judgment of heaven, exasperated the people among whom he dwelt, and excited against him a spirit of persecution, from the effects of which God graciously inter-posed to deliver him. At an early age he was taken from the miseries incident to human life, without tasting the pangs of death; and a wicked world was justly deprived of his faithful, but unheeded, admonitions. How interesting would all these particulars be, were they unfolded in the sacred records for our perusal I Gladly would we acquaint ourselves with the various circumstances of his life-both public and private-his family-circle-his early piety and devotion-his urgent and persevering en-deavours to reform the world-the revilings and persecutions he, no doubt, endured in consequence—the peculiar events (for peculiar indeed they must have been) which led to his translation-the manner and circumstances of it --- and the amazement and consternation which ensued among both friends and enemies, when he so mysteriously disappeared from among them, and could be found no more. But of all this no other account is given than what is contained in the brief but comprehensive language of the Holy Ghost, "Enoch walked with God." But how much is contained in this sentence! the full history of his life in all the character of a pious man. All that is no

able to us in the way of example, is set forth in that one expression. Particulars—however interesting—were not needed. It is enough to know that he walked with God; or, as the Apostle has it, quoting from the Sentingint, "he pleased God." This explains the nature of his communion with him. Without further information we may easily suppose! a man unwearied in his exertions to serve [ God in every circumstance and situation of life-constant in the keeping of his commandments carnest and assiduous in prayer and devotion

cessary for us to know, or that could be profit-

n teacher at home—a preacher abroad—meek
—patient—and daily living upon God. That
he was a believer in the truths of the Gospelwe must also admit. To this the Apostle ex-pressly assigns the singular, mercy of theaven vonctisafed him : "by FAITH Enoch was turned

lated that he should not see death. 2 He was

arge to give their librat and to the exertions and warnow making by them, the Bishop and the Associated Alumni, on its belial.

Ath. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Owen, and with the only way of salvation for sline is seconded by Henry Pavon Esq. 12.73 (1984)

That this Society has seen with great grati
Christ? who was to be selled and well and well are the only true.

reasonably conclude that his appeal to a wicked world to "look unto Christ, and be saved" was no less powerfully energetic than his solumn declaration of a "judgment to come."—And what was his end on earth? No death-bed scene—no terrors of mortality opened his painful passage to heaven. No weeping, mourning friends stood by his couch, and soothed his dying moments: "he was not;" he disappeared from the face of the earth "God took him:" attendant angels conveyed him to the regions of bliss. God was with him during the days of his pilgrimage on earth, and he is now with God in the kingdom of heaven.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Miss Murray, No 202 to 253; Mrs. Gale, No. 209 to 260; Messis Holbeach, jr., No. 209 to 260; J. S. Clarke, No. 209 to 285; F. H. Andrews, No. 209 to 260; Jas. Sealy, No. 209 to 260.

To Cornespondents .- Recived C. Y ;-C & Co ;-also the Benean birth-day-cake and bouquet on the day of publishing the first number of the fifth volume for which the kind donor will accept the Edi tor's best acknowledgments.

#### Mocal and Political Entelligence

The letter-bags from England arrived in this city, by express from Halifax, last Friday morning, and the newspapers on Mouday. Some of the news from the Continent of Europe, which was given in the Telegraphic despatch inserted in our last number, seems hardly borne out by the accounts which we read in the papers come to hand. But the intelligence stating the progress of the French revolution is amply confirmed ! zot, Louis Philippe's Prime Minister, have and a very gratifying feature in the occurrences of the fortnight is the escape of the French Royal Family, and the hospitable reception of such of them as have taken refuge in England. We condense and extract largely from the English papers be-

Her Majesty's Ministers have relinquished the former part of their proposal of raising the Income Tax from 3 to 5 per cent for 2 years, besides continuing it for 3 years longer at the present rate of 3 per cent. They now only demand its continuance, at 3 per cent, for 3 years; which will probably be granted, though, by having made one proposal from which the public disapprobation compels them to recede without a struggle, they have considerably strengthened the force of that opposition which seeks to confine the grant of the Income Tax to one year's duration only. Sir Robert Peel has come to the help of Ministers, declaring his readiness to vote for them on the present question as now proposed by them. It does not appear that any other mode of meeting the impending deficiency of revenue is to be resorted to, except the application of more rigid economy in expenditure.

Of the disturbances which took place in London, on the 5th, Glasgow on the 6th and 7th. Edinburgh on the 7th, and Manchester on the 7th and 9th ulto., that at Glasgow seems to have been the most serious; the body of rioters numbered from 8 to 9 thousamil, who broke into the shops where food watches, guna, pistols, or other articles which excited their plundering disposition were to be found, and intered cries of "Bread, or Revolution." The police and armed pensioners were supported by a detachment of 600 men of the 71st Infantry and 150 Cavalry from Edinburgh, and the crowds dispersed on the 7th, after a severe attack upon a small force of pensioners, under Capt, Smart, who were compelled on to acts of violence against those who possess property: acts which, by the destruction of property and interruption of the ordinary avocations of life, invariably lead to greater privations yet among those classes which

IRELAND offers no cheering intelligence to communicate. Several executions have taken place, of parties condemned to death at the late Special Commission. One of these awful scenes, where three men were to suffer death at Clonmel, became aggravated in its character by the violent conduct of one of the unfortunate men, Henry Cody, who made an attempt at throwing the executioner over the balcony, in which he would have succeeded, had not the Priest who attended the prisoners prevented him. superintended the execution to have his half an hour before he and his unfortunate criminals ushered into eternity.

"There is no diminution, we regret to say, in the amount of destitution. The accounts which daily reach from the south hesion to the Government of the Reand west are really heart-rending in some public. Liberty and religion are two sisters, cases, horrifying and unnatural. No doubt there is exaggeration employed; but, notwithstanding, there are, we are convinced, entire parishes in these districts in a state of absolute want." -- Eur. Times.

1 The attention of Her Majesty's advisers was called, some weeks ago, to the seditious character of the sentiments put forth by a It is very likely that those acquainted with the earlier French revolutions.

Great sympathy with the French revolutionists was manifested throughout Ireland. The European Times says:

"In Cork, Drogheda, Limerick, Clonmel. Roseren, Borrisokane and other places, illuminations, bonfires, and rejoicings have inken place, and a general meeting has been convened, to be held in every parish in Ireland, on the 17th of March (St. Patrick's Day). The citizens of Dublin will have a lropped since the contemplated Clontarf nonster meeting in 1844. Unusual activity prevails at Dublin Castle, and the general officers are reported to have been consulted on divers serious matters by his excellency. All military officers who had been on leave have received orders to join their corps forthwith. On the 7th a meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held for the purpose of appointing a committee to sit from day to day to make the arrangements for the forthcoming monster demonstration in favor of The Committee was then appointed, Mr. Mitchell, [the Editor of the United] Irishman, I having been voted a member by celamation.

It is not strange that the English Funds rave suffered depreciation under the unfacourable aspect of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's hudget, added to the prevailing uncertainty upon the consequences of the recent events in France.: Three per cents touched 791 on the 28th of February, but they rallied and were quoted at 80; and 81; on the 11th ulto

FRANCE.-It is matter of thankfulness that the Royal Family, as well as M. Guiescaped from France, and that France has escaped the temptation of revenging herself by acts of severity for the wrong which, ustly or unjustly, she thinks has been committed against her by the dethroned Monarch and his Minister. We have placed on our fourth page an account of Louis Philip-

pe's arrival and reception in England. In France, matters had settled into some measure of outward quiet and—to do that volatile people justice—into the accustomed merriment, by the spread and prevalence ed merriment, by the spread and prevalence effecting in her government, in order to lend In FRANCE, matters had settled into some of the revolutionary movement throughout the kingdom. But " in the mean time [ we quote the Eur. Times] commerce is at a tand, the funds have fallen enormously, considerable failures are announced, clubs are in course of formation to advise or overawe the government, strikes of workings are becoming more numerous daily, operatives lemand an increase of wages, and have exselled large bodies of English workmen, their ivals in the construction of railways, the moderate politicians, the representatives of the middle classes, have disappeared from the scene, and, amidst the chaos of passions, things has engendered," it is a task which talent, experience, and management, to following, from the Eur. Times, contains much information, and invites still more reflection: "Royalty and the peerage were swept away in a few brief lines. But hunger, gaunt hunger, with a hundred thousand mouths, yawned round the sent of the Govcrament. Something was to be done immediately to appeare the multitudes; accordingly, agigantic system of out-door relief was conceived and executed. Formidable legions of national guards were formed at a stipend per day. These were packed off ing with her husband, the Duke, on a visit to the frontiers. The compact between the employers and employed was broken, and (a short time) decree was passed limit, and the Duke de Chartres, are stated to have the employers and employed was broken,

frontier in the garb of a national guard, tend to carry out to its legitimate end the old revived jacobin doctrine of liberty, equality, and fraternity.' Again, already the decree has gone forth that a new National Assembly is to be convoked on the 20th of April, when the Provisional will resign its authority into the hands of the definitive Government. Universal suffrage and vote by ballot are to secure liberty, equality, and fraternity to France. It is quite clear that the good work-people of Paris will have the vast majority in the new assembly, and, leaving their more or less profitable occupations, will try their hands at statesmanship." The priesthood of the Church of Rome

have given in their adhesion. "The Archbishop of Paris, accompanied His repeated violence compelled those who by two Vicars-General, presented himself to the Provisional Government on Tuesday, feet and hands heavily ironed; and it was and gave in his adhesion to the new order of things, in the name of the entire clergy of his companions in guilt and punishment were so diocese. M. Dupont de l'Eure, President placed that the holt could be drawn and the of the Government, thus replied to the prelate :--

'The Provisional Government receives and on that of the clergy, as you may rely on the sentiments of benevolence of the Pro-visional Government."

M. Lamartine, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has addressed to the diplomatic agents for the new republic, at Foreign Courts, a newly started paper called the United Irish. note announcing to the world the principles man. The Ministers who replied treated which it is intended should guide the future the matter lightly, and intimated that it was policy of France. It is so far satisfactory not Lord Clarendon's intention to institute as it professes a desire for peace, and recogproceedings against the parties concerned, nises a clear distinction between the late and

the state of things in Ireland are correct in Between 1792 and 1848 there is half a acting long upon the principle that it is bet- century. To return, after the lapse of half ter the disaffected should spout than that a century, to the principles of 1792, or to they should plot; but since the news of the principles of conquest and of empire, the French revolution has reached Ireland, would not be to advance, it would be to the articles in the United Irishman have retrograde with the advance of time. The assumed a tone so directly exciting to rebel- revolution of yesterday is a stop in advance, lion that it seems hardly possible for the and not one backwards. The world and from that it seems hardly possible for the studenct one backwards. The world and ing, and the troops were ordered out against Government to allow its pursuing that course ourselves wish to march to fraternity and a body of some 6000 insurgents, roughly armed, Puchecked any further, peace, peace,

succession of comparisons between the two periods; and then he defines the position which the Republic means to occupy, in hese terms :

"Do not deceive yourselves, nevertheless. Those ideas which the provisional Government charges you to present to the powers as a pledge of European safety, have not for their object to obtain forgiveness to the Republic monster" meeting on the subject. The for having had the boldness to create itself, military in that city now wear their side-arms and still less to ask humbly the place of a in the streets,—a practice which had been great right and a great people in Europe. They have a more noble object: to make sovereigns and nations reflect, and not to allow them to deceive themselves involuntarily as to the character of our revolution; to give its true light and its just character to he event; in short to give pledges to humanity before giving them to our right, and to our honour, if they should be unacknowledged or threatened.

A less satisfactory passage follows: "The treaties of 1815 exist no longer a law in the eyes of the French Republic; nevertheless, the territorial circumscriptions of these treaties are a fact which it admits as a basis, and as a point de depart in

its relations with other nations.

"But if the treaties of 1815 do not exist any longer excepting as facts to modify a com-mon understanding, and if the Republic declares openly that its right and its mission is to arrive regularly and pacifically at these modifications, the good sense, the moderation, the conscience, the prudence of the Republic exist, and are for Europe a better and more honourable guarantee than the letter of those treaties, so often violated and modified by Europe itself.

"Endeavour, sir, to make this emancipa tion of the Republic from the treaties of IS15 in that part of the empire. The communes, be clearly understood, and try to show that however, have met this demand with a flat that freedom has nothing in it which is irre- refusal, in which step they are cordially supconcitable with the repose of Europe.

"Thus we declare it openly. If the hour "Thus we declare it openly. If the hour of the reconstruction of some nationalities, oppressed in Europe or elsewhere, should appear to us to have sounded in the decrees to the existing order of things in Italy, which of Providence, Switzerland, our faithful ally springs from the French revolution, remarks: additional strength to the facine of democratic are frantic with rage and excitement; and at governments-if the independent states of Italy were invaded—if any limits or obstacles were imposed on their internal transformations-if the right of alliance among themselves, in order to consolidate an Italian nation, were contested by main force—the French Republic would believe itself entitled to arm itself in order to protect these legitimate movements of the greatness and the nationality of states."

The door is here abundantly opened for the arms of the French Republic to fly to the aid of any movements in favour of repubinterests, crimes, with occasional instances licanism which may spring up—which of sublime virtue, which such a state of French revolutionists may possibly stimulate -in the countries adjacent to her territories. calls for the exercise of the highest order of It is not to be wondered at, that her neighbours endeavour to be prepared against restrain those ungovernable passions which the revolution has called into activity. The subjects who have nothing to lose, and every thing to gain from revolutions.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE. following, we believe, is a correct statement of the present abode of the different members of this family :- Louis Philippe and Maria Amelia, who have assumed the title of Count and Countess de Neuilly, are at Claremont, with whom are also the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and two children, the Count d'Eu, the Duke d'Alençon, and the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier. The Duchess Augusta of Saxe Cobourg (the Princess Clementine) is stay-

liberated until a late hour in the evening.
The question of Abd-el-Kader's incarceration was brought under consideration, and excited a lengthened and animated discussion. M. de Lamartine strongly insisted on his immediate liberation, on the ground that political offen-ders had been pardoned, and there was no fear of so high minded a man as Abd-el-Rader violating any promise which might be made by him as the condition of his release. This proposition was opposed by M. Dupont de PEure, M. Michel Goudchoux, and M. Bethmont, and was warmly supported by M. Cremieux, M. Ledru Rollin and M. Carnot. The matter, it was eventual agreed, should be left in abeyance for a day or two, when there is little doubt (at least so runs public expectation) that Abd-el-Kader will be brought within the terms of the general amnesty, and will be granted a conditional release upon conditions

which will be suggested by General Bedeau, the provisional minister of war. The States composing the German Con-FEDERATION were strengthening themselves partly by an increase in their military defences, and partly by conciliating measures to wards the people. The following is the sub-stance of a proclamation issued by the King of Wurtemberg on the 2nd of March.

"Article 1. The censorship established the 8th of October, 1829, is abolished.

2. All the dispositions of the law of the 30th of January, 1817, relating to the liberty of the press are restored.
"3. A law relative to the provisional in-

troduction of public trial in matters connected with the press shall be presented to the States. Our Ministers of Justice, of Foreign Affairs, and of the Interior, are instructed to carry into execution the present ordinance."

A similar concession has been made by the Grand Duke of Baden: the German Diet at Frantiert has issued an appeal to the nation, setting forth the advantages of union and peaceful development; Prussia arms, and the Government seems to think that it is strong enough to repel aggression, but the people seen to expect some concessions also to assure them that they will be fighting for the liberties of their country and nation, and not only for the greatness of their Sovereign if they are to tesist invasion. The movement in Bavaria seems to have been for the immediate convocation of the Chambers, the liberty of the press, publicity of judicial trials, electoral reform, and that the army slibuld take an south to observe the constitution. The King thought of resist-

This idea, the Secretary carries out into a | on the 4th of March; but when the troops were found unwilling to charge, the King at last gave way, and the crowd were assured by Prince Charles, the King's brother, on his word of honour, that all their demands should be complied with.

A miniature revolution has taken place, in imitation of the Paris insurrection, but happily without bloodshed, in the principality of Neufchatel. This diminutive state has become tired of its anomalous position, as being subject to the King of Prussia as its Sovereign, and at the same time counted one of the Cantons of the Helvetian Republic. So the mountaineers have descended to the capital, Neutchatel, compelled the government to resign, and the Prussian Commissary to take his departure the independence of Neufchatel is declared, and the seat of its now purely republican government transferred to La Chaux de Fonds. It is to be hoped that the King of Prussia will not risk a war with the French republic by any attempt on his part to impose "limits or obstacles to the internal transformation" of Neufchatel.

ITALY .- The Jesuits, alarmed at the hostile demonstrations made against them by the people, by whom they are deservedly detested, have already quitted the city of Turin. The Journals of Turin having heard of the French Revolution, are now encouraging the King to put himself at the head of the national forces, and to endeavour to effect the liberation of Italy. At Alessandria, and throughout Piedmont, all the warlike preparations are complete. Letters from Rome of the 28th February state, that the committee appointed by the Pope to prepare the constitution was actively engaged in that task. There are to be two chambers: the one composed of cardinals and clergymen, and the other of representatives of the people.

Austrian Italy.—By a circular of the 15th ultimo, the communes of Lombardy are informed that they will be charged with a supplementary tax, to meet the expenses incurred sequence of the extraordinary increase of troops ported by the peasantry, who openly declare they will not even pay the poll-tax.

such a moment the example of the people of Paris, and the knowledge that they have a French Revolution and a French Republic behind the Alps, may give rise to a serious insur-rection, if, indeed, some outbreak has no already taken place. In that event, it is well known that nothing can prevent the people and army of Sardinia from sympathising with the Lombards; all Italy would join the cause; and Austria would, ere long, be contending on the line of the Mincio for the existence of her Italian dominions."

WRECK OF THE OMEGA.—The gratifying intelligence has been received through the New York Herald that the remainder of the passengers and crew of this ship were saved by the bark Highland Mary, arrived safe at New York. Six lives were honourably lost while engaged in saving the passengers; those of the Omega's second officer and five seamen.
BRITISH NORTH AM. TELEGRAPH.—The Committee of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly have reported highly in favour of the establishment of Telegraphic communication between Halifax and Quebec; a bill passed in the House of Assembly on the 22nd ulto., empowering the Government to form a line to the Northern Frontier, and to enter into arrangements either with the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick or with private Companies, for the completion of the communication. Mr. Gishorne's agency in this matter appears o have been highly efficient.

NIAGARA. -- An unprecedent occurrence has taken place at the Falls, which was reported by to fire in their own defence, whereby one man was killed and 6 or 7 were wounded. A riotous assemblage on the Sth was quickly ing the hours of labour. The journals were dispersed by the dragoons. The whole did not exhibit much of a political aspect, but rather appeared like an outbreak of that impact orivation from stagnation in their bread oy industry, in order that the stagnation of the latest intelligence from that city, and the Queen of the Belgians (Princess de Joinville, were at Algiers on the date of the latest intelligence from that city, and the Queen of the Belgians (Princess de Joinville, were at Algiers on the date of the latest intelligence from that city, and the Queen of the Belgians (Princess de Joinville, were at Algiers on the date of the latest intelligence from that city, and the Queen of the Belgians (Princess de Joinville, were at Algiers on the date of the latest intelligence from that city, and the Queen of the Belgians (Princess de Joinville, were at Algiers on the date of the latest intelligence from that city, and the Queen of the Belgians (Princess de Joinville, were at Algiers on the date of the latest intelligence from that city, and the Queen of the Belgians (Princess de Joinville, were at Algiers on the date of the latest intelligence from that city, and the Queen of the Belgians (Princess de Joinville, were at Algiers on the date of the latest intelligence from that city, and the Queen of the Belgians (Princess de Joinville, were at Algiers on the date of the latest intelligence from that city, and the Queen of the Belgians (Princess de Joinville, were at Algiers on the date of the latest intelligence from that city, and the Prince and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Prince and Princess de Joinville, were at Algiers on the date of the latest intelligence from that city, and the Prince and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Prince and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Prince and Princess de Joinville, were at Algiers on the date of the latest intelligence from that city, and the Prince and Duchess d'Au river as to be directly over the tremendous rock. This truly astonishing feat was accomthe water has to some degree returned, yet the memento of their journey towards the Horse-Shoe centre is still to be seen in a pole there erected.—The villagers of Chippewa thought they had entirely lost their creek. Off the old Chippewa Fort, about 100 feet beyond low water mark, was discovered a burning spring in the bed of the Niagara River, which some had the curiosity to enclose with an old potash ket-tle, and gan-barrel knitted therein, and succooded in producing flames and a loud explosion. Several bayonets, muskets, swords, &c. have been picked up. The water has since re-turned to nearly its usual level. The cause of

> lation of ice at the egress of the river, from Lake Eric, closing for a time the outlet." OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION .- Steamer Chief Justice Robinson arrived at Toionto on the 31st ulto.; the Princess Royal at Kingston on the 30th. The Welland Canal is to be opened on the 10th instant. There was a shove of the ice opposite to Montreal on Mon-day; at Three Rivers there was no ice on Tuesday and the wharves were covered with water. 65 !!

the occurrence is conjectured to be an accumu-

ELECTIONS. Mr. Lafontaine has been re elected for Montreal; Mr. Price for the first Riding of Yorkshire.

BOARD OF TRADE. Officers elected at the annual meeting of the Board of Trade on Mon-W. Stevenson, A. Gillespie, J. Gilmour, W. Petry, C. Vurtele, H. S. Scott, A. Lauric, H. LeMesurier, and J. Dean, Esquires.—Subscription reduced from 8 to \$5.

QUEBEC GAOL CALENDAR, Number of prisoners under sentence by

Do. under the Act 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. Do. Selling Liquors without License. Military prisoners
Untried do, \*\*\*

Total

(48 of the above are females.)

The weather has great, avoured the departure of the ice and snow avoured the departure of the ice and snow avoured the determinant the frame and snow avoured the departure of the ice and snow avoured the departure of the ice and snow avour avour avour structure.

P. S .- It is reported this morning that the Lake ice is on its way down.

MARRIED.

At the Garrison Chapel, Corfu, on the 13th January last, by the Reverend J. Skinner, L. STANHOPE LOVEL, Esq., 16th Regiment, to MATILDA, eldest daughter of Staff Surgeon READE.

On the 2nd March last, at St. Phillip's Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. Melville Holmes, Incumbent of Transley, Dr. A. G. FENWICK, of Montreal, Canada, to CAROLINE, hird daughter of Isaac Holmes, Esq.

Tuesday inorning, after a short illness, Char-torre Herment, second daughter of John McLeon, Esq., aged 12 years. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon, at three o'clock, from her father's residence, without further in-

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THIE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Expres to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebe Post-Office on MONDAY, the 10th APRIL.
PAID letters will be received to FOUR o'clock; and UNPAID to FIVE o'clock, after

noon.

LETTERS dropped into the NIGHT-BOX, up
to NINE o'clock next morning, will be for-

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

#### AUCTION SALES.

EVENING SALE OF BOOKS, STATI ONERY, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

Will be sold, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 6th and 7th inst., at No. 58, St. John Street, next door to Mr. DUGAL'S Fur Store, the following Goods, compris-

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS carefully selected and in good order, the geatter portion having been laid in last fall.—STATIONERY of every description, among which there is a good assortment of Blank Books, Day Books, Journals and Ledgers, made of the best English paper.

Engravings, and a variety of useful and Fancy Articles, Toys, &c.

Sale each Evening at SEVEN o'clock. CONDITIONS-CASH.

B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 6th April, 1848.

N. B .- The above would be a rare opportunity to any one possessed of a small capital and lesirous of entering into business, as the goods have been carefully selected by the proprietor who is now obliged to close the business in consequence of the illness of the person who had

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

the management of the concern.

Will be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNES DAY, the 11th and 12th of April, at the residence of Mrs. VANOVOUS, Hotel Keeper

Upper Town Market Place:

MIE whole of her Household Furniture L. consisting of Dining, Card, Loo, Sola and ther Tables, Chairs, Solas, Carpets, Side-boards, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Beds, and Beddidg Chimney, Pier and Toilet Looking Glasses, China, Glass, and Earthenware, Stoves and Pipes, Kitchen Utensils, with a variety of

other articles.

Sale each day at ONE o'clock. Conditions-Cash.

B. COLE, A. & B.

Quebec, 6th April, 1818.



## FIRE ENGINES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale PORTABLE
FIRE ENGINES, made by L. Lemoine, well finished and warranted perfect, capable of being worked by one person, price £3. These Engines are easily conveyed to any part of a house, and are very useful for Gardens, Washing Windows &c. house, and are ..., ing Windows, &c. —ALSO,—

Engines of greater power at Manufacturer Prices, from £5 upwards.
HENRY S. SCOTT.

Quebec, 30th March, 1848.

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

Quebec, 22nd March, 1818.

## W. HOLEHOUSE,

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

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

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20	1 17 4	1 9 11	
25	2 2 9	1 14 7	
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45	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4
50	4 13 1	3 17 11	4 1 4
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60	7 10 10	6 9 11	6 13 2

The above rates, For Life without Partici, pation 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.

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FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THIE Subscriber beis to thank the MI-Litary and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commende constant attention to his brings, from the commend-ed business, and 'heconfidently' hopes by naticonstant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage. If the subscriber also invites any inspection of histock of Double Milled, West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOEN, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, '8c. &c., having just received per "Douglas," MONTREAL.

Construction of the second of the

CALLS BY A TRACT DISTRIBUTOR.

1st.—A Call on a tidy Cottager.

How do you do, Mary ! How do you de

Hard at work, as usual, I see; never let I the grass grow under your feet. All ocfirst undertook to distribute tractiver blesscasionally to leave a copy of likely to ed word of God with thiany habitations, value it, I have gone it no cottage have I and this I will sagquals yours in tidiness. yet entered wh to see with what order and It does me every thing is arranged; and I cleanli wish that all the slatterns in the hash would take a peep at your cottage, and follow your example. That shelf is a perfect picture; any one might dine without a dish from this deal table, and the quarry floor is as red as a cherry. If your husband was not an orderly and industrious man, I should be ashamed of him.

Your cuckoo clock, there, keeps ticking away, and reminds me that I have no time to spare. Mine are hasty visits; if they were not, I could never see half the people that I have to visit. How precious are moments, and how thriftily we should spend them! we usually take the sound of the clock to be Tick, tack; but a friend of mine says it is, Gone, past! and as every moment thus marked by the pendulum is gone for ever, it has a solemn signification.

Mind, Mary, that you do not run into the error of paying great attention to your house and little attention to eternal things: God requires the hearts of his creatures. I have known those who, because they have discharged some duties well, have been satisfied in allowing others to remain undone. Cleanliness is an excellent quality, but cleanliness is not godliness. It is delightful to peep into such a cottage as yours, but as we are not to live in this world for ever, you must look forward to a house not built with hands, eternal in the heavens. We must die as well as live, Mary, and it is a blessed thing to die in peace. "The reason why many Christians at the hour of death are full of doubts and fears is this, because in their life-time they have not been much exercised in living by faith in the Redeemer.' This faith will make your comfortable cottage still more comfortable. Seek it, Mary, seek it, with all your heart and with all your

2nd.—A Call on an untidy Cottager.
This will never do, Molly! Three times have I called upon you, and every time your house has made me think of a pig's sty. Just look at these chairs; they cannot have been rubbed for a week; and see here, I could write my name on this table, with my finger, it is so thickly covered with dust, It never will do to go on in this manner, there can be no comfort where things are so unclean, neither for yourself, your husband. nor your children.

Molly.—Ay, it's easy enough for those to talk who have, perhaps, people to help them, and money to buy soap, brushes, and brooms; but poor folk must do as well as they can. It's as much as I can do to get a bit and a drop for my children and myself for my husband does but little to help me. If he comes home at night, he soon bounce out again, and sets off to the beer shop.

Visitor.—He cannot well do a worse thing, Molly; but are you quite sure that you do not persuade him to go there?

Molly.—Me persuade him! no, indeed I take care to rate him well for it, every day of his life.

Visitor .- Yes, but the reason why he goes to the public-house is, because he is

advised! Molly .- If I was to work like a negro, my husband would take no notice of it at all he would leave me to scrub my finger ends off, so that he could go down to the Bull, and set his back against the kitchen screen with a mug of ale before him. He cares no more for me than he does for that broken

Visitor.—Don't say so, Molly, don't say so; give him a kind word instead of rating him; get him a drop of home-brewed beer to his supper; stir up the fire, and sweep up the hearth; and if you don't make a different man of him in a month, I shall say of the conversation we have had to-day, it joiced at this improvement of their conthat it is his fault and not yours. Few men may be, by God's blessing, a lesson not sent dition, nor, to the extent of her power, are too bad to be mended; and you may take my word for it, that the best way to keep a man from the public-house is to let him have a more comfortable place at home. I shall leave a little book with you that contains a few good hints, and I do not despair. of seeing you and your husband reading it together, some night after he comes home from his work, in quietness, affection, and peace. Time is rolling on apace, Molly; the trees are either felled, or now growing that will form our coffins, and which ever goes first to the grave, -you, or your husband,-the one that is left will feel sorry for having given grief to the other. Take what I have said in good part; and may grace, mercy and peace dwell in your habitation, -Tract Magazine.

THE CLAY AND THE POTTER. Helen was an amiable, but high-spirited girl, who was apt to think some of her class-mates in the Sunday School rather beneath her to rank with, which caused some uneasiness to her teacher to whom she was much, attached. One day, they were taking a walk together when, in their progress, they passed by a pottery, in which the father of one of the Sunday Scholars was engaged at work, and as the teacher desired to speak to the man and to make inquiries about his child, they entered the building, to which they had been directed in search of him . He gave them a very cordial welcome; and was about leaving

congs of earthenware.

"She watched him for some time, until ently disposed." her curiosity was satisfied, and then turned to look at different articles which were arranged about the room. "How pretty those vases are" she observed, taking up one, that stood apart from the others. "I suppose they were made of different mateher curiosity was satisfied, and then turned

"No Miss," the man answered, "they are all made of one clay, only I fashion them differently!"

"I wonder you do not make them all of this pattern in preference?" she inquired.

"Why, young lady," said he, "I have several reasons for not doing so. This fashion of pots looks handsomer, to be sure there breathe together the atmosphere of wit -makes more show, I mean, but they tell me, it is not half as useful as the homelier sort. It is bought more to look pretty on a mantle, or fire-place; while my others are fitted to be very useful for many purposes."

The teacher turned to Helen and said. "I think, my dear, we may find a moral here, not unserviceable to us. Out of the same clay, Mr. Thomson, at his pleasure, has fashioned a great variety of useful articles of merchandise. The homely jur, and flower-pot, and the pretty vase, have ings and behaviour before the great man at thus had a common origin. The former may not repine, or the latter vauntingly boast, since those which have fewer external charms, have more intrinsic usefulness; they should not with discontent exclaim, why hast thou made me thus?" Neither should the more beautiful plume themselves on their supposed superiority, and fancy themselves privileged to look down contemptuously at those which now indeed present an appearance much less attractive, but which were formed at the potter's sole will and pleasure, and by his creative power, from the same mass of clay with the others."

"Which do you consider your main dependence, as articles of sale?"
"Oh!" he said, "I make my vases more

as a kind of extra work, in which I rest myself. But what I depend on for the support of my family, is the manufacture of the plainer and more serviceable articles. Where I sell one fancy piece, a dozen or more of the other sort are wanted .- Besides, Ma'am, I spoil a vast deal more of my clay in the former way, than in the latter. Look at yonder heap of broken pottery, and see how many fractured vases there are among the rubbish, considering the small proportion of them, that I ever attempt to make. The reason is, that in order to form them more light and tasty, I have to shape the clay thinner, and so when they come to be exposed to the heat of the furnace, they often crack and are spoiled by the very fire which makes the others firm and substantial."

"You have given us some useful lessons; the teacher observed. "I know you are accustomed to Christian meditation, and therefore you will not be surprised that we have drawn materials for profitable thought, from your employment, and your remarks on it.??

"In truth, ma'am," said he in reply, "justification." often call to mind such matters, as I wor I have been tempted to feel discontented at my life of hard trials, and frequently of poverty, I reason with myself thus: 'Here I am, taking one lump of clay of my own free will, and forming it into a homely, but useful article,—then another parcel, and shaping it into something more fanciful. But have I not nappier there, than he is at home. Now an good reasons for my conduct in both cases? untidy house and a scolding wife, are two Truly I have! I need a supply of both to things as likely as any that I know of, to meet the different demands made on me!persuade a man to go to the public-house. Surely, then, He who condescends, himself, Come, Molly! try a different plan with your to say 'I am the potter, and ye the clay!' This talented and interesting young lawyer husband; let him see that some attention is has a perfect right to fashion me and my paid to him; let him know that his comforts fellow men as he pleases, for in each and all are considered; and let him look on his wife he has an object.—Then, again, ma'am, as and his children without feeling angry at the one, or ashamed of the other. You may do will, Molly; be advised! be vases marred and ruined by the same process, I am constrained to bless Him who has exposed me to the furnace of trial and temptation appointed for all, under circumstances which render me, irrespective of myself, so much less liable to be overcome by its fires. Yes! young lady, you may learn a lesson from visiting my humble pottery, and if your friend will allow me, I'll be so bold as to beg you to take home one of my vases, and one of my plain flower-pots, and keep them both in your chamber or garden.—And if ever you are tempted to feel proud in prosperity, or discontented in adversity, think lower classes to read; and no one more rein vain."

[The Editor is not quite sure, but he thinks Miss Margaret Cox is the writer of the above.]

ALMOST PERSUADED, AND ONLY AL-

There lived in Poughkeepsie, at this time, venerable lady and her talented son-in-law. The former was exceedingly anxious about the latter because of his loose and infidel opinions on religious subjects; and yet few men were more amiable in manners, or more sprightly in conversation. "O, sir," said the lady to the writer, 'I wish you to have a serious conversation with my sonin-law, on the subject of Christianity. Perhaps he may hearken to you, though to all of us he turns a deaf car, whenever we speak on the Holy Scriptures."

A proposal of this nature seemed to be identified with the writer's profession. Accordingly, a day, was appointed when the readings, written in a lively and popular lady would spend a social afternoon with manner. By these means she hoped to the writer and his family, there being no doubt that the interesting young lawyer would, if properly invited, join the party at teu. The interview took place as was expected, and, in the full flow of talk, something was designedly introduced touching the Christian religion. Contrary to the expectation of his relatives and friends, this interesting gentleman did neither evade nor oppose what was said, but candidly confessed he was differently impressed on that sub-

work, Oh to see the process of making would have insisted that they be all satisfactorily answered, but at present I feel differ-

character-how that he is not only the greatest in the field, in the senate, and at the bar, but also the most agreeable man in social intercourse. In pursuit of his profesand social chat. We young lawyers delight to meet him at Hendrickson's tavern, and and satire. Not long since, he passed by: we gathered round him, and he greated us with his usual cordiality. But there was something altered in his wit—it was solemn, yet more affectionate. At length, to break the spell, I ventured, as crst, a story, the edge of which was ridicule against Chrisians and their creed. As I finished the anecdote, instead of the loud laugh, and responsive tale, the General gravely asked me, I knew what I had been talking of? Confusion is the best name I can give my feelsuch a question from his lips. Seeing my embarrassment, he said he did not design to my attention to his own case.

" Not many months ago, said he, I Christianity; but some circumstances turned my thoughts to the investigation of the subject, and I now think differently. I had been in company with some friends of a similar sentiment in New York. I had indulged in remarks much to the disadvantage of Christians, and disparagement of their reigion. I had gone further than ever before I had done in this way. Coming home, I stood, late at night, on the door-steps, waiting for my servant. In this moment of stillness, my thoughts returned to what had just passed at my friend's, and on what I had said there. And what if the Christian religion be true, after all? The thought certainy was natural, and it produced in my bosom he most alarming feelings. I was conscious that I had never examined it-not even with that attention which a small retaining-fee requires in civil cases. In this, I hold myself bound to make up my mind according to the laws of evidence; and shall nothing be done of this sort, in a question that involves the fate of man's immortal being? Where every thing is at stake, shall I bargain all without nquiry ?-Wilfully blinding my own eyes, shall I laugh at that, which, if true, will laugh me to scorn in the day of judgment? These questions did not allow nie to sleep quietly. In the morning I sent to my friends the clergy, for such books as treated on the evidence of Christianity-I read them, and the result is, I believe the religion of Christians to be the truth-that Jesus Christ is the Son of God-that he made an atonement for our sins by his death, and that he rose for our

"This is the substance of General Hamby myself day after day. Sometimes, when liton's declaration to me at Hendrickson's, and you may judge how I feel since. As I have followed the General in many other

respects, so would I imitate him here. Will you lend me books, that I may read

as he did, before I give my opinion?" The books were accordingly taken to his house, but he never read them. A press of business intervened. He put off his duty to a more convenient season; that season never came till it was too late. A sudden disease deprived him of reason and of life. passed from a temporal to an eternal state;and let the word of God tell the rest.

The story of General Hamilton, which this talented person was the means of communicating to the writer, ought not to be forgotten. It was, from the time the writer heard it, of the deepest interest; and when the tidings came of the General's death, it formed the basis of a sermon preached in Poughkeepsie, on the second day of July, 1804. This story is recorded here, because it forms a part of the writer's reminiscences. -Bishop Chase, of Illinois.

ORIGIN OF HANNAH MORE'S CHEAP

REPOSITORY TRACTS.

The institution of Sunday Schools, which originated with the benevolent Mr. Raikes, had enabled multitudes of the more laboriously contributed to it, than Mrs. II. More. But she began to fear that, without some extraordinary efforts, these very advantages might become a source of much evil. The multiplication of mis-chievous tracts, which were dispersed with incredible industry, called aloud for some permanent antidote. To teach the poor to read, she now saw, was putting a dangerous engine into their hands, sunless sale and salutary reading was also provided. The friends of insurrection, infidelity and vice, carried their exertions so far as to lond asses with their pernicious pamphlets, and to get them dropped, not only in cottages, and in high-ways, but into mines and coal pits.

The success of Village Politics en couraged her to venture on a more extensive undertaking. This was to produce regularly every month, three tracts, consisting of stories, ballads, and Sunday circulate religious knowledge as well as innocent entertainment, and to counteract the poison which was continually flowing hrough the channels of corruption.

When she considered the multitudes whose sole reading was limited to those

• Professional, as a laweyer, though American etiquette, designated him commonly byells militia rank. - ED. B.

cordial welcome; and was about leaving eathe was differently impressed on that subject from which he had been. (Till a few lays ago, "/said he, "I should have brought drees of thousands of copies." Epi B(").

The teachening that she desired her young threshold of Christianity were passed, I tation was obtruded upon them in the streets, or invitingly hung out upon the walls, or from the windows, she thought the evil was so diffused as to justify her in employing such remedial methods as were likely to become effectual by their simplicity and brevity, and their accommoda-

ion to vulgar minds. As the school of Paine had been labouring to undermine, not only religious establishments, but good government, by the alluring vehicles of novels, stories, and somes, she thought it right to encounter them with their own weapons; and, having observed that, sional duties, he passes from New York to to bring dignities into contempt, and to ren-Albany, to attend the higher courts, and der the clerical character odious, was a fa-Poughkeepsie is his stopping place for rest vourite object with the enemy, her aim was to oppose it in the way that seemed most likely to defeat the mischief. She therefore scarcely ever produced a tract in which it was not a part of her plan to introduce an exemplary parish priest.

As she proposed to undersell the trash she meant to oppose, she found that the expense would prevent the possibility of her carrying on the scheme without a subscription and she no sooner published proposals of her plan, than it was warmly taken up by the visest and best characters in the country.

The success surpassed her most sanguine expectations. Two millions of these publications were sold in the first year-a circumstance perhaps new in the annals of printing The exertion it required to organize the plan -to produce, or to procure from others (for give me pain, but, by his question, to call two or three friends and one of her sisters occasionally assisted her) three tracts every month for three years, and to keep up a corwas, as you are, doubtful of the truths of respondence with the various committees formed in almost every part of the kingdom, materially undermined her health; nor was this the only sacrifice she made to her country and to humanity; she devoted to these abours that time which she might have employed in writings that would have greatly increased her yearly income-an increase which her large disbursements for her schools must have rendered expedient. Perceiving that her tracts had not only made their way into kitchens and nurseries, but even into drawing-rooms, she at length judged it expedient to have them handsome ly printed in three volumes.

The following letters were addressed to her sister about this period; they bear date,

London, 1795." "I forgot to tell you one thing which diverted me vastly. When the proposal for he said that though he admired the scheme exceedingly, and had a high respect for me, he should not subscribe, because he took it for granted, knowing the character of the lady, that all the doctrines would be on one side. 1 desired my friend to tell his grace that they certainly would! I onder if I shall ever have time again to it down and write a quiet orderly letter: —I have always so many things to say, and never any time to say them. The Reposi-tory Tracts engage my whole thoughts. have written a new ballad, called the Newcastle Collier," with which the Bishop of Durham is much pleased. Newcastle is in his diocese, and he hopes to spread the plan much there. We had Lord and Lady Harcourt, and a number of such-like fine people to-day at dinner. "Mr. Mason has sent me half a dozen

ballads for the Repository. I was obliged to reject three, because they had too much of politics, and another because there was too much of love. But two, one of which was called the 'Ploughboy's Dream,' will do very well. I know not what so great a man will say at having any of his offerings rejected. The Bishop has written him word that I am very nice, and hard to please, so that he must not wonder if I do not take every thing even of his. Two highly respectable Committees are formed. one in the city and the other in Westmins. ter, members of parliament, &c., for the regular circulation of our Repository Tracts. The Bishop of Dromore has been with me, to put me on a good plan about hawkers. The Bishop of London received the enclosed note to-day from the Archbishop of Canterbury; it would make Sally, who has such a veneration for dignitaries and cathedrals, smile to see how much the heads of the church condescend to deal in our small wares .- Hannah More's Memoirs, by Wm. Roberts.

KING-LIKE MARRIAGES. - Miss Hamilton told us a pleasant anecdote of Hutton, the Moravian, who has the honour of being occasionally admitted to the royal breakfast-table. 'Hutton,' said the king Moravians marry without any previous knowledge of each other? 'Yes, may it please your majesty,' returned Hutton, 'our marriages are quite royal.' — Hunnah

More. ON VISITING, LATE IN LIFE, HORACE WALPOLE'S, AND GARRICK'S FORMER RE-SIDENCES .- What wit, what talents, what vivacity, what friendship have I enjoyed in both these places? Where are they now? I have been mercifully spared to see the vanity and emptiness of every thing that is not connected with eternity, and seeing this, how heavy will my condemnation be, if I do not lay it to heart !- II. More.

FORMAL, AND SPIRITUAL, PRAYER,-The iver that runs slow and creeps by the banks, and begs leave of every turf to let it pass, is drawn into little hollows, and spreads itself into smaller portions, and dies with diversion but when it runs with vigorousness, and a full stream, and breaks down every obstacle, making it even as its own brow, it stays not to be tempted with little avocations, and to creep into holes, but it runs into the sea through full and useful channels: So is a man's prayer; if it moves upon the feet of an abated appetite, it wanders into the society of every trilling accident, and stays at the corners of the fancy, and talks with every object mingled emotions by which they were agi-it meets, and cannot arrive at heaven; but tated. After remaining a few minutes toge-Intermediate regions of clouds, and stays not the back of the station, in realiness to convey the back of the station, in realiness to convey the back of the station, in realiness to convey the back of the station, and the back of the station in realiness to convey the back of the station, and the back of the station in realiness to convey the back of the station, and the back of the station in realiness to convey the back of the station, and the back of the station in realiness to convey the back of the station, and the back of the station in realiness to convey the back of the station, in realiness to convey the back of the station, and the back of the station in realiness to convey the back of the station in realiness to convey the back of the station in the back of the back of the station in the back of the back of the station in the back of the back of the station in the back of the back of the back of the station in the back of the back of the back of the back of the station in the back of the ba

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S ESCAPE FROM FRANCE | a glimpso of the King and Queen as they TO ENGLAND.

After much wonder had been expressed in England as to his whereabout, Louis Philippe and his Queen landed in England, at Newhaven, on the 3rd instant. A Droux, it appears, a farmer procured disguises for the royal fugitives and suite, the ting exhibiting himself in an old cloak and an old cap, having first shaved his whiskers, discarded his wig, and altogether so disguised himself as to defy the recognition even of his most intimate friends. The other disguises were also complete.

The king passed for an Englishman on his travels. They proceeded in a boat rom Harfleur to Havre. In the meantime information was secretly conveyed to the Express, Southampton steam-ship, that she would be required to take a party from Havre to England. The fugitives embarked in the Express, and at twelve o'clock on Friday landed. The moment the King set his foot on the shore he emphatically exclaimed, "Thank God, I am on British ground." Mr. Sims, the landing-waiter, who handed them on shore, conducted them to the Bridge Inn.

One who was present says, " A crowd of villagers had assembled near the landing place, and when the ex-King stepped on shore many of them pressed forward and shook hands with the exiled Monarch The ex-King appeared very much moved at this exhibition of feeling, and acknowledged the same in a very courteous manner.

The ex-King was very scantily attired. He wore a rough pea-jacket, which, it is said, he borrowed of the captain of the Express, and gray trousers. He had on ris head a close blue cloth cap, and round his neck he wore a common red and white comforter. His appearance was not at all improved by his beard, which was of apparently about week's growth. In other respects, though pparently suffering from fatigue, the ex-Monarch looked pretty much like himself. The Queen wore a large plaid cloak over her dress, and carefully concealed her features with a thick veil.

On the way to the inn the King was met by several of the inhabitants, who offered their congratulations on his safe arrival, and with whom he shook hands most cordially. His Majesty looked fatigued and care worn. The King sent for Mr. Packham, who had been a tenant of some mills belonging to him in France, and who knew him intimately. Mr. Packham saited on him, and it appears that every attention was paid to his wishes by al parties. The London Times says Learning that Mr. Packham was at the inn, our reporter immediately sought hin out, when Mr. Packham at once introduced him to his Majesty. The King, who was engaged reading an English news. paper, immediately rose and said, . hank you, gentlemen, and all whom I have met in England, for these kind congratulations, and the hospitality which has been shown me. His Majesty had changed his attire, and was dressed in a plan suit of black. He looked well, and the marks of anxiety which had shown themselves at his landing had disappeared. He was quite cheerful. The Queen was in the room writing a letter, and apparently buried in thought. She

scarcely noticed the presence of strangers Several persons were introduced to the King during the day. He seemed gratified at their calling, and spoke freely and pleasantly to all his visitors.

Before Mr. Packham left him, the King gave him the whole of his money for the purpose of getting it exchanged for Eng-

am very short.' Another writer says, the ex-King granted an audience to several inhabitants from Brighton. They were received most

cordially.

Louis Philippe, clasping his hands, as if overpowered by his emotions, began immediately to speak on the subject of the Revolution. "Charles X.," exclaimed the ex-King, " was destroyed for breaking the Charter, and I have been overthrown for defending it, and for keeping my oath. I wish this to be distinctly understood, and I hope it will be made known."

The ex-King and Queen of the French left Newhaven in a royal carriage shortly atter nine o'clock on Saturday morning. accompanied by several French officers from Brighton, and attended by the Hon-Captain Hotham, one of the directors of the Brighton Railway, and they arrived at the Croydon station at precisely twenty minutes past twelve o'clock.

The Duke de Nemours, the Duke and Duchess of Cobourg, the Count de Jarnac, and two general officers, whose names we could not learn, left London by an early train to wait the arrival of the royal strangers. A large party of the directors were in waiting to receive them.

Upon the arrival of the royal carriage Captain Hotham put his head out and gave a signal to the directors. When the door o the royal carriage was opened, his imajesty stepped out, and upon seeing him, his daughter, the Duchess of Cobourg, gave a stifled scream. He was immediately locked in the arms of his son the Duko de Nemours, whom he embraced with great warmth, and instantly after he pressed his daughter to his bosom in the most affectionate manner. His Majesty was overpowered, and shed tears, as did his daughter also. The scene was a most moving one, and one not easily forgotten. The Queen, upon stepping from the carriage, also affectionately embraced her children, and was greatly agitated.

The royal party were then ushered by the directors to the waiting room, where they were left to give way in private to those

stepped into the carriage. The King made his appearance first, and all present instantly uncovered.

There was no cheering. The reception was cordial, but impressive, and was highly creditable to the persons assembled, and might be taken as expressing the feelings of the nation towards the exiled monarch; it was an assurance of hospitality, mingled with sympathy for his misfortunes.

The King was dressed in black trousers, and the rough fearnought great coat, or seaman's jacket, which was given to him by the captain of the vessel which brought him over. He no sooner stepped from the door than ho turned round to the persons who lined the passage to the carriage, and shook hands with all who were near him, repeatedly bowng and saying "Thank you-thank you, sir ;" Much obliged to you, sir;" "Much obliged to you;" to which several responded; y exclaiming, "Long live King Louis Philippe." Upon entering the carriage the crowd assembled round the window, and almost every person present had the honour of shaking hands with him. His Majesty looked dejected, and appeared deeply impressed with the reception which he met

The King was followed into the carriage by the Queen, who wore a black and white artan shawl, a black figured silk gown, and black bonnet. The other members of the royal family having taken their seats in the other carriages, the royal party drove off to Claremont, the residence of the late Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, now King of Belgium.

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R. PENISTON.

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