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LONGING FOR LIGHT. Darkness and doubt attend my way While I am wandering here: Ot how I long to see the day, The glorious day, appear !

The dawn of truth upon my soul. Dispelling darkest night; Where error long has held control, Excluding heavenly light.

But where can truth be found below ? So various is her voice.

Lord, by thy Spirit lead, and show
My soul the rightful choice. For many ways to heaven are found,

And many creeds are taught; And Satan's stratagems abound, By which weak souls are caught. No outward forms and services

Acceptance find with thee; Nor wilt thou hear the prayer that is But cold formality. The inward worship of the heart,
I know, thou dost require:
Then, Lord, thy quickening grace impart
To light the heavenly fire.

O! let devotion burn within My cold and barren breast!

And grace prevailing slay each sin
That long has marr'd my rest!

For coldness, deadness, went of real Must still attend me here, Unless thou dost thy truth reveal

To banish doubt and fear.

ON WORLDLY CONFORMITY. PASTORAL LETTER,
Addressed to the Members of the Protestan.
Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Ohio.

BY CHARLES PETTIT M'HAVAINE, Bishop of the Diocese. (Concluded.)

And yet, my brethren, 1 am well aware how easy it is for the imagination to array both of these in such an abstract and elementary simplicity, so divested of all that gives them their universal character and relish, that no harm could be detected in either. And the same precisely can be as easily the dance, and the exercise of speed in the God; "5 thus representing the spirit which horse-race, may easily be conceived of, in characterizes the world as so incapable of such a light as to make them very innocent. harmonizing with that of religion that it must But what if they were attempted to be got up under such an abstract form, and made common amusements in such elementary simplicity-how would they succeed ? Their deadness as to all that makes their usual interest would be their sufficient condemnation. The question is not what we imagine they may be; but what they alwave have been and will be, and must be, in such a world as this, to render them pleasurable to those who patronize them: Strip them bare, till they stand in the simple innocence, to which their defenders' arguments would reduce them, and the world will not have them. To be genial to the taste of those who most sustain them, they must be matters of worldly fashion and galety; and not only so, but designed to promote the epirit of such things, and so dependent on them, that in proportion as these condiments Were the trial made of a series of dancing assemblies, conducted in all respects as becomes the sobriety and spiritual-mindedness failure. The world would ridicule such a they had something else to do than to attend

Taking then such amusements as they are and ever will be, so long as they shall be encouraged, and not as they may be represented in the imagination of the zealous apologist, I have always thought, my brethren, that the question whether a professing Christian can consistently participate in them what every communicant professes to be, and what every baptized person is under solemn vows to be, would, I think, always be sufficient to make duty plain in such matters. It is when such views are away from us, that worldly attractions get their hold on our minds, and their justification assumes its deceitful plausibleness. The aspect of things depends materially upon the position from which you look at them. Look at the things now before us from the position of those who profess no spiritual character, and it is not singular that they should seem very harmless. Their harm is their effect upon that very spiritual character in which those persons feel no interest. They do not appreciate its importance, and easily may they fail to appreciate the evil of that which injures it. Let us take position upon the high ground of a consistant follower of Christ, who, by faith, "overcomes the world;" and from thence let me request you, my brethren, to

First: What, according to the Scriptures, a true Christian is, and every communicant, by the very fact of being a communicant, professes to be.

Whoever has become a true Christian has been "born again" of the Holy Ghos, and "is a new creature in Christ Jesus." A radical and wonderful change, which only the power of God would effect, has been virought in his affections; so that in all things, as regards the world and God, time and oternity, sin and holiness, they are become new. His heart's pleasures are in the things of the Spirit of God. He follows after holiness; he seeks to grow in grace,

that he is in grace, and "alive unto God." To be brought back to the world which he has thus renounced, is his fear. Great names and dignities are his-"child of God;" "heir of God;" "joint heir with Christ;" a "temple of the Holy Ghost." Great privileges belong to one to whom such dignities pertain -"nearness of access" to God; entire trust in his love; the possession of his perfect peace; the appropriation of his most precious promises. An eminently spiritual walk is expected of one whom God has thus exalted. Hence he is required to "be holy because God," whose child he is, " is holy." Holiness, more and more holiness, is set before him as the great object which his whole life is to seek after.

Secondly: Consider, in connection with this high character and calling of a Christian, the representation in the Scriptures of the character of the world and of his relations thereto.

"The whole world," says St. John,

"lieth in wickedness;" and his exhortation is, "love not the world-it any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." "Whosoever," says St. James, "will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God," To keep one's self unspatted from the world" is declared to be an esential part of "pure and undefiled religion." Hence it is represented as the invariable feature of every one that is "born of God," that he "overcometh the world." Our blessed Lord, in his intercessory prayer for all that should believe in his name, (John xvii) spake of his people as " in the world" indeed, till taken home; but as given him " out of the world," and as being " not of the world." Twice he uses, in the same chapter, that strong expression concerning the unworldly character of his people "They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world." And one of the petitions of that precious prayer was that his people might be kept "from the evil" that s in the world. In accordance with all this, done with the card-table and the horse-race. St. Paul says: "We have received, not the The exercise of the graceful movement in spirit of the world, but the spirit which is of

> Thirdly: Consider, brethren, the great extent to which the world is dependent for its most influential knowledge and estimate of religion upon the examples of those who profess it.

It was a high testimony to the Christians

be ejected before the latter can be received.

So that the exhortation of the same apostle is:

" be not conformed to this world, but be ye

transformed by the renewing of your

tially antagonistic. We can be renewed in

the spirit of our minds only when we are

mind.21 The two are considered as essen

not conformed to this world.

at Corinth, when St. Paul said they were manifestly declared to be the epistle of Christ, written not with ink, but with the Spirit of the living God -- in the fleshly ta-bles of the heart." So strong, so manifest, so faithful, so instructive was their example, are lacking, they are rejected as insipid, that it was easy to read in them, as in a book, what it was to be a true follower of Christthe spirituality, the boliness, the blessedness of his service. No epistle " written with of the Christian character, so that it would be ink' could be so well read by the world. nothing inconsistent if every attendant So it is always. The "living epistle," were a devout and carnestly pious person, it written by the Spirit of God in the hearts of would need no prophet to predict their entire | Christians is that on which the world depends for its most influential idea of the nadance; and Christian people would think ture and efficacy of true religion. Some epistle or other, honourable or dishonourable to the Gospel, professors of religion are continually giving out in their daily examples, and the world cannot help reading and being influenced by it. In a community where the church is of a worldly spirit, the prevalent idea of religion among those who make no profession of it will probably be that the essential difference between Christians and may be settled in a very simple way. It others is more in attendance on certain exterseems to need no argument. A serious and nat ordinances than in any inward and spicorrect view of what a true Christian is, and ritual grace. Many will live and die under such a ruinous delusion; and an awful te sponsibility must abide upon the church vhose example teaches it. You see, therefore, brethren, how carefully you should consider the manner of life, the manifestation of spirit, by which you are to adorn the service of your divine Master, and be true teachers of what it is to follow him You see how carefully you should consider whether a person forming his estimate of piety by a correct understanding of your walk and spirit would be led thereby to entertain a proper view of the holiness, and carnestness, and watchfulness, and spirituality of mind which belong to the Christian character; or to take up an idea of what he must do to be a follower of Christ, which, by leading him no farther than mere form ality, would ruin his soul. "Ye are the light of the world," said the Saviour to his people. "I am glorified in them," was the honour he put on their faithfulness. Who so happy or honoured as he of whom the Saviour makes that declaration?

Again: Consider how cornestly the Christian is enjoined in the Scriptures to walk so as to honour the Gospel.

"Know yo not that your body is the tem ple of the Holy Ghost, which is in you, and that ye are not your own? for ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit which are God's" †† Such is the appeal of St. Paul, and therefore

† James iv. 4. † 1st John v. 4. § 1st Cor. ii. 12. • 2 Cor. iii. 3. || Rom. xii. 2.

• 1st John v. 19-ii. 15.

therefore, the prisoner of the Lord, beseech you that yo walk worthy of the vocation 3d. wherewith ye are called ;" and to the Philippians: "Only let your conversation be as becometh the Cospel;" and to the Colossians: "I do not cease to pray for you that ye might walk worthy of the Lord, unto all pleasing."

Again : Consider the difficulties to be encountered, in endeavouring to live as becometh the Gospel.

The infant of days does not more depend on careful nursing and watching; the exotic plant does not more need protection, than the work of grace in your hearts requires a jealous watchfulness -a continual nourishing and cherishing, lest it die. Every thing around and within is against it. The atmosphere of the world is freezing to it. But not only must we keep the grace we have, but we must grow in grace. Surely then we can afford no risks. One cold hour upon a green-house neglected may blast its every plant. "Hatch and pray lest ye enter into temptation."

Lustly: Consider that Christians are required not only to avoid being hinderers of God's word, by an unholy example and influence, but to be positively "nearkers together" with their ministers in promoting among men the highest attainments in picty.

The Gospel cause, in every respect, is the common cause of Christians. godly minister has no more part in it than every other believer. He is a member of Christ by faith, and so are all that follow Christ. The Saviour, and his kingdom, and his service, and his will, and his honour among men, are alike the heritage and in-terest of all. St. Paul therefore expected believers to be full of prayer for the success of the word which he preached 'Pray for us," (he wrote to the Thessa-Ionians) "that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified." all Christians were not preachers was no excuse for their not being just as zealous for the promotion of the Gospel as he

But how often, in reference especially to he worldly things under consideration, is all this forgotten ! The thought of some seems to be that while it is the duty of the minister to promote as much as possible unworldly spirit in this people, it is a duty in which they are not expected to feel and to work with him. School boys, who, instead of co-operating with their teacher, as contriving how they may escape his requirements and get opportunity for play are a fit illustration of the spirit manifested by some professors of religion, in regard to the ministry of the word. How far they may go in disregarding the views of their pastor as to Christian duty in connection with worldly amusements, is their main question. The consideration of God's question. will and their Master's honour does not arise n their minds. Such were not those faithful brethren whom Paul, in writing to the lomans, saluted as "helpers in Christ."* Happy the minister who has a people who are to him helpers in Christ. Would that all who come to the table of the Lord were such; helpers at least in prayer and in a holy example, when circumstances prevent them from any other helping. But alas! here are hinderers as well as helpers professing Christians who are positive obstacles to religion; setting an example, and exerting an influence, and promoting a spirit among the people, which directly resist the efficacy of the means of grace, to the great sorrow and discouragement of the aithful pastor.

Now, my brethren, it is in the considerations that I have thus suggested, as to what a Christian is; what the world is that he lives in and his relations to it; the dependence of the world for its knowledge of true picty upon his example; the injunctions of Scripture that he should walk worthy of his high calling; the difficulties he must encounter from his own heart and from the world in so doing, and the obligation upon him to be equally interested with ministers of the Gospel, and to be a worker with them in promoting its most exalted claims upon the hearts and lives of men, it is upon a right view of these most serious matters, that I am willing to rely for a full conviction in any serious mind that the Christian spirit and duty, that Christian example and consistency, require the renunciation of such things as those under consideration.

But that I may more fully express my views, I will, in a very summary way, suggest a few additional thoughts, which your own reflections can expand.

1st. To say the very least of a profess ing Christian's participation in the matters before us, it is not fulfilling the Scripture injunction to "avoid the appearance of evil." So much have these things at least the appearance of such conformity to the world as the Scriptures condemn, that it requires no little ingenuity of argument to make them seem something else. Where things are not duties, but only indulgences, standing on their own credit, so decided an appearance of evil is a strong case

against them.
2d. The voice of the most truly pious of the Church in all ages is against them. Take those, of any community who in the general opinion of Christians are most horoughly imbued with the spirit of the Gospol, and you will find such amusements excluded and disapproved of, as unworthy

† Romans xvi. 3, 9.

and thus to make it continually more certain [his earnest language to the Ephesians: " I,] the spirit, aim, and relationship of the child [nion. This neck-question, as 1 may term

3d. With a large part of the more reflecting among worldly persons, there is a feeling that Christians are not in their most proper and consistent place when attending on these things. Those professors of religion who abstain from them remost respected by such persons. And when it is otherwise; when one hears a communicant praised by those who make no pretensions to religion for his liberality and freedom from bigotry and from nar rowness of mind, because he has no objection to engaging in these matters-I know not a more questionable compli-

Such things were all formally 4th. renounced in your baptism. What "the vain pomp and glory of the world," which the baptismal vow speaks of, or, "the pomps and vanity of this wicked world," as our catechism expresses it, what they can be, if such things as fashionable balls, expensive, crowded, fashionable assemblies, with all "the pride of life," and all the vanity of person, and dress, and demeanour which they promote, come not under that head, I cannot comprehend. Renounced at baptism, the renunciation was scaled in confirmation, and has been renewed in every act of communior at the Table of the Lord ever since.

5th. These things oppose the work of grace in the soul. They most seriously hinder and resist the word of God. Who ever expected to see the word of God having "free course" within the hearts of men, and glorified in the conversion of many to the service of Christ, where a congregation was given to such worldly things? Who does not know that the invariable effect of an earnest, zealous, prayerful state of mind, in any community of professing Christians is to make their taste and practice wholl averse to them? The spirit that goes after these things and the spirit of earnest love to Christ and his Gospel cannot dwell together in any community. What, then, is the fearful responsibility of him who promotes such things, in any way, among those who call themselves Christians? Who that really loves Christ and the souls of men can desire that a whole congregation, listening to the most earnest claims of God to their whole hearts, on the Sabbath, and the most solemn pleas for all holiness and spirituality of mind, and all prayerfulness and watchfulness, and all zeal to glorify God before men, should be marked by a general disposition and willingness, among all its families, rich and poor, to attend, during the week, upon dances and theatres? Nobody could look for a blessing on the word among such a people. And yet if one person may indulge in such things consistently with a Christian profession, why may not all? If the rich, according to their means, why not the poor according to theirs? And what state of religion, what sort of a Church would such and confirmed by them in the office of the a carrying out of the matter exhibit to the

most blinded eye? I think, my brethren, I need not further enlarge on this subject. The theme is not cessoribus suis, libere et quiete, frui, gau-exhausted; but if what has now been said dere, uti, et exercere ritus et ceremonias shall not produce the desired impression, I suas proprias, et disciplinam ecclesiasticould not expect a better effect from any cam propriam et peculiarem, non obstante, additional views. In conclusion, let me quod non conveniant cum ritibus et cereentreat, that seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of they permit the foresaid superintendent, and witnesses, you will lay aside every weight, and every besetting sin, and run with patience, with unwearied and unwavering step, the race which is set before you; and that in so doing you will be ever looking, for the example of all the spirit you should cultivate, as well as for all the grace and encouragement you need, "unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith.

Let me carnestly beseech you that you do one thing more: In the language of St. Paul, "Brethren, pray for us that the word of God may have free course and run and be glorified." Pray for your min-isters; for all the ministers of Christ; take an earnest, prayerful interest in the success of the great work of God committed unto them; consider it as your cause, as well as theirs; be "affectionately desirous" that the most spiritual, and mighty, and extensive success may attend their labours. Thus, and by your own examples and works, in your several spheres, be helpers with them, and I am sure there will never be any need of addressing you again on the subject of this letter.

Besecching our gracious and compassionate Lord and Saviour to enrich you all with the most precious benefits of his death and resurrection, I remain, dear brethren, Your friend and serv't for Christ's sake

CHARLES PETIT MCLLVAIE. Cincinnati, March 15, 1848.

GLEANINGS FROM FULLER'S CHURCH HISTORY.

THE TOUCH-STONE QUESTION.—It is observable, that the Sacrament of the Altar was the main touchstone to discover the poor protestants. Many, indeed, are the differences betwixt us and the Romish church, but on this point the examiners pinched most: haply because in other controversies, protestants (hunted after by those blood-hounds) might take covert under some tolerable distinction, and thereby evade the danger. Whereas this point of the real, corporeal presence of Christ in the sacrament. the self-same body that was crucified, was such downright falsehood, it was incapable of any palliation, and was the compandious way to discover those of the contrary opi- | Parson's Examination of Pox's Martyrs.

to the most dull and dancical commissioner was able to ask; and, thanks be to God, the silliest protestant soul brought before them was able to answer; first, by denying it; then by dying in the defence of his denial.

SCARCITY OF PREACHERS.—So much for the bishops. As for the inferior clergy, under them, the best that could be gotten were laced in pastoral charges. Alas! tolerability was eminency in that age. A rushcandle seemed a torch where no brighter light was ever seen before. Surely, preaching now ran very low, if it be true what I read, that Mr. Tavernour, of Water-Eaton in Oxfordshire, high sheriff of the county, came, in pure charity, not estentation, and gave the scholars a sermon in St. Mary's, with his gold chain about his neck, and his sword by his side, beginning with these words: "Arriving at the mount of St. Mary's in the stony stage where I now stand, have brought you some fine biscuits, baked in the oven of charity, and carefully conserved for the chickens of the church, the parrows of the Spirit, and the sweet swalows of salvation."

If England, in our memory, hath been sensible of a perfective alteration in her churches; if, since, she hath seen more learning in the people's pews than was then generally in the reader's desk, yea, preather's pulpit; let God be more glorified in t, men more edified by it; seeing of late the universities have afforded more vinedressers than the country could yield them vineyards. Yea, let us be jealous over ourselves with a godly jealousy, lest our ingratitude make us to relapse into the like ignorance and barbarism. For, want of bread was not so much the sufferings of those days, as fulness thereof hath lately been the sin

THE ENGLISH REFORMERS, AND THE FOREIGN CHURCHES. - On the twenty. fourth of July, [A. D. 1550.] king Edward, by his letters patent, at the request of John a Lasco, free baron of Lasco in Poland, did by the consent of his Council, give and grant the whole church of St. Augustine's near Broad-street in London, (the choir excepted, formerly possessed by marquess Paulet,) unto the superintendent, and ministers of the Dutch church and other strangers in London, to have and to hold for them, their heirs, and successors, in frank-almonage, to be a meeting-place for them, therein to attend God's word and sacraments. He ordered also, that hereafter it should be the Lord Jesus; and incorporated the said superintendent, ministers, and congregation to be a body politic, for all purposes and intents; empowering them from time to time, in the vacancy of a superintendent, to choose, name, and substitute any able and fit person in that place; provided, that the person so chosen be first presented to the king, his heirs, and successors, to be approved ministry, enjoining all archbishops, bishops, and other officers, Quod permittant prafatis superintendenti, et ministris, et sucmoniis in reano nostro usitatis :--• that ministers, and their successors, freely and quietly to hold, enjoy, use, and exercise their own proper rites and ceremonies, and their proper and peculiar church-discipline, notwithstanding that they agree not with the rites and cermonies used in our kingdom."

*The letters are kept in the Dutch church, and exemplified in JOHANNES UTENHOVIUS, in his narration of the Dutch congregation, page 13,

COMMON SUFFERING HEALS DIVISIONS. -Strange that their heart-burnings could not be quenched, till the fire was kindled which was to burn both their bodies. But it matters not what is the cause, if amendment be the effect. The Jesuit* challengeth the credit of this reconciliation to the entholics, bragging that they made them friends. But, we know, their cruel intenion was not to make friends, but ashes, o them. Let the thanks be paid to that Di vine Power and Providence, which sanctified their sufferings into an agreement beside, beyond, above, against, the design and desire of those which inflicted them Thus, when froward children fall out and fight, a good parent and a good rod do quickly make them friends. See the letters at large in Master Fox which passed betwixt them in prison: wherein, as Hooper had the honour first to offer agreement, let Ridley receive his praise,—that he did fast embrace it. For, as the second blow makes the fray; so, it is not the tender out acceptance of peace makes the reconciliation.

THE FRAMERS OF THE XXXIX ARTICLES. -In the Convocation now sitting, January 29th, [1563] wherein Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's, was prolocutor, the nine-and-thirty Articles were composed. For the main, they agree with those set forth in the reign of king Edward VI. though in some particulars allowing more liberty to lissenting judgments. For instance: in this ting's Articles it is said, " that it is to be believed, that Christ went down to hell, to preach to the spirits there;" which last clause is left out in these. Articles, and men left to a latitude concerning the cause, time, and manner of this descent.

Hence some have unjustly taxed the composers for too much favour extended in their arge expressions, clean through the contexture of these Articles which should have tied men's consciences up closer in more strict and particularizing propositions; which, indeed, proceeded from their commendable moderation: children's clothes ought to bo made of the biggest, because alterwards their bodies will grow up to their garments. Thus, the articles of English Protestant Church, in the infancy thereof, they thought good to draw up in general terms, foreseeing that posterity would grow up to fill the same. I mean, these holy men did prudently pre-discover, that differences in judgments would unavoidably happen in the church, and were loath to un-church any, and drive them off from an ecclesiastical communion, for such petty differences; which made them pen the Articles in comprehensive words to take in all, who, differing in the branches, meet in the root, of the same religion.

Indeed, most of them had formerly been sufferers themselves, and cannot be said, in compiling these Articles, (an acceptable service, no doubt,) to offer to God what cost them nothing, 2 Sam. XXIV. 24; some having paid imprisonment-others, exile-all losses in their estates—for this their experimental knowledge in religion; which made thom the more merciful and tender in stating those points, seeing such who have been most patient in bearing, will be most pitiful in burdening the consciences of others.

It is observable, these Articles came forth much about the time wherein the Decrees of the Council of Trent were published; truth and falsehood starting in some sort both together, though the former will surely carry away the victory at long running. Many of which Decrees begin with lying, and all conclude with cursing, -thundering anathemas against all dissenters: whilst these our Articles, like the still voice, only plainly express the positive truth.

A DAY WELL SPENT. Letter from Bishop Hall to Lord Denny. Every day is a little life, and our whole

ife is but a day repeated; whence it is that

old Jacob numbers his life by days; and Moses desires to be taught this point of holy rithmetic, to number not his years but his lays. Those, therefore, that dare lose a day, are dangerously prodigal; those that dare mispend it, desperate. We can teach others by ourselves; let me tell your lordship how I would pass my days, whether common or sacred, and the sacred of the sacred o ever others over-hearing me, may either approve my thriftiness, or correct my errors. When sleep is rather driven away than caves me, I would ever awake with God. My first thoughts are for him: if my heart be early seasoned with his presence, it will savour of him all day after. While my body is dressing, not with an effeminate curiosity, nor yet with rude neglect, my mind addresses itself to her ensuing task, bethinking what is to be done, and in what order, and marshalling, as it may, my hours with my work. That done, after some meditation, I walk up to my masters and companions -my books; and sitting amongst them with the best contentment, I dare not reach forth my hand to salute any of them, till I have first looked up to heaven, and craved favour of him, to whom all my studies are duly referred; without whom I can neither profit nor labour. After this, out of no over great variety, I call forth those which may best fit my occasions, werein I am not too scrupulous of age; sometimes I put myself to school to one of those ancients whom the church hath honoured with the name of Fathers, whose volumes I confess not to open without a secret reverence of their holiness and gravity :--sometimes to those latter doctors, which want nothing but age to make them classical-ALWAYS TO Gop's BOOKS. That day is lost whereof some hours are not improved in those divine monuments; others I turn over out of choice, these out of duty. Ere I can have sat unto weariness, my family, having overcome all household distractions, invites me to our common devotions, not without some short preparation. These heartily performed, send me up with a more strong and cheerful appetite to my former work, which I find made easy to me by intermission and variety. One while mine eyes are busied. mother while my hand, and sometimes my mind takes the burthen from them both. One hour is spent in textual divinity, another in controversy; histories relieve them both. When the mind is weary of other labours, it begins to undertake her own; sometimes it meditates and winds up for future use; sometimes it lays forth her conceits into present discourse; sometimes for itself, often for others. Neither know I whether it works or plays in these thoughts. I am sure no sport hath more pleasure, no work more use; only the decay of a weak body makes me think these delights insensibly Inborious. Before my meals and after, I let myself loose from all thoughts, and would forget that I ever studied. Company, discourse, recreations, are now seasonable and welcome. I rise not immediately from my trencher to my books, but after some intermission. After my latter meal my thoughts are slight, only my memory may be charged with the task of recalling what was committed to her custody in the day; and my heart is busy in examining my hands and mouth, and all other senses of that day's beliaviour. The evening is come: natrades-man doth more carefully take in his wares clear up his shopboard, and shut his win- their cordial approbation of the canon." dows, than I would shut up my thoughts and clear my minds. That student will live miserable which, like a camel, lies down under his burden. All this done, calling together my family, we end the day with God. Such are my common days.

A VISIT TO A CATHEDRAL.

During the week we visited one of our ca thedral towns; and, as our custom is, entered the sacred pile for the purpose of attending prayers. Everything around and above had tendency to prepare the mind for entering upon the duty with becoming seriousness; but we are sorry to say, strongly as we are attached to all the institutions of our venerable Church, we were not edified, and we departed dissatis-fied and disappointed. The service was read by a grave looking clergyman with a strong tenor voice; and instead of reading with loud voice one or other" of the introductory sentences, he commenced chanting or sing songing in a loud monotonous key.

In like manner followed the address, also In like manner ionowed the address, as obtained, and in short, all the prayers, to the litany. The Psalms were chanted by the choristers admirably well; but with that cold indifference which always chills devotion. The Lessons were well read, but with a refinement which bordered on affectation. But at the time appointed for the litany, a clergyman left his stall and proceeded to the place appointed for reading that solemn service, where he was joined by a layman from the choir. These two, kneeling side by side, commenced in a loud chanting tone as rapid as the words could be uttered, and went on without intermission every word reverberating through the vaulted roofs and aisles of the building—what shall we call it?... call it? We refrain.

As staunch Churchmen we were grieved to the

heart at the exhibition (for we call it nothing else,) and we confidently predict that our ca-thedral establishments, if they do not speedily reform and place their services on a more ra tional foundation, will experience such a storm of public indignation as will go well nigh to their overthrow. The whole was Puseyitish throughout, brought about with great care and at a great expense of time and money; but an entire failure for any purpose we can conceive. There was no solemnity in it; it inspired no sentiment; if attracted no heart. If there has been any enthusiasm in the actors, some influence might have been produced on the audience; but it was a cold, heartless (to all appear ance) service, and the congregation departed uninfluenced, except by a sense of wearinessthe only expression we heard being "A long service to-day" (20th May)—"I thought they never would have done."

We grieve that our Church should be let down in these noble buildings which ought to be her strong position. We are confident such a state of things will not be endured. The spiri of Puseyism, or, as it is now more generally and better termed, Tractarianism, must be cast out of their establishments. Religion-the Catholic region—can never be made to flourish by scenes, exhibitions, or displays of any kind. Its forms must be simple, sincere, affecting they must speak to man's heart through his understanding. Tractarianism was drawn out to the life, and it is the void and empty shadow of religion. We will venture to say that if with all that apparatus of singing, the precento had given out the hundredth Psalm, so that the congregation might have joined in an act of intelligible devotion, every soul would have been edified; and that little "oasis" in this desert of devotion would, on the next occasion of the cathedral being opened, have attracted other pilgrims to share in the refreshing scene and thus, by adding daily one or more true-hearted worshippers, you would collect a no person present on that day would re-visi the cathedral for the sake of devotion; and in truth, we speak it more in sorrow than anger, had we been strangers to cathedral churches and totally unprepared for anything formal, we should have asked, "What meaneth this whole thing? What meaneth this unintelligible singing jargon? Are these performers mad ? (1 Cor. xiv. 23.)

But we had well nigh forgot; there was one

little green spot which might have power to attract us, provided all the rest was left out. It was the reading of the communion service —a portion of it especially—which was read with feeling and propriety. Had the prayers, had the litany, been thus humbly and devotionally read, and the singing adapted for the congregation, assisted by the choir, what a reasonable, holy, and acceptable service would it have been! We should have departed rejoised and edified; and have reported that we had been in the assemblage of the saints, and that "God was in them of a truth."—Church and State Gazette, June 9, 1848.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1848.

The Conventions of the two Dioceses, of Virginia and of Ohio, have lately directed their attention to the prevalence or the danger of worldly conformity among professing Church-members. The Virginia Convention has proceeded to some legislation on the subject, as we learn from the Southern Churchman, where, after mentioning a measure for the regulation of proceedings in cases of repelled communicants, it is stated

"the Canon which excited most interest was another of the same class. It was proposed that, among the subjects of discipline to be enumerated, the following should be added to the report of the Committee- Gaming, attendance on horse-racing and theatrical amusements, witnessing immodest and licentious exhibitions or shows, attending public balls, habitual neglect of public worship, or a denial of the doctrines of the Gospel as generally set forth in the authorised standards of the Church, are offences for which discipline shall be exercised, This enumeration however shall not be construed to include all the subjects of discipline in the Church.'

"This Canon, proposed by the Rev. Mr Norwood, was very cordially and with much feeling responded to by several influential lay-gentlemen, and finally unani-mously passed. It is still subject to the decision of another Convention, but from the strong and general feeling and the unanimons vote in the favour, there can be no doubt of the result. In the course of the discussion some few objected on the ground cof expediency. The Bishops both signified

The Right Rev. W. Mende, Bishop of the Dio-cese; and the Right Rev. J. Johns, Assistant Bish-op, adjoined to the former on account of his increas-

The proceeding of the Ohio Convention is referred to in the introductory paragraph of the Pastoral Letter from Bishop Mclivaine which is found in our numbers for last week and this day.

We leave that letter to produce its effect, simply repeating that passage in which this chief Pastor over our sister Church in Ohio disposes of the plea so frequently advanced for certain fashionable annusements - that, however they may be perverted and become hurtful to many, still in their abstract form and simplicity they are but innocent pleasures; let those who really wish to know their duty in the matter, weigh these words-they bear being read many times over:

"Were the trial made of a series of dancng assemblies, conducted in all respects as becomes the sobriety and spiritual-mindedness of the Christian character, so that it would be nothing inconsistent if every attendant were a devout and earnestly pious person, it dance; and Christian people would think they had something else to do than to attend

There are parties who, it is well known, are hard to please. Some new experience of this has been received by many of our brethren in the United States who have lately engaged in an enterprise which, like them, we thought quite free from objection on the ground of Churchmanship; but we have been subjected to the disappointment of finding it violently opposed by parties who, for themselves, claim the privilege of doing, as a highly commendable undertaking, precisely the same thing against which, done by others, they cry out as a schismatic intru-

some notice of the formation of an association in the United States under the title of Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge." [See Berean 18th November 1847.] The immediate object of this Society is, to furnish Tracts and Sunday School Books for the inyoung and old. The design was set on foot Convention formed an Auxiliary as a Diocesan Institution; other Bishops patronized the formation of Auxiliaries upon the purely voluntary plan which leaves every individual at liberty to connect himself with them or not. A similar Society had been in operation for many years-not unknown to our readersunder, the denomination of "the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union:" a nurelydament society, though it had contrived to invest itself with an appearance of authoritativeness by assigning to the senior Bishop the Presidency, and to all other Bishops ex officio the office of Vice Presidents. The erroneous impression, indeed, was widely spread throughout the States, that the Pr. Ep. Sunday School Union had the sanction of the whole Church; and it had to be disproved by the somewhat untoward event that several of the Right Reverend Bishops publicly declared that they had nothing at all to into that of Exeter; that is carving with do with that Union. More than that, the the one edge of the tool. But if the Excter aware, published a review of several of its Bible Society came to remove into Chester, nublications, in which he showed that there was the other edge to come into play then, was great reason for the members of and bring his convictions and practice into our Church to withhold their confidence, harmony with those of his new Diocesan? and for those to disclaim it whose patronage has been assumed by an exofficio connexion whether all the Churchmen in the Province with its directing body.

A vast number of Churchmen having dutifully used their judgment so as to decline Bible-Society now since their new Metropoputting confidence in the P. E. Sunday School Union, the question arose, to what since his elevation, declared his undiminished quarter they were to look for a supply of those publications for which, if it had been Berean of the 8th of last month) "I have safe to do so, they would gladly have looked to that institution. There were the American Sunday School Union and the American Tract Society; both of them eminently useful and well conducted publishing institutions. But as they seek and obtain the support of members of the various Christian commu- who may be engaged in carrying on its operanions, they would be precluded from pub- tions," lishing works marked by the distinctive features of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and our brethren, being desirous of insuring a his official influence should be made to bear supply of publications of this very character, upon individuals for the purpose of inducing thought it necessary to associate together with that view: hence the establishment of the other Society contrary to their convictions; Evangelical Knowledge Society which is dis. we ourselves utterly repudiate the assumptinctively Protestant Evangelical in its board of Directors and in the sphere of labour it proposes to itself; -a voluntary Society just changes of locality and official connections. as the Prot. Ep. Sunday School Union, but careful not to expose itself to the mortifica, that the charge of inconsistency against

tion of being shaken off by ex officio patrons. Churchmen who support the Bible Society, so unobtrusive, so legitimate, would have remained un-opposed by those who for them. will, in common prudence and fairness, be selves claimed and pursued precisely the same in favour of another association, founded upon similar principles. But opposition of a very unexpected character has sprung up, the most remarkable portion of which is thatoffered by the Bishops of Western New York and of Tennessee, both of whom maintain Summer's elevation, any more than we have that no Auxiliaries to the Evangelical Know- the slightest wish to retort an accusation of limits of their Dioceses. We have looked in their Metropolitan's example, still continue sentences:

vain for an expression of their mind whether; to hold themselves aloof from the Bible they would equally discountenance the formation of any Auxiliary to the Pr. Ep. Sunday School Union within the Dioceses of dress, Constitution &c. of the Protestant Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, or any other whose Bishop withholds his confidence from that association.

It is most painful for Church-members to be compelled, under circumstances of this kind, where Bishops publish abroad the dif- our hand, of the Southern Churchman, ferences which obtain among themselves, to have to make their choice-when in reality the case did not at all require that such differences should be brought before the public. Bishops De Lancey and Otey might have continued to give their countenance to the old Union, which will undoubtedly try to got all the support it can from Churchmen within Virginia and Ohio, though disavowed by the Bishops of these Dioceses, and might have left the new Society to pursue its course under the patronage of other Bishops, with the same would need no prophet to predict their entire freedom of action which they claim for theirs, failure. The world would ridicule such a As it now stands the Clurch was and a second to the country who are As it now stands, the Churchman who conscientiously feels that he cannot support the "Union," and who thinks the "Society" such as to claim from him the aid which it may be within his means to extend to the very important work taken in hand by the two institutions, has the path plain before him if he happens to reside in Ohio; his Bishop consisting as it does of vague allegations, sets him the example which his convictions without proof or argument. The following sets him the example which his convictions lead him to follow, and he gives his aid to the Evangelical Knowledge Society. He removes into Western New York. Not only is he now without the countenance of his Bishop-which is a privation ;-but he is met by a condemnation, on the part of his Diocesan, of that course in which, just previous to his removal, he was dutifully following his Bishop's footsteps. This is a positive hardship to him, in proportion as his attachment Our readers have found in our columns to the Church is affectionate, and his desire

strong for her unity. The question may offer itself,-should The Protestant Episcopal Society for the Church-members shift their convictions as they change residence? None, we think, would avow such a doctrine, though in a one-sided manner it will be inculcated by violent partisans. "Be implicitly guided by struction and edification of Church- members, your Bishops and Pastors, provided they are of our way of thinking "-seems to be the with the cognizance, approbation, and co. amount of the lesson of dutifulness in these operation, of several Bishops; the Virginia days urged in those quarters where division is most loudly condemned. "Hear the Church !" Well, who is the Church ! We, of course."

It may not be amiss, for those inclined towards the shifting process, to give a glance at the second edge of the knife with which they would have to carve. It assumes a practical shope by the elevation of the preone Arabbishap of Cantaebury to the Primacy. This venerable Prelate is well known to have always been a decided supporter of the British and Foreign Bible Society-an institution which has been represented as unfit to be countenanced by Churchmen, because in the management and support of it they have to co-operate with Non-Episcopalians. Upon the one-sided plan, the Churchman who used to support that Society while in the Diocese of Chester, would have had to withdraw from it if he removed Still more startling will be the question of Canterbury (including the Colonial Dioceses) ought to become supporters of the litan not only has been so for years, but has, attachment to the Society? He says (see no doubt that the Bible Society will maintain its principles, and I hope that I shall maintain mine.... I shall always be with you in spirit, and my first and latest prayer will be, that God will give prosperity to this Society, and wisdom and discretion to all

We feel persuaded that the Archbishop of Canterbury has not the remotest wish that either Clergy or Laity to support one or the tion that our practice with regard to voluntary associations should shift according to We may, however, here express the hope It might have been supposed that a course simply upon the ground that their particular Pastors or Bishops are not connected with it, withheld now when, throughout the wide course, for a moment admit that the charge the proceedings: was either just or fair previously to Bishop

Society or any other voluntary association.

While writing this, we receive the "Ad-Episcopal Society in Western New York, for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge," for which we are obliged to the kind friend who has addressed it to us. We also find an article in the number, just come to upon the claims preferred on the behalf of the Pr. Ep. Sunday School Union, and the sort of courtesy observed towards Bishops who withhold their countenance from it, by those who profess to be THE Churchmen. It will be instructive to read the terms in which the aged and venerable Bishop Meade is spoken of:

"The claim for the Society in question to be considered as one of the general Institutions of the Church' has been repeatedly protested against, but still continues to be made. It is not so, and cau. dour and fairness require that its friends should exhibit its real position as a sectional association.

"We suppose it will be as well to add that the writer to whom we have above referred is an anonymous correspondent of the Calendar.' We have not quoted the opprobious expressions which have led us to speak as we have done of the article, nor is it worth noticing in itself, will appear somewhat annusing to reader in Virginia, and shew how competent the author is to pass judgment upon the productions of our Bishop. 'With his pecu liar opinions, though deeply imbued with the antinomianism of Calvinism, and little ia accordance with the doctrines of the Church, it is not our present business to meddle.'

"It so happens, unfortunately for the vision which sees Calvinism so deeply imbued' in the late charge of our Diocesan. that he has had the reputation of being inclined towards the opposite system of Theology. It would not be proper in us to say that he adopts that system fully, and probably not true, but it is very certain that he is no Calvinist. And yet if he were, he would not be an antinomian, which any well-informed individual knows to be no part of Calvinism.

"The reader will see from the facts which we have stated the condition on which the opponents of the Evangelical Knowledge Society are willing to allow peace to the Church. They require the hurch at large to avoid schism by continuing in union with a sectional institution, in the hands of virtually a few irresponsible' individuals, to promote harmony by circulating its publications, or at least being silent in regard to their errors, to renounce the privilege of associating to print and circulate religious books, save with the imprimatur of New York These we deem to be, in reality, the facts of the case, of which the Church is to of the decision in the minds of those who ire well informed and impartial."

THE CHURCH TIMES, Halifax, N.S., July 14, 1848.—The first number of a weekly publication under this title, and bearing the above date, has reached us. It is from the press of Mr. Wm. Gossip, who has taken for its motto: "Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.'2 It is to be devoted to the interests of the united Church of England and Ireland within the Diocese of Nova Scotia, and combines a limited amount of secular news with selections of a religious character, and Nova Scotia has allowed the Publisher of the Church Times to state that he will be not be not included in the school. aged Bishop of Virginia, as our readers are Churchman who used to frown upon the Church Times to state that he will gladly use such a paper as a medium of comm with the Clergy on all ordinary occasions. Besides the General Editor, there is a department for a Clerical Editor, who expresses his hope, " whilst vindicating the truth and order of our community, never to be hetrayed into rudeness towards those who dif-fer from us." The typographical arrangement is very creditable to the press from which it proceeds. We shall be happy to learn both that this publication consistently acts up to the principles it avows, and that it meets with support adequate to the wants of such an undertaking.

> To the Montreal Witness we have to express our thanks for the friendly notice taken of us in his last number, and we subjoin the just remark which he offers with reference t the discontinuance of periodicals, which led him to advert to the Berean :

> "We do not look upon a diminution of newspapers, however, as in itself a bad sign for Canada. If 5000 Subscribers were to unite upon one paper, for instance, that paper might give twice as much matter, and be twice as ably conducted, as any one of five that had only a thousand subscribers each."

> M. Guizor, the French Ex-Minister, had an offer made to him, by the Curators of the Taylor Institution, of the Professorship of Modern Languages in the University of Oxford; but it is reported that he has declin-

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dlocese of Quebec.

St. Matthew's Chapel.—On Tuesday after oon, the weather permitting which had proved so unpropitious on the preceding Saturday and laid the corner stone of the new Chanel in S John's Suburbs, designed to replace that which was destroyed in the last of the June fires of 1845. His Lordship was accompanied by ten extent of the Province of Canterbury at all Clergymen and several members of the Select events, they are sheltered by the shield of the Archbishop's example. We do not, of the day. The following is a short sketch of

of the Sexton, near the Burying Ground, advanced to the place assigned to them on the platform crected for the occasion and covered ledge. Society, should be formed within the disloyally upon those who, notwithstanding with a spacious awaing—when the Bishop and Congregation read alternately the following

Bishop. Our help is in the name of the

Answer. Who made heaven and earth. B. O Lord, hear our prayer.

A. And let our cry come unto thee. A. From this time forth for evermore. Halle-

The 24th Psalm was then chanted, after which followed the Lord's Prayer and three

other prayers by the Bishop, and these sen-Bishop. Behold, I lay in Zion a chief cor-

ner stone, elect, precious,

Answer. And he that believeth in Him Answer. And he that shall not be confounded.

B. The stone which the builders refused, A. Is become the head stone of the corner. B. This is the Lord's doing,

A. And it is marvellous in our eves B. Other foundation can no man lay than hat is laid.

A. Which is Jesus Christ. B. Praise ye the Lord,
A. The Lord's name be praised.

Then was chanted the 127th Psalm. The inscription to be deposited in the cavity of the stone was read by the Ray. Official Mackers, D.D., at the Bishop's desire, and the stone was laid by His Lordship with the accustomed for alities

The 192nd Psalm was next chanted, prayer vas again offered, and after an address by the lishop, the proceeding was concluded with the Benediction.

MASCOUCHE MISSION .- On Trinity Sunday last, the Lord's Supper was celebrated for the first time in the New Church at Terrebonne, lately crected by the Protestant inhabitants of that village and neighbourhood.

For many years, the members of the Church of England assembled for Divine Worship in an old school house, where the service was performed in the afternoon by the Clergyman rom Mascouche. About a year ago a subscription was set on foot for the purpose of building Church-a committee, of three leading meni bers, was formed, under whose direction and care, in conjunction with the Missionary, the building has been brought to a state of completion. It is a small but neat edifice, capable of seating more than the usual attendance there.

The Mission is now composed of two regu lar stations, viz : Mascouche and Terrebonne with an occasional service at L'Assomption. Formerly it embraced Kilkenny, New Glasgow, and Paisley: the latter places now constitute a New Mission, and have a Clergyman

of their own.

There are four churches within the bounds of the two Missions mentioned above, all either consecrated or in a fit state for Consecra-

ROUGEMONT, county of St. Hyacinthe .- A neatly finished church, newly built at this place, under the nastoral charge of the Rev F. Rebinson, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Montreal on the 2nd instant; seven Clergymen assisted the Bishop, and the Rev. C. Bancroft, Rector of St. John's preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

Diocese of New York .- The Rev. R. H. Bounse, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has accepted a call to the charge of St. Thomas' Church, Brooklyn, Long Island, to which place all letters and papers for him may be addressed.

COLLEGIATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LENNOX-VII.I.E.—At the close of the late semi-annual examination, the cuctomary distinctions were awarded for good general conduct and for supefor diligence and success in various branches of study during the preceding period of nine months-viz:

L. FOR APPROVED GENERAL CONDUCT.
S. Whitwell, Philips- Win, Pisk, Granby,
burg. F. Gandner, Sherbrooke: burg. Jas. Bissett, St. John's. Ed. Towle, Lennoxville, R. McGinnis, Christic-John Ed. Hale, Sher- ville. ville. W. Cunnynghame, Ca-

C. Brady, Hermaingford, G. W. Lloyd, Sherbrooke.

MEM. W. Freer, of Quebec, and Ed. Robinson, of Waterloo, though mentioned as highly

II. For approved diligence and success in

Junior Division. F. Perry, Potton. Second do....W. Cunnynghame, Carillon. III.in LATIN.

Junior Division . F. Perry, Potton.

do....T. S. Whitwell, Philipsburg.

F. Gairdner, Sherbrooke, Arith, & Algebra C. Brady, Henmingford, W. Tait, Montreal. Arith. Junr. Div.S. Spafford, Ascot. R. Gairdner, Sherbrooke. F. Perry, Potton. Senr. Div. W. Fisk, Grauby. C. Perry, Potton Junior Division. F. Perry, Potton.
Second do. F. Stayner, Montreal.
C. M. Fraser, Montreal.
Third do. I. Robertson, Montreal.

A. Brown, Sorel. A. Brown, Sorel.

IN MAPPING & DRAWING.
C. Brady, Hemmingford.
G. W. Lloyd, Sherbrooke.
W. Fisk, Granby.

IN WRITING.
Jas. Bissett, St. John's.
H. T. Tait, Montreal.

W. Langworthy, Lennoxville W. Cunnynghame, Carillon. W. Cunnynghame, Carillon. W. Tait, Montreal.

XI. For greatest general IMPROVEMENT. C. Brady, Hemmingford. Jos. Gass, Drummondville.

Mem. The determination of the prizes for Geo-graphy, French, and certain divisions in Latin was postponed.

[We are happy to learn, among other tokens of the efficiency of their school, that additions to the school accommodation, consisting of new

class room, Library, and play-room under-neath, are in progress and will be completed early in August. The Committee of man-agement have appointed to the vacant office of Classical Master Mr. John Dalzier, formerly of Edinburgh, and for the last three years of Huntingdon in the district of Montreal, a gentleman who has been recommended as a sound and able teacher.

The attention of our readers is requested to the advertisement of this institution in another column.]

knowledges the receipt of the following sum; Dr. Macdiarmid, Staff Surgeon £1 0 .0.

To Cornespondents :- Received H. M. The County of the day's paper;—C. D. E.,
—P. J. S, the former never came to hand;—C. B.
—J. F, last Saturday, about four weeks after i. ought to have reached us,

pies, 202 to 253; and one 215 to 266;

pies, 202 to 253; and one 215 to 266; Messis. Wm. Petry, 2 copies, No. 188 to 230; and No. 213 to 264; Wm. Brown, No. 193 to 249; Arch. Campbell, No. 209 to 260; S. Dallimore, No. 203 to 260; W. White, No. 206 to 257; D. D. Young, No. 203 to 260; J. V. Gale, No. 192 to 243; J. Bradford, No. 191 to 242; J. Wilson, 157 to 208; W. K. Baird, No. 209 to 260; J. B. Forsyth, No. 192 to 217; Wm. Sewell No. 209 to 260; J. Gramger, No. 192 to 243; Jas. Dyke, No. 218 to 269; C. McCallum, No. 242 to 293; Wm. Bennet, No. 193 to 244; P. Moir Crane, No. 225 to 286; Douglas White, No. 209 to 260.

Bocal and Political Antelligence

The letters by the steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool on the 8th instant, arrived in town on Sunday evening; and the newspapers on Tuesday at noon. The accounts are favourable. Paris is coerced, hostilities between Prussia and Denmark are suspended, Austria tranquil, from Italy no particularly stirring news, though circumstances far from settled.

We avail ourselves largely of Willmer &: Smith's European News in making the follow. ing selection of intelligence.

Trade has been quiet, but considerably improved during the week now closed. The Produce markets have presented a tranquil appearance; and hoth in London and Liverpool holders have manifested a greater desire to sell, and the increase in supply of several ar-ticles has been to a somewhat large extent. Cotton is in good demand and the market for Breadstuffs is steady. The Iron trade is in a languid position. From the manufacturing districts the reports are still dull, but they exhibit more activity than has prevailed for some time past. Money can still be obtained at a low rate of interest; and, from the large imports of Specie which are coming forward, the settlement of affairs in France, and the prospect of an abundant and seasonable har-

rest, we may expect ere long that trade and commerce will resume its usual activity.

The state of the weather being now the particular barometer by which the Grain trade is regulated, our Com markets have had rather a fluctuating tendency during the past week. The rains of last week caused prices to improve, but, on the weather clearing up, and genial rays of sunshine replacing that which was damp and cold, holders were less firm.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts is more satisfactory and encouraging this week. At Manchester the demand for goods, for the Italian market, has improved, owing to the heavy protective duties imposed by the Austrian Government, for the benefit of

the German manufacturers, having been nullified by the new Government. The Money market has improved under the effect of the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 30th ult., that the Government had succeeded in effecting savinge in the public expenditure, and obtaining a reof a million and a half. Frem our reports below it will be observed that both Consols for Money and Account have considerably advanced during the week. Reduced Threes are

Bills, 38s. to 41s. premium; and Bank-Stock 191 to 193. 191 to 183.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Coin, 30s. to 32s.
6d.; Meal, 13s. 21. to 13s. 9d.; Fleur, 27s.
6d. to 28s.; Wheat, 6s 6d. to 8s. per sushel.

S67 to 87; 31 per Cents, 87; to 87; ; Exchequer

Cotton up 1. The persons found guilty of rioting, and assaulting the police in Bonner's-fields have been sentenced to different periods of imprisonment,

from six months to twelve. The prisoner who struck the policeman with an iron crowbar was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard THE HIBERNIA STEAMER, on her last home-

ward trip, had a narrow escape from shipwreck on the Calf of Man, where, in a very dense fog, she drifted on, while in the act of casting ie lead, the engines being stopped, because apt. Shannon, in the impossibility of knowing the exact position of the ship, while he was aware that she must be close upon the Calt, used the utmost caution-to which, under God, no doubt the safety of ship and ship's company are to be attributed. The concussion was exceedingly slight; and as she touched at low water, the flow of the tide released herafter a detention of about five hours. She had not received any damage, and proceeded on her way immediately. Captain Shannon, far from way immediately. Captain Shannon, far from deserving blame, is entitled to the highest

praise for prudence.

The Railway Chronicle mentions that Mr. The Railway Unionicis memions that with Wishaw has invented an air telegraph, consisting of a coil of gutta percha piping, 200 feet long, through which a whisper can be heard with perfect distinctness, while it is possible to use a speaking telegraph of this kind for a distance of three-quarters of a mile.

The Builder states that the Baron Von Rath-

en is said to have discovered a mode of employing compressed air as a motive power for locomotive engines, and adds, that an engine, intended to run on common roads, is now being built according to the baron's principles, at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney.

A gentleman living at Birmingham has in-

vented an improved coupling for railway carringes and luggage trucks, so as to render it unnecessary for a man to go between the car-riages in order to couple them.

IRELAND.—The suspension of agitation du-

ring the interregnum produced by the adjourn-ment of the great Repeal Associations is quite refreshing. It has enabled the Lord-Lieutenant' to take a trip even into the turbulent county of to take a trip even into the turbulent county of Tipperary, and all the accounts concur in representing his reception as highly flattering. As we fully anticipated, the proprietor of the Irish Felon has already brought down upon his head the whole weight of the law. A warrant has been issued under the Treason Felony

rant has been issued under the Treason relong. Act against Mr. Martin, the registered proprietor, who, to avoid the results, has either absended or has prudently concealed himself. Gogarty has been found guilty of drilling and training, and sentenced to be transported for every years: English to be imprisenced for wo

seven years; English to be imprisoned for two years, and several others for twelve months. The Commission Court has found true bills' against Mr. Devin Reilly on the charge of drilling and training, to which we alluded some weeks ago. It will be remembered that he was arrested on these charges on his return from visiting his triend Mitchel in Newgate. The indictment is founded upon certain words uttered at a meeting in James-street. The

ultered at a meeting in James-street. The trial is postponed to the next Commission. Symptoms or sanity. There is a manifest

reaction amongst the Repealers, in consequence of the frightful; events in France. The Cork The Treasurer of the MILITARY ASYLUM Examiner, which has been one of the most ron Widows and Ordinars thankfully as- energetic organs of the movement party; now indignantly repudiates any idea of the "physical force" exhibited during the Paris insurrection, and holds out the example of France as The provinces are represented to be in a a warning to Ireland. "We are," says that journal, "sorely shocked, and also somewhat afraid, of this Republicanism which the French would teach us. What if somewhat afraid, of it should bear the same fruit in this country? This must give us pause. We want no bloody addition to the anarchies of Ireland. We think a Republican freedom, like that of Paris during the last week, worse than ten

English ministries."
Fourteen of the R. C. Bishops in Ireland were lately assembled at Maynooth, on which occasion they passed the following resolutions:

1. That our chapels are not to be used in future for holding therein any public meeting, except in cases connected with charity or religion, and that we do hereby pledge ourselves to carry this resolution into effect in our respective dioceses. 2. That, whilst we do not intend to interfere with the civil rights of those entrusted to our care, yet, as guardians of religion, justly apprehending that its general interests, as well as the honour of the priesthood, would be compromisby a deviation from the line of conduct which we marked out for ourselves, and impressed upon the minds of our clergy, in our pastoral address of the year 1830, we do here pledge ourselves, on our return to our respective dioceses, to remind our clergy of the instructions we then addressed to them, and to recommend to them most earnestly to avoid in future any allusion at their altars to political subjects, and carefully to refrain from connecting themselves with political clubs—acting as chairmen or secretaries at political meetings, or moving or seconding resolutions on such occasions; in order that we exhibit ourselves in all things in the character of our sacred calling, as ministers of Christ, and dispensers of the mysteries of God."

These resolutions look exceedingly well on paper; but it is to be feared that they will be s powerless as the instructions of 1830, if the Bishops do not show themselves more in earnest to restrain their Clergy from political partizanship than they have hitherto done.

THE PROTESTANT REPEAL ASSOCIATION .-There was another meeting of the Protestant Repeal Association held on the 27th of June, but Lord Cloncurry did not preside, neither did Mr. But, Q. C., give in his adhesion. John H. Barnes, Esq., harrister-at-law, took the chair. About 253 new members were admitted, after which a series of suggestions for the organisation of the Protestant Repealers into lodges, were proposed and adopted.

It is very gratifying to announce the consideration of the government to the claims of Irish genius. Mr. Carleton, the most successful delineator of Irish character, has been pre-sented with a pension of £200 per annum. Nor have the claims of departed worth been unremembered; a pension of £100 per annum has been conferred on the sisters of the late Professor M'Cullogh. As the Evening Post fairly observes, when the whole fund for such purposes is only £1,200, it must be admitted that the science or literature of Ireland have not been overlooked in the distribution.

An educational institution has lately been founded in Galway, for the training of young children in the manufacture of nets, preparation of fish, &c. To this beneficial institution the Irish education board has contributed 300 guiness; and various other sums, amounting to £400, have been supplied by the benevo-

FRANCE. General Cavaignac had a conference on the 26th ult. with the committee of the Assembly on the ateliers nationaux. He stated that the Government intended to send a large number of the ouvriers from the departments to different points, where works d'ur-gence were to be commenced. The Government also proposed to send a considerable num ber to Algiers, to colonise that country upon a modification of the system proposed by Mar-shal Bugeaud. The remaining portion of the workpeople will have allowances made to them at their own houses.

On the 2nd, a force of 5000 men was directed to Puteaux, a little manufacturing town on the left bank of the Seine, near the bridge of Neuilly. The town was surrounded, and all the inhabitants disarmed. The place is said to be a focus of communism, and it is thought that the incendiaries who burned the royal residence of Neuilly came thence.

A great number of the balls extracted from by a refinement of cruelty, were pierced, and a piece of copper wire introduced which projected on each side. In many cases this has prevented the extraction of the ball, and the younded have consequently died.

There are three generals of the army o Africa now in the Government,-Generals Cavaignac, Bedeau, and Lamoriciere; and a foilth general, Changarnier, will have the command of the national guard.

Important discoveries appear to have been portance have been seized, which will show from whence proceeded the money distributed, and who were really the chiefs of the insurrection. The committe has already heard numerous witnesses, and collected a great quantity of documents. The inquiry has for its objects to ascertain what information the executive commission had, or should have had, as to a conspiracy that every one knew existed, and what motives to neglect such measures or precautions as were required for the public safety. The number of troops of the line in Paris was only 10,000 on

the 22nd June. There are now 60,000.

The following appears in the Moniteur:

"The insinuation made at the tribune of the Assembly against a neighbouring nower by members of the late government having justly made an impression on the British Ambassador, his excellency has protested energetically, by a note addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 27th ult., against all possible application of these allusions to the English people or government, whose honour and character of themselves would prevent them from such at-tempts. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, appreciating the noble susceptibility of Lord

cellency the British Ambassador: My Lord,— My opinion, and that of my government, is, that the government of her Majesty the Queen is too loyal to have taken any part in the in-eitement of the deplorable events of Paris. I see no objection to your giving publicity to this declaration, as well as to your note. I shall declaration, us well as to your note. I shall indeed see them with so much more pleasure, as they will be a new proof of the reciprocal sontiments of friendship which animate the

two governments.—(Signed) Jules Bastide."
Notwithstanding the reports of the extensive losses of the Carde Mobile, it seems that not more than 300 of this corps are put hors de combell.

The funeral procession of the victims of the 23rd of June has nassed off without accident. It was attended by Goneral Cavaignae, the Ministers, and several members of the Assembly and The procession was not so gorgeous as at thement of the act of contribution and contemplated in consequence of informa- Juliand by the Prussian army."

very excited state; bodies of workmen are pillaging the different country houses and ar-resting travellers on the high road. The rebels are said to be raising their heads, and to pro-menade about Lyons and Villafranca in bands, crying, 'Vengeance! we will revenge the death of our brethren.

One of the French papers proposes to macadamise the principal streets of Paris, so as to get rid of the paving stones, which are so convenient for making barricades.

It is said that in the hospital of the Piete alone the gold and silver found on the persons of the wounded insurgents amount to the sum of 159,000f. (£6000). The cash found on the insurgents searched at the fifth mairie, too, is said to amount to 35,000f. (£1400). One individual arrested in the Rue Grangeaux-Belles carried 21001. in gold (£81) in a belt and 30f. in silver. Many others, who had not even shoes to their feet, were in possession of 60f, 100f and 200f.

The prevailing impression is that the late revolt has inflicted a death-blow on commu-nism, socialism, and ultra-Republicanism. All who in Paris were not in the ranks of the national guards are disarmed. Those who fled into the suburbs or the departments are tracked, hunted down, and captured. 100,000 soldiers are in the capital, as well as 100,000 volunteers from the provinces. It is said that, according as the judicial It is said that, according as an authorities proceed with their labours, the facts developed become more serious. ty-four additional warrants were issued on the 5th inst., not against obscure insurgents. but against persons who appear to have per-formed an important part in the revolt, and who exercised a decisive influence on the facts which preceded it. Four persons were arrested on the Place de la Concorde on the 3rd inst., to whose capture considerable importance was attached.

A circumstance has transpired which has created no little surprise. M. de Lamartine is about to quit France. The pretext is, that he intends to travel in the East, and that he is to be accompanied by Madame de Lamar-tine. His departure must be very near at hand, as it is said that some of his luggage has already been dispatched for Marseilles.

M. de Lamartine's departure at the present moment, and under such peculiar circum stances, has given rise to a variety of runours, of which the truth is very doubtful. Among other improbable reports, it is said that M. Lamartine, in the first place, applied for a passport for England, and that the Executive Government refused it on the ground that, before going, it was necessary that the National Assembly should examine and approve of the acts of the Provisional Government and the Executive Committee, from the period of their coming into office on the 24th of February till the 21th of June, when they quitted it, and that as many questions might be asked, and explanations required by the Assembly as to these acts, and especially as to the expenditure of money, it would be exceedingly inconvenient that M. de Lamartine should be absent at such a moment. Supposing this story to be true, it would merely show that the present powers disapproved of the absence of M. de Lamartine at all, but it does not account for his passport being refused to England and granted to Marseilles.

The celebrated author and statesman M. de Chateaubriand died at Paris on the 4th instant, aged nearly eighty years.

In ITALY the military operations of Charles Albert are suspended from some unexplained cause. In the meantime the Austrians have repossessed themselves of almost the whole of the Venetian provinces, and they are threatening Venice itself. Palma Nuova surrendered on the 25th ult, to the Austrians ; the whole of the material of war, and a large park of siege artillery were amongst the spoils. The com-munications between Lombardy and Vienna are re-opened by this surrender.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies has roted the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont, by a majority of 127 to 7. The Risorgimento (Turin paper) of the 29th of June, publishes the following official document:

"Sole Article.-The immediate union of Lombardy and the provinces of Padua, the wounded of the national guard and the Vicenza, Treviso, and Rovigo, voted by army were composed of pieces of iron, which, the inhabitants, has been accepted. Lomhardy and the said provinces form one sole circle with the Sardinian states, and the other territories already annexed.

"A common Constituent Assembly will be convoked by universal suffrage for the purpose of discussing and establishing the bases of a new constitutional monarchy with the dynasty of Savoy, the order of succession established by the Salic law, and conformably to the wishes exmade by the magistrates on the events of the pressed by the Venetians and Lombards, insurrection. Documents of the highest im- in the law of the 12th of May, 1848, enacted by the Provisional Government of Lombardy."

Rome continues in a distracted state. Mobi have assembled with cries of " down with the Ministry," and with difficulty tranquillity was restored.

From Spain we have the usual reports of a projected Carlist rising. General Elio has, it is said, entered Spain with Arroyos and Sopelanna for the purpose of effecting a rising in Navarre, and has also been joined by Cabrera. Elio is a man of prudence and talent, and his movements are, doubtless, of the first importance. The Spanish Ministry seem perplexed now that they find Lord Palmerston will no even listen to further complaints against Sir H. Bulwer. Our ex-ambassador at Madrid has ordered his furniture to be sold, and no hopes are entertained of a speedy adjustment

of the dispute. Portugal is tranquil.
Germany.—The most important event which has taken place in the German Parliament at Frankfort has been the election of Archduke John as Regent of the Germanic Empire. The Prince had 435 votes recorded in his favour, Baron Von Gagern, the President of the Constituent Assembly, 52. The Archduke is a Liberal in politics, and at present representative of the Emperor at Vienna, and in that capacity is expected to open the Austrian Diet.

On the 23rd the uninterrupted communica-tion by rail between Berlin and Cologne took dace by the opening of the bridge over the Elbe at Magdeburg.

Schleswin Holstein .- The following information was received by the Secretary of Lloyd's, in London, on the 7th inst: "An armistice of three months has been

convened between Germany and Denmark, on the following conditions:-1. The Swedes to withdraw from the Danish territory.- 2. The Germans to withdraw from that part of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein called Schleswig .- 3. Schleswig to remain neutral ground. 4. The blockade by the Danes of German ports to be raised immediately .- 5. The vessels captured by the Danes to be released after set-tlement of the act of contribution levied on

between the Germans and the Illyrians.

TURKEY .- A large portion of Pera was destroved by fire on the night of the 17th. Upwards of 3000 houses were burned. The fire lasted about ten hours. Sir Stratford Canning

was still at Athens.

ROHEMIA.—According to accounts from Prague, up to the 24th ult., that city was still in a state of semi-siege, the inhabitants being prevented from walking on the quays, and certain districts being still occupied by the troops. The national guard have been allowed to retain their arms; but all the other citizens have been deprived of their weapons. 600 men fell during the late insurrection. which was the result of a vast Slave-Polish conspiracy.

Austria .- The appointment of the Archduke John, as representative of the Emperor of Austria, his nephew, is promising good to the Austrian dominions. The Archduke enjoys confidence as a friend of liberal measures : he s a practical man, who has been in the habit of giving personal superintendence to his estates; and it may be hoped that he will guide the affairs of the state with judgment and success. The following proclamation was issued

"His Majesty the Emperor has appointed me his representative during his illness. As such, I shall open the Parliament in his name, and conduct the business of the Government, incumbent upon him as a constitutional Emperor. until his return to Vienna. The confidence placed in me by the Emperor is sacred to me. I will justify it in doing what is his best and sincerest wish, namely, to preserve the rights and liberties of the people firmly and conscientiously, and, in all cases where the Imperial word is to decide, to govern in the spirit of mildness and justice. The crisis is serious, and will be decisive for Austria's prosperity and nower. A new and firmer foundation of our system must be laid, the law in all its branches requires important alterations, and new sources revenue must be opened in order to supply the nearest and most pressing necessities. These great changes can only be effected by the general co-operation of all; and the foes of our country can only be successfully combated by the union of the whole people. I rely with confidence on this general co-operation; I tely on the love of the Austrian people for their Emperor and for their beautiful natice land I tely on their respect for peace and order, as the conditions of true freedom; and, finally, I rely on their confidence in my earnest assurance that I will consecrate all my powers to the welfare and the peace of the empire. If these hopes are fulfilled, I shall feel myself encouraged to my task, and be enabled to restore to the hands of my Emperor the power he has intrusted me with, strengthened by the restoration of peace, order, and general prosperity."

Russia .- Advices from St. Petersburg state that the cholera has broken out in that city in a violent form, invading alike the palaces of the rich and houses of the poor. If the fluvial theory is correct, and the fact of the disease remaining in Moscow during the winter months, and now appearing at St. Petersburg is considered to be a confirmation of it, the scourge may be expected in England about next March.

The malady broke out in the Russian capital on the 24th ult., and an immense number of patients have already succumbed beneath its virulence. Six hospitals have been prepared for the reception of cholera patients alone. In Moscow the pestilence is decimating the population. In two days (the 11th and 12th of June), of 222 patients, 122, or more than one half, succumbed. It is affirmed, moreover, that the disease has declared itself in twenty other governments or districts in the southern parts of the empire.

The Allgemeine Zeitung (of Augsburgh,) shows that the most carefully collected information proves to a certainty that the leading corps of the Russian army are stationed partly in Warsaw and partly near Cracow, and on the frontiers of Gallicia. In the towns along the frontiers of the Grand Duchy of Posen there are a few regiments of cossacks, and in Kalish only two battalions of infantry. No one knows anything in these parts of the rumoured establishment of a great camp.

The nonulation of New South Wales, which n 1821 amounted to only 29,783 souls, and in 1831 to 50,000, had increased in 1846 to 186,690, and at the close of the last year to 200,000.

So great is the scarcity of lawyers in the colony of Swan River, that a suitor was forced to send to South Australia [about 1,400 miles listance] in order to procure a solicitor qualified to conduct a suit in conity.

Innia .- Since our last, the Overland Mail has arrived from India, bringing dates from Calcutta to May Sth, and Bombay to May 20th. The affairs of Moultan had not assumed any new shape. The statements we have already given are substantially confirmed, with the addition that the apothecary, the artiflerymen, and some of the servants of the mission, who accompanied Mr. Vans Agnew, and Lieutenant Anderson, some of whom it was supposed had been sacrificed, had reached Lahore in safety. The orders for the immediate military opera-tions against the rebellious Dewan have been suspended for the present; and it is not expect ed that any active measures will be taken be fore the favourable season in October.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .-- We have received Graham's Town journals to the 29th April, and Cape Town papers to 6th May. Their contents by the Kaffirs, for the quarter ending 31st March 1818, are published by Colonel Mackinnon in the Graham's Town Journal, and they speak unmistakeably in favour of the work ing of the system of government adopted by Sir Harry Smith. A gentleman, who had or many occasions passed through Kaffilland, had returned from a similar tour, and he stated that he had never before seen the Kaffirs so tranquil, so satisfied, and so comfortable. Accounts from the northern frontier are also of gratifying character.

VIOLATION OF PASSENGER ACT. -Queen, on the complaint of M. H. Perley, Esq., Emigration Officer, against Michael Hedigan, master of the schooner Hornet.

This case was heard on Friday and Salurday

last, before B. L. Peters and Daniel Ansley, Esquires, when it appeared in evidence that the provisions put on board the Hornet, at Li-merick, for the use of the passengers, (eightysix in number,) were had and unwholesom that the biscuit was mouldy, rotten and full of insects—that the flour so called, was not flour at all, but merely brou and refuse, quite musty—and that the outment had been of passa-ble quality, but mixed with dirt and grit. At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, Capt. Hedigan threw himself upon the consideration

HUNGARY .- The Turkish envoy arrived at of the Magistrates, stating that Mr. Bannatyne Pest, June 25th, and had a conference with of Limerick, the owner of the Hornet, engaged our Prime Minister, Batthyany, which lasted the passengers, and put the provisions on board several hours, the object of which probably himself—that the provisions having been inwas the new relations between Hungary and spected and passed by the Emigration Officer the principality of the Danube. A bloody en- at Limerick, he the Captain, conceived that no gagement has taken place at Weisskirchen responsibility would rest upon him, but now found otherwise, and hoped to be dealt with leniently.

It was proposed that compensation should be made to the passengers for the deficiencies of provisions, and Capt. Hedigan then settled in a satisfactory manner with every passenger on board. The Magistrates taking this into consideration, and that the conduct of the Captain himself during the voyage had been kind considerate, with the assent of Mr. Perley, mitigated the penalty to Five Pounds sterling and costs.

We have seldom heard of a more barefaced attempt than this to impose upon emigrants, and we hope that the Irish newspapers will give such publicity to this case, as will prevent Mr. Bannatyne of Limerick, from being again

able to obtain passengers for his vessels.

We understand that such a representation has been made to the Government as will render it necessary for the Emigration Offices at Limerick to explain satisfactorily his part in the transaction .- St. John Newbrunswicker.

TELEGRAPHS .- We learn from New York papers by this morning's mail, that an agent is in that city to obtain subscriptions for the construction of a line of telegraph to Halifax, to connect with the New York, Boston, and Port-

On the same subject, the Boston Post says,—we learn from J. R. Darrow, Esq., one of the agents of the enterprise, that the construction of the telegraph from Portland to the boundary of New-Brunswick, at Calais, to connect there with a line to Halifax, is to be commenced forthwith. The following atermediate towns have arranged for staions : Bath, Damariscotta, Waldoboro', East Thomaston, Belfast, and Bangor. The line will be completed the present fall, and before the opening of winter. The provincial lines to Halifax are to be constructed simultaneously with that in Maine. This will bring intercourse with Liverpool, on an average, two days and a half nearer Boston than at present .- Morning Chronicle.

We are pleased to find that at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Agricultural Society, held at Buffalo on the 221 ult., the Hon. Adam Ferguson, President of the Agricultural Society of Canada West, M. J. Hays, Esq., President of the Agricultural Society of Canada East, and Hugh Brodie, Esq., were severally appointed Judges, to act at the great State Fair, to be held at Buffalo in September next .- Montreal Jazette.

THE COUNTERFEITERS .- It will be remem bered that a gang of counterfeiters were recently arrested in the Eastern Townships, and incarcerated in the jail at Sherbrooke. Several attempts have recently been made to rescue hem, but without effect. The magistrates on the spot made a requisition for military protection, and received the attendance of Lieut. Ross, Royal Montreal Cavalry. Since then a

further requisition for troops has been made.

As the trial of these prisoners will only take dace on the 19th proximo, the vigilance and attention of the magistrates are most praiseworthy .- Mercury.

His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by LADY ELGIN, LADY ALICE LAMBTON, and LADY EMMA BRUCE, arrived nere this morning by the steamer Quebec and immediately proceeded to Point Levi Ir the steamer Princess Victoria, en route for Beaumont, about nine miles below. We are nformed that Lady Elgin's delicate state of recommend a residence in that locality. His Excellency, we learn, will remain at Beaunont for a fortnight, and should her ladyship' health, by the expiration of that time, have been henefitted, he will leave her there for some time longer, and return alone to the seat of governnent .- Yesterday's Morning Chronicle.

FELIX GLACKEMEYER, Esq., has been at-General of Public Accounts, for superintending at Quebec, the £100,000 loan to the sufferen by the great fires .- Morning Chronicle.

The Count of Quarter Sessions at the greater number of which were for Larceny, two for obtaining goods under false pretences, one for obtaining money ditto, one for assault, and one for keeping a disorderly house. The Grand Jury, in their presentment, observed that it was a hardship upon the Grand Jurors not having their expenses paid, when some of them have to come a great distance, one so much as 62 leagues. They did not visit the Beau-nort Innatic Asylum, no vehicles being provided to take them there. They speak very favourably of the condition in which they found the Gaol, and of the assistance rendered to them in his official character by Mr. Doucet

the Clerk of the Court. We learn with pleasure that Major Douglass of New York, whose services the Directors of the new Cemetery have been fortunate enough to secure to embellish and lay out the ground has arrived in Quebec. The reputation this gentleman has acquired from the many enterprises of a similar nature he has superintende and originated, particularly the celebrated Greenwood Cemetery, near New York, and the creenwood Cemetery, near New York, and the new Cemetery near Albany, renders it certain that all the beauties of the ground selected as a last resting place for this and the future ge-nerations of Quebec, will be developed. We understand it is intended to designate the Ce-metery as "Mount Hermon."

The visit of Major Douglass to Quebec might prove a valuable opportunity for gentlemen engaged in laying out new grounds, and desirous of securing competent professional assistance of a nature that cannot generally be procured in Canada .- Mercuru.

IMMIGRATION,-Number of Emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec this season, up to last Saturday, 19,910.

The RESISTANCE Troopship was yesterday reported close at hand.

P. S .- Four days' later news from Eu. rope, by the United States Steamship from Havre, 12th instant, arrived at New York vesterday. France was kept quiet, but not content .- A row at Cassel in Germany, in favour of a republic instead of an Empire with a Regent.

MARRIED.

Yesterday, in the Cathedral Church, Edward Burstall, Esq., to Elemena Maria, youngest daughter of J. C. Fisher, Esq., LL.D.
On Thursday, the 20th instant, at Trinity Church, King street, Toronto, by the Honorable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, the Reverend William Honeywood Ripley, Vicar of Wootton Reverend Thomas Hyde Ripley, Vicar of Wootton Bussett, Wittshire, to Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of C. C. Small, Esq., Clork of the Crown and Pleas of the Province of Upper Canada.

Well fence, and in a figh state to cultivation—
light from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 2j from Bishop's College.

Themse easy—price moderate.

The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly theRailroad is opened,) at a small present outlay.

Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esq., Sherbrocke. MARRIED.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifux,) will be closed at the Quebec Post - Office, THIS DAY, the 27th of

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

Grammar School in connexion with Bishop's College.

THE business of this SCHOOL will be resumed after the close of the Midsummer floidays, on TUESDAY, the 8th of AUGUST, under the superintendence of Professor II. Miles, A. M., with the aid of competent mas-ters in the different departments of instruction. N. B. Parents and Guardians indebted to the School are respectfully requested to make immediate payment of arrears of fees, &c., and to take notice that all the standing charges are now made payable quarterly in ADVANCE. Lennoxville, July 21th, 1848.

FREIGHT FOR HALIFAX.

THE fine coppered Bark COUNTESS OF DUR-HAM, MILIGAN, Master, 170 Tons—can take Flour, Grain, Proisions, &c., for Halifax, if applied for immeliately to

J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Can accommodate a few passengers comfortably. 18th July, 1818.

SMOKED SALMON. JUST RECEIVED, a small lot, in excel-M.G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, July 6, 1818.

UNCLAIMED GOODS. Landed ex Bess Grant, from Plymouth, Addressed Rev. R. Flood-

NE Box British Manufactures. Addressed Rev. F. O'Meara, L.L. D. 2 Boxes British Manufactures. Apply to WELCH & DAVIES No. 2, St. James Street. Quebec, 20th July, 1843.

ST. MAURICE IRON WORKS. THE UNDERSIGNED having been ap pointed AGENTS for the above named WORKS, have now on hand for sale a General Assortment of these well known WARES, consisting of :- Single and Double Stoves,

Cooking, Parlour, and Office Stoves, Camp-ovens, Coolers, Holloware, and other Castings, Plough Moulds, and Bar Iron. Orders received for any description of CASTINGS.

C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 13th July 1849.

NOTICE.

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMmiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new R. PENISTON.

India Wharf, Agent. October, 1846.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE

Church Society, AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

THERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

A YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who A has a few leisure-hours, would be glad to devote them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the l'ablisher's. Quebec, 8th June, 1848.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: RIGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE, Chain Cables and Anchors.
C. & W. WURTELE.

St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

> REED & MEAKINS. Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber begs 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 commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with

a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTIIS, BEAVERS, DOES KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., having just received per "Douglas," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usua tyle, at moderate charge.

11. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM,

To be Let or sold, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS.

Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Genteel Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete. Out-

buildings.
The FARM consists of a good Frame Cot-Land—100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation— 14 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence

FOR SALE. FEW TONS LIGNUM VITE, of superior quality. Superior Molasses, in Pancheons & Tier-

ces. Muscovado Sugar, Hhds, and Barrels, Very Fine Honey, Jamaica Rum and Green Coffee, Arrowtoot in Tins.
J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

Quebec, 13th July, 1848. RECEIVING FOR SALE DATENT SHOT, assorted, Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorted colours, Patty, assorted colours,
Red Ochre, Rose Pink,
Putty, in bladders,
Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2.
C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

ANTED, by a young person of respec-tability, a situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to make herself useful in any way. Respectable reference can be given.

Application to be made at the office of this

Quebec, 1st June, 1848.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Astablished 21st August, 1847.

THE CANADA

CAPITAL, £50,000.

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THE FOUR WORDS.

Four little words did me more good when I was a boy, than almost anything else," said a gentleman the other day. "I cannot reckon up all the good they have done me; they were the first words which my mother taught me."

"Indeed; what were the four little words?" said I. "He answered me by relating the follow-

ing story.
"My father grafted a pear-tree; it was a very choice graft, and he watched it with great care. The second year it blossomed, but it bore but one pear. They were said to be a very nice kind of pear, and my father was quite anxious to see if they came up to the man's promises. This single pere, then, was an object of some concern to my father. He wanted it to become fully ripe; the high winds, he hoped, would not blow off the pear; and he gave express directions to all the children, on no account to touch it. The graft was low and easily reached by us. It grew finely. 'I think that the graft will meet my expectations, said my father many times to my mother; 'I hope, now, there is some

prospect of our having good pears.'
"Every body who came into the garden, he took to the graft, and every body said, 'It will prove to be a most excellent

"It began to look very beautifully; it was full and round; a rich red glow was gradually dying its cheeks, and its grain was clear and healthy.

"Is it not almost ripe? I long for a bite," I cried, as I followed father one day down the alley to the pear-tree.

" Wait patiently, my child; it will not be fully ripe for a week,' said my father. "I thought I loved pears better than any thing else : often I used to stop and look longingly up to this. Oh, how good it looks, I used to think, smacking my lips ;

I wish it was all mine.
"The early apples did not taste as good; the currants were not as relishing, and the damsons I thought nothing of, in compari-son with this pear. The longer I stopp d alone under the pear-tree, the greater my longing for it, until I was seized with the idea of getting it. O, I wish I had it, was the selfish thought that gradually got uppermost in my mind.

"One night, after we were in bed, my brother fell asleep long before I did; I tossed about and could not get to sleep. I crept up and went to the window. It was a warm, still, summer night; there was no moon; no noise except the hum of numberless insects. My father and mother were gone away. I put my head out of the window and peeped into the garden. I snuffed pleasant smells. I traced the dark outlines of the trees. I glanced in the direction of the pear-tree. The peartree, then the pear! My mouth was parched; I was thirsty. I thought how good would a juicy pear taste. I was

"A few moments more found me creeping down the back stairs, with neither shoes stockings, or trousers on. The slightest creaking frightened me, I stopped on every stair to listen. Nancy was busy somewhere else, and John had gone to bed. A last I fairly felt my way to the garden door. It was fastened. It seemed to take me ages to unlock it, so fearful was I of making a noise; and the bolt grated. I got it open, went out, and latched it after me. It was good to get out in the cool night air. I ran down the walk. The patting of my feet made no noise on the moist earth. I stopped a moment and looked all around, then turned in the direction of the pear-tree. Presently I was beneath its branches.

"Father will think the wind has knocked it off; but there was not a breath of air stirring. Father will think somebody has and robbed the garden-he'll never know. I trembled at the thought of what I was about to do. Oh, it will taste so good, and father never will, never can know it : he never would think I took it.

· I leaned against the trunk of the tree and raised my hand to find it, and to snatch it. On tiptoe, with my hand uplifted and my head turned upward, I beheld a star looking down upon me through the leaves. 'Thou God seest ME !' cscaped from my lips. The star seemed like the eye of God spying me out under the pear-tree. I was so frightened I did not know what to do. 'Thou God seest ME!' I could not help saying, over and over again. God seemed on every side. He was looking me through and through. I was afraid to look, and I hid my face. It seemed as if father and mother, and all the boys, and every body in town would take me for a thief. It appeared as though all my conduct had been seen as by the light of day. It was some time before I dared to move, so vivid was the impression made upon my mind by the awful truth in those four words, 'Thou God scest me.' I knew he saw me. I felt that he saw me.

"I hastened from the pear-tree; nothing on earth would at that moment have tempted me to touch the pear. With very different feeling did I creep back to bed again. I lay down beside Asa, feeling more like a condemned criminal than any thing else. No one in the house had seen me, but oh, it seemed as if every body knew it, and I should never dare meet my father's face again. It was a great while before I went to sleep. I heard my parents come home, and I involuntarily hid my face under the sheet. But I could not hide myself from a sense of God's presence. His eyes seemed everywhere, diving into the very depths of my heart. It started a train of influences which, God be praised, I never got over. If I was ever tempted to any secret sin, 'Thou God seest me,' stared me in the face, and I stood back restrained and awed.'

The gentleman finished : his story interested me greatly, I think it will interest many children. I hope it will do more than interest them, I hope it may do them much good.

"Thou God seest me." little words are from the Bible. Hagar mistress. Sarah, and went into the wilderness. An angel met her by a fountain of water. The angel bade her return to her misto pass. "Thou God seest me," she exclaimed. Then she knew it was the angel of God, for nobody but he could look into the most secret things.

Children, learn these four small words. Impress them upon your heart. Think of them when you lie down, when you get up, and when you go by the way, when alone or with your companions, both at home and abroad, remember, "Thou God seest me."

> R. C. K. American Messenger

VACATION JOURNEY from Ulm to Augsburg, in 1811.

Continued.

The mighty Emperor, Charles the fitth, imagined that his theologians would be able to contradict the Protestant Confession; so he handed it over to them that they might write and furnish proofs against it. But he placed a great deal more confidence in his vast power, and in the might of those German Princes who remained subject to the Pope of Rome. He therefore commanded that every body should return into the same subjection, and that where changes had been made, things should be brought back to their former state. The Protestant Princes would not do this: they had to obey God rather than man. Then war broke out; that godly man, John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, was made a prisoner, his country was taken from him, and, in the market-place of Augsburg, in the year 1517, the Emperor be-

stowed that same country upon Duke Maurice, who had helped him in making war upon the Protestants. This Duke was an ambitious man, who cared chiefly about his own profit, but did not at all intend that the Protestant faith should be suppressed. That was a sad day for the citizens of Augsburg. most of whom wished very much for a reformation, and felt great pity for the Elector John Frederick. But this good Prince took the matter very patiently. He was playing chess, while the ceremony was going on, by which his lands were given to another; and he would not stop playing, nor would he let it put him out. It was a small matter to him, to lose wealth and power and as regards the pure light of the Gospel, he trusted God for it, that it should not be

And indeed, the time came when the Emeror had to flee before the man whom he and raised to power by robbing the good Elector of his own. Maurice complained of the Emperor because he acted unjustly tovards the German Princes; and he took his opportunity to come upon him so suddenly that the Emperor only just escaped being taken prisoner. That was in the year From that time, the reformed fuith 1552. acquired its due rights and liberty. The Elector Maurice encouraged the citizens of Augsburg to open churches for Protestant worship at once, when he had chased the Emperor away; and in the same city, in the year 1555, a peace was concluded which is called the "religious peace," because the Princes and Cities agreed in it, that neither party should trouble the other on account of its religion. The citizens of Augsburg divided the churches in the city, so that the Roman Catholics should have part of them, and the Protestants the remainder.

put under a bushel, how fierce soever its

enemies might be, and how great their

Things went on peacefully, then, for about three quarters of a century. But the ' thirty years' war" commenced in 161S, and at first the Emperor Ferdinand carried all before him, so that in the year 1629 he sent forth the "Edict of Restitution," by which the Protestants were commanded to restore to the Church of Rome all the formation. Augsburg had a sad day of it, on the 25th of June 1630, when their churches were locked up, and their wor-

ship was forbidden. Yet, God remembered the groanings of his people; and on the day just preceding (the 24th of June 1630), by His providence, the brave and pious Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, landed in Pomerania, with an army of thirty-thousand men, to defend the cause of the reformed Princes and people in Germany. The Emperor, in his confidence, thought he could make fun of the Swedish King and his army: " We have got a little bit of an enemy for once again," he said to General Tilly, who commanded his victorious troops and was a cruel, hardhearted man. But in the month of September 1634, he was made to think differently of the Swede; for on the 7th of that month General Tilly was completely defeated in the battle of Leipsic, and the Emperor's troops were killed, captured, or scattered in all directions. On the 24th of April 1632, Gus. tavus Adolphus made his entrance into Augsburg, delivered the city from the dominion of the priests and monks, and set up once more the reformed worship.

It is very likely that the Protestants became presumptuous in their time of prosperity, and no doubt it was needful for them to be humbled for it, which indeed come upon them in a frightful manner. In the year 1634, the Emperor's army was victorious over the Swedes, in the battle of Nordlingen; and then Angsburg, which was garrisoned by the Swedes under General Banner, was besieged, taken, and dreadfully used. The oppression of the Protestants in Augsburg continued fourteen years longer, till the year 1648, which saw the termination of the Thirty years war by the treaty commonly called the peace of Westphalia. The Augsburg Protestants celebrate a religious festival the wars of Bonaparte their information was every year on the 8th of August, the day on always correct, and always in advance of the which, in the year 1548, they had their British government, which was often a deprivileges restored to them. It is much to be wished that they may never neglect those great blessings which were acquired through so much suffering, and against such fierce op. position.

Those four in the year 1703, the "Spanish-Succession- movements of business were often known to War" brought against it an allied army of and controlled by the old Jew in Frankfort, uttered them. She fled in anger from her Frenchmen and Bavarians, who bombarded, took, and p.undered the city. You may be look with contempt upon feeble despots crysure that the people of Augsburg were not ling to him for help; and the aid asked depend. sorry, next year, when their enemies were tress, and told herthings which should come totally defeated, by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, in the battle of Blenheim which I mentioned before. In 1730, the commercial counsellors to the Hessian govsecond jubilee of the Augsburg Confession of Faith was celebrated with tokens of gratitude | conferred on them the rank of Barons. In to God by Clergy and people. In St. Ann's church, three pyramids were creeted on that occasion: the first had a balance pictured upon it, with the year A. D. 1530, and the simple words: THE RIGHT. On the second was A. D. 1630, with a church locked up, and the word: EJULATE (Lamont ye.) The | don Change in the place his father had occuthird bore the figures 1730, with the church wide open, and the word: JURLATE it is who is to become a member of Parliament (Rejoice!) Since then, the third jubilee also at the expense of a change in the English has been celebrated, in 1830, but I do not know particulars, how that festival was observed. If the word of God was faithfully preached, and the blessing of freedom to read and pray over it was felt and acknowledged, and if the people's hearts were lifted up with thanksgiving and adoration to God, the Giver of so great a gift, it matters little whether they creeted pyramids and made paintings for the vorship is accepted with him.

But Augsburg had suffered a great change sefore the year of the third jubilee came on. Cotil the year 1806, it was one of the Free Imperial cities which were governed by their own magistrates without King, Elector, Duke, or Landgrave. But the French Emperor lapoleon made his entrance into the city in 1805, having just beaten the Austrians and taken the fortress of Uim; the Elector of Bavaria had made an alliance with him, and the Frenchman was thinking how he might strengthen the allies he had acquired in Germany. The poor Imperial Cities had no chance of maintaining their independence, when the whole German Empire was on the point of being broken to pieces. The Buromaster and Council of Augsburg -waited apon Napoleon, and made a fine, learned speech to him; but the proud conqueror gave them a short answer: "You have a very bad pavement in your streets; I must give you a King, that it may be mended." True enough, by the peace of Presburg which was concluded at the end of that vear, the Elector of Bavaria was made a King, and Ausburg was given him, along with other cities and lands, to increase his dominion. And it is very likely that the people of Augsburg have had as much liberty since then as they ever had before. There ire tyrants among Burgomasters and Councillors, as much as among Kings and Princes; and a city or a country may be called " Free," because it has no sovereign, when in truth there is less liberty in it than in others which acknowledge a monarch as their master and governor.

To be continued.

THE ROTHSCHILD FAMILY. In the year 1740, in a little Jewish tene. ment in Frankfort on-the-Maine, dwelt a family of poor, but respectable Jew peddlers, and in that year they were blessed with a son whom they called Mayer Anselm Rothschild. They gave him what education their small means would permit, but, dying when he was at the ago of eleven, left him to his own resources. He then carned a scanty living by writing, which he soon abandoned for trade. But his ambition was, to be a priest of his religion. Fortunately for the tottering dynasties of the present day, this was not accomplished. His trade required him to travel; and after some years he returned to his native place, and established a small business. He soon, however, gained considerable notoriety as a collector of old and curious coins, which brought him much in contact with persons of rank, among whom it was fashionable to make such collections; and -some boys came in the night, church-buildings or goods which had been finally he went to Hanover, as a clerk in a set the garden—he'll never know, given over to them at the time of the Re-large house. Subsequently, with a few years' savings, he returned to Frankfort, married, and commenced a little exchange business. His great sagacity, strict punctuality, and rectitude of conduct, pushed him rapidly forward, and towards the close of the century the Frankfort banking house had become famous, and the profits large. The banker in the meantime brought up ten children of whom five sons were after his own heart; and when he died, he left them his vast wealth and extensive business, with the injunction to dwell in strict and unbroken unity. And the injunction then bestowed has been faithfully carried out. The five sons conducted as many banking houses at the leading capitals of Eu rope. They were as follows: the eldest, Anselm, was born in 1773, and was the mos substantial citizen of Frankfort; and, representing the father, was the head of the whole operations of the house. The second, Solomon, born in 1774, became a citizen of Vienna, where he is held in high estimation as a man, as well as a member of the most stupendous banking house in the world. The fourth son, Charles, was born in 1788, and has, since 1821, conducted the house at Naples, where his popularity is equal to any of his brothers. The youngest son, Jacob, was born in 1792, and is the banker for Paris, where he maintains a solendour that eclipses most of the princes of Europe. The third son we have yet to mention, Nathan, who was born in 1777; he became the head of the London house in 1798, and was in every intellectual respect a giant. It was observed of him that, should he share in the chase, it could only be to hunt elephants.

These five houses, combining all the financial resources of Europe in their movements. which are always simultaneous, have exercized for fifty years a power unseen, but over-whelming. Nearly all the government debts of Europe are of their contracting. Through pendent upon them for information, as well as means of action. Although their residences were always widely separated, each controlling all means of information, no important transaction was entered into without consul-

who could, in the exercise of his great power ing to him for help; and the aid asked depended on the assent of the five brothers. Accordingly they were courted in every possible way. In 1813, they were made private ernment; also to the Austrian Emperor, who 1826, Nathan died, leaving 63,000,0001 and seven children, of whom four were sons .-The eldest, Lionel, who had been made Knight of Isabella by the Catholics of Madrid and who is a Baron of Austria in right of his father, appeared, in 1836, on the Lonpied for thirty-eight years. This gentleman at the expense of a change in the English

Constitution. It is manifest that as this house has grown up with government debts, the continuance of their power is in some degree dependent upon existing governments. A branch of the house has been established in New York, conducted by Auguste Belmont, a relative of Solomon Rothschild, of Vienna. Republican free trade, however, is not the soil on which occasion or not : God looks upon those who the stupendous business of the great loan conworship him in spirit and in truth, and their tractor will best flourish .- American Quarterly Register.

* This is probably founded on conjecture solely, as it is not likely that the family have fail their books open for the information of the public.

It may be interesting to add that the name of Roth-schild means "Red-shield," and its German pronunciation would be correctly represented by "Rote-shild," the schooling to the ch, and not to the the procedure. to the th, preceding.

THE HID TREASURY An affecting incident, lately told in a company where I was present, has dwelt on my houghts ever since. It is highly characteristic of the place, the people, and the times that be-

ong to it. Private intelligence having been received that in a certain wild district, inhabited by the poorer class of peasants in Ireland, arms were collected and concealed, for unlawful nurnoses, r party of military were despatched to make among others, they visited a poor cabin, inhabited, seemingly, by very quiet, inoffensive people, where, after most careful searching, they could find no trace of what they sought. When on the point of departing, one man remarked that the rough stone which served as a sort of hearth, wore the appearance of having recently been moved; the earth about it was loose, and the stone seemed to have been has tily laid down. This revived their suspicion and they promptly lifted the rude flag from its place and saw under it a parcel, carefully wrapped up in some poor, ragged covering How many pike-heads, how many pistols, o what quantity of ammunition they had seized was a matter of conjecture, as they carefully unfolded the envelop. This was done, and the captors held in their hands—an Irish Bible.

The facts need no elucidation; every body knows, that for a poor Irishman to possess the word of God is high treason against the church of Rome; and that any offence given to the priesthood of that church, in a popish district, is speedily punished with the loss of the little all of the helpless victim.

The Bible, if discovered, would be burned buried, or thrust into some inaccessible corner while a terrible penance would await the pos sessor of such a contraband article; and any resistance thereto would incur the curse of ex-communication, with all its subsequent terrors of ceaseless persecution and temporal ruin. This must be avoided, if possible, by the poor creaure who has no earthly refuge to flee to, and as yet, too feeble an apprehension of divine realities, to endure, as seeing him who is invisible Sill the Bible-'the story o' pace,' as the simple Irish rightly call it-which has told him, in his own loved tongue, such things as never before entered his thoughts, to cheer him in his sad laborious pilgrimage on earth,the Irish Bible once received, it is hard, very hard, to give up. And so the possessors look around their poverty-stricken abode, and find-ing no place where it might rest secure from the prying gaze of bigoted enmity, they take up the single stone that varies the damp surface of their cabin floor-generally the earth on which it stands-and there deposit the treasure.

When night arrives, the aperture called the window blocked up, and the precious Bible, taken from its testing place, is read by such imperfect light as they could manage to afford. And this in the actual circuit of the British Isles—this in the hearing of Protestant Britain, the very throne of free-dom!—Charlotte Elizabeth.

SERVILITY AND LICENTIOUSNESS OF MIND.
From Dr. Abercrombie's "Culture and Discipline of the Mind."

There is a servility of mind, which leaves it the slave of mere authority, without forming opinions for itself by personal inquiry. And there is a rude and reckless affectation of mental independence, or liberty of thinking, which leads a man to despise authority, to aim at striking out for himself a system, distinguished from the received opinions of those around him, -led, it may be, by a love of singularity or the vanity of appearing wiser than his neighbours; or, perhaps, impelled by the con-dition of his moral feelings, to argue himself into the disbelief of what he wishes not to be true. From all such distortions of the understanding, a regulated mental discipline tends to preserve us. It induces us to approach every subject with a sincere and humble desire for truth,—to give its due influence to authorily, without being blindly led by it,—to give its due weight to every kind of evidence, without partial views or imperfect examination,-and to direct the whole powers, not to favour, establish, or overturn particular opinions, but honestly and anxiously to discover what is truth.

THE WAY THAT THE MONEY GOES.—To have seen the crowds of people who were pouring into the Circus last night, a stranger would have laughed at the idea of there being a lack of money just now in Montreal, had he been unaware of the penchant of the people for sights of this description; so eager do appear to witness the fascinations of the Circus, that crowds who were failing in the trente sous to obtain admission, were content to stand gaz-ing for an hour at the canvass marquee, and exercise their imagination as to the docility of the horses and the agility of the riders within. Such, however, is always the case, and there is no doubt the place will be crowded so long as the Circus company remains .- Transcript.

> FRANCE. From the London Times.

The question naturally arises, by whom and

they have now shown themselves to possess? quantity of arms and ammunition and provisions required to enable an army of insurgents sufficiently numerous to occupy the vast nosition we have described, and to sustain an unabated combat of three days, must be enormous. The authority by which their move-ments have been directed has been absolute they have obeyed it with unflinching valour and at the sacrifice of thousands of lives ; yet not a name has transpired of any one in com-mand of these prodigious operations. Such a defence in the heart of a city would have been regarded as a great feat in war, even if ex-ecuted by a regular army; how are we to account for it when the commander of these desparate combatants is anonymous, their object obscure, and their resources apparently hose of an impoverished and starving population ? This mystery is certainly one of the most

unaccountable parts of this extraordinary struggle, and it can only be solved by the

discovery of those whose privity to the pre-parations for the battle has long been more or less suspected. Whatever may be the opinion of the National Assembly as to the conduct of certain members of the Executive Government, there was no hesitation on the part of the majority in withdrawing from them a power which they had not exercised for the safety of the country. In those agonising hours when the Assembly sat in permanence to receive reports of the destruction raging in the capital, and of the fate which several of its own members had not escaped, if anything could aggravate the gloom which hung over the awe-stricken representatives of the nation it was the conviction that in the very midst o them, at that hour, not a few were to be found whose treasonable practices or whose base connivance had plunged the Republic into this ahyss of misery and bloodshed .- Even amongs those who sat till last Saturday on the Mi nisterial benches there were men vehemently suspected of guilt as deep as that of the prisoners of Vincennes; and in spite of the precautions by which the Montagnards in the Chamber affected to veil their policy, enough transpired in the course of the proceeding which took place whilst the battle was going on to snow that their sympathies were not with the party then engaged in combating the popu-The National Assembly contains, though happily in small numbers, men of the mosadvanced revolutionary opinions; and although they seem on this occasion not to have taker any open share in the political responsibility or the physical dangers of this insurrection, it is to them that France will look for an explanation of the causes of a calamity by which they alone could hope to prout. The attempt which has already been made to attribute the insurrection to any of the several pretenders to the Crown of France, or to foreign corruption, is of course one of those ridiculous inventions accredited by a general panic. The insurrection sprang from the vitals of the Repub-lic, and it is but the commencement of those calamities which the intrigues of an unscrupu ous minority have inflicted upon France.

General Cavaignac is at this moment in the position of a military dictator, whose unlimited powers must be exercised with great vigour to save the capital. When that task has been performed it will be equally necessary to employ all the resources of political ability to restore a Government to the nation. In order to effect this great and essential object, the General has summoned to his councils, Thiers, and the new Government will probably be placed under his direction.

The battle, then, is over. But what re-mains, or what is accomplished? Say rather what does not remain to be done? The firs act of the Assembly, after the nomination of General Cavaignac, was to decree the penalt of transportation against all those who may be taken with arms in their hands, and no doubt means must be found to clear the capital of large numbers—perhaps thousands—of the survivors of this rebellion. It cannot entirely escape observation that one consequence of the flight and dispersal of the proscribed combatants will be to throw the worst and most dangerous part of them-namely, their leaders, who may have means to escape-upon the adjacent countries, where their revolutionary scheme will naturally be viewed with the utmost suspicion. But the vast majority of the late in-surgents must of course remain, and remain unpunished, in Paris. Quid multis peccatur inultum est.—And although at this moment the danger of the struggle has arrested all discussion, it is not to be forgotten that the very cause which has suffered so bloody a defeat in the streets of Paris is represented by a certain party in the Assembly. Its political power is not extinct- to-morrow it will be felt again. For although we have applied the term " mili-tary dictator" to General Cavaignac, that expression relates only to his military duties.

The Assembly, distracted as it is by open and secret factions, and by every species of clamour, amounting to all but personal violence, is still the only mistress of France. Its power is absolute and undivided. General Cavaignac is at present merely the delegate of this authority. The Government of the Remultious and irresolute body. To give it the force of a single will and an individual mind, the dictatorship must become absolute. Yet, in the present state of France, we cannot an ticinate that any such complete and undivided power will be erected. No man has yet shown his capacity to wield it, and the Assembly is itself the only object of the public confidence The efforts of its members in this dreadful emergency have been highly meritorious, but in such times a body of 900 men can in reality do nothing. The exercise of power under such circumstances requires the utmost con-centration; and amidst the gloomy and portentous signs which encompass the French Re public, none is more alarming than the absence of any definite and practical form of su-preme authority. That want even the proposed constitution by no means supplies, for according to its provisions the President would permanent Assembly of 750 members; and urther revolutions must, therefore, be effected before an independent Government, and a original authority can be re-established, by which alone these ravages of anarchy can be stayed. -

From Correspondence of the Times.

When those who have been at Waterloo learn that for more than a mile the wall of the city of Paris was as profusely furnished with loopholes as was the garden wall of Hougon-mont, they will easily imagine how formidable was the obstacle it presented. The barricades in advance were composed of paving stones of a hundredweight each, or of the cut stones for an hospital in process of erection, and they were protected by houses adjoining to or com manding them, and as occasion presented itself throughout Saturday and Sunday, a constant, for the day of publication, inserted according to unerring, and deadly fire was kept up on the order, at 2s. 6d. for six lines and under, first inassailants by an almost invisible garrison. What will be the feeling of all military men one hundred and fifty ruffians! How many of the insurgents were killed on Saturday and Augsburg enjoyed more than half a central tation and strict harmony of opinion among by what funds have the ultra party been sup- of the insurgents were killed on Saturday and Advertising by the year or for tury's rest from the calamities of war. But them all. Commercial exchanges and all plied with all the means of resistance which Sunday at the Barriere Rochechouart, think ble time as may be agreed upon

ou, while the loss of the armed force was more han one thousand? Two-one of them shot hrough the brain while firing through a loophole not six inches in diameter. Five were wounded. They ran from loophole to loophole with the agility of monkeys. They only left the cowhich they had only a seak ammunition; of which they had only a scanty and precarious supply. I was shown the mark of the crucible ander the wall in which they melted léad for bullets during the fight. They even attempted to fabricate gunpowder. Against these men were brought as fine an army and as serviceable a park of artillery as the world could produce, and nothing less would have sufficed to dislodge them, unless their position had been turned, and they were attacked in the rear. Let us recollect, however, also that on eight hundred other points of Paris the troops were occupied in contending with the rebels at the same moment, and how this must have embarrassed the general; that the usual means of obtaining information were not available, nor when information was obtained could it be relied on. When these facts shall be taken into consideration, there will not be so much sur-prise at the offensive and defensive efforts of the tebels, who, though comparatively few in number, were intimately acquainted with the ground, strongly fortified, and, above all, supported by the sympathies and the positive cooperation of the whole population of the conti-nuous line of town that borders the outer boulevard.

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