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# The Berran.

THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO.—ACTS XVII. 11.

VOLUME V.—No. 26.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1848.

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## THE CHRISTIAN'S VOYAGE.

Swiftly along the rolling tide,  
The breezes are wafting our bark in pride;  
Soon shall we land without a fear,  
And wipe from our eyes each starting tear.  
Wrestle in prayer—the time runs fast,  
The daylight is breaking—the night is past.

Long was it ere our sails unfurled,  
No breath from the Spirit the ocean curd!  
But now he blows us off the shore,  
And sweetly we'll rest our weary oar.  
Wrestle in prayer, &c.

Jordan's flood! this trembling noon  
Shall see us ride over thy billows soon:  
Blessed Redeemer! hear our prayer,  
And shelter our bark beneath thy care.  
Wrestle in prayer, &c.

When we enter the haven's rest,  
Little 'twill matter how'er distressed;  
Anchor'd in safety, we shall adore,  
And smile at the storm that once roar'd before.  
Wrestle in prayer, &c.  
REV. S. C. B. S. S.

## POWERS OF THE HUMAN HAND.

From Galenus, quoted by Dr. Keil, *Predice of Medicine in the University of Oxford, in his Bridgewater Treatise.*

Man being naturally destitute of external weapons, as also of any instinctive art, has received a compensation, first in the gift of that peculiar instrument, the hand, secondly in the gift of reason; by the employment of which two gifts he arms and protects his body in every mode, and adorns his mind with the knowledge of every art. For since, had he been furnished with any natural weapons, he would have possessed the use of this alone on all occasions; or had he been gifted with any instinctive art, he would never have attained to the exercise of other arts; hence he was created destitute of those insulated and individual means and arts, which characterize other animals; inasmuch as it is manifestly preferable to have the power of making use of various means and various arts. Rightly, therefore, has Aristotle defined the hand to be the instrument antecedent to, or productive of, all other instruments; and rightly might we, in imitation of Aristotle, define reason, as opposed to instinct, to be the art antecedent to, or productive of, all other arts. For as the hand, though itself no particular organ, is yet capable of being adapted to all other organs, and is consequently antecedent to them; so reason, though itself no particular art, is yet capable of comprehending and applying all; and may therefore be considered as an art antecedent to all others. Thus man alone, of all animals, possessing in his soul this general and original capacity, is justly entitled in his body with this general and original instrument.

Let us then scrutinize this member of our body; and inquire, not simply whether it be in itself useful for all the purposes of life, and adapted to an animal endued with the highest intelligence; but whether its entire structure be not such, that it could not be improved by any conceivable alteration.

In the first place, it possesses in an eminent degree a leading quality of an organ of grasp; since it readily applies itself to, and securely holds, bodies of every form and size that are capable of being moved by human strength. Nor need we inquire whether it be better for this purpose that it should be divided into several parts; or, that it should be altogether undivided; for it is not apparent without further reasoning, that had it been undivided, it could have grasped only just such a portion of every object presented to it, as was equal to itself; but that being divided into many parts, it can both easily grasp bodies much larger than itself; and can accurately search out, and lay hold of, the smallest particles of matter! For to the former it is capable of generally applying itself so, as to encompass them by the separation of the fingers; while in laying hold of very minute objects, the entire hand is not employed, but only the tips of two of the fingers; because from the grasp of the whole hand minute objects would easily escape.

Thus then the hand is framed in the manner most convenient for laying a firm hold on objects both greater and less than itself. And in order to enable it to apply itself to objects of various shapes, it is evidently most convenient that it should be divided into many parts, as it is; and it seems to be better constituted for this purpose than any similar instrument; for it not only can apply itself to substances of a spheroidal form, so as to touch them with every part of itself; but it also can securely hold substances of a plane or of a concave surface; and, consequently, it can hold substances of any form.

And, because many bodies are of too great a size to be held by one hand alone, nature has therefore made each hand an assistant to its fellow; so that the two, when together laying hold of bodies of unusual bulk, on opposite sides, are fully equivalent to a single hand of the very largest dimensions; and, on this account, the hands are inclined towards, and in every point are made equal to, each other; which is at least desirable, if not necessary, in instruments intended to have a combined action.

Take then any of those unyielding bodies, which a man can only lay hold of by means of both his hands, as a mill-stone or a raft; or take one of the smallest objects, as a millet-seed or a hair; or a minute thorn; or, lastly, reflect on that vast multitude of objects of every possible size, intermediate to the greatest and the least of those above-mentioned; and you will find the hands so exactly capable of grasping each particular one, as if they had been expressly made for grasping that alone. Thus the smallest things of all we take up with the tips of the fingers; those which are

a little larger we take up with the same fingers, but not with the tips of them; substances still larger we take up with three fingers, and so on with four, or with all the five fingers, or even with the whole hand; all which we could not do, were not the hand divided, and divided precisely as it is. For suppose the thumb were not placed as it is, in opposition to the other four fingers, but that all the five were ranged in the same line; is it not evident that in this case their number would be useless? For in order to have a firm hold of any thing, it is necessary either to grasp it all round, or at least to grasp it in two opposite points; neither of which would have been possible, if all the five fingers had been placed in the same plane; but the end is now fully attainable, simply in consequence of the position of the thumb; which is so placed, and has exactly such a degree of motion, as by a slight inclination, to be easily made to cooperate with any one of the four fingers. And no one can doubt that nature purposely gave to the hands a form adapted to that mode of action, which they are observed to have; while in the feet, where extent of surface is wanted for support, all the toes are arranged in the same plane. But, to return to a point which we were just now considering, it is not merely necessary in laying hold of minute objects to employ the extremities of the fingers opposed to each other, but that those extremities should be exactly of the character they are, namely soft, and round, and furnished with nails; for if the tips of the fingers were of bone, and not of flesh, we could not then lay hold of such minute bodies as thorns or hairs; or if they were of a softer and moister substance than flesh, neither then could such small bodies have been secured. For, in order that a body may be firmly held, it is necessary that it be in some degree enfolded in the substance holding it; which condition could not have been fulfilled by a hard or bony material; and on the other hand, a material too soft would easily yield to substances of which it attempted to lay hold, and would continually let them escape: whereas the extremities of the fingers are just of that intermediate degree of consistence, which is calculated for their intended use.

But, since tangible substances vary much in their degree of hardness, nature has adapted the structure of the extremities of the fingers to that circumstance; for they are not formed either entirely of flesh, or of the substance called nail; but of a most convenient combination of the two; thus those parts which are capable of being naturally brought in opposition, and which are employed in feeling for minute objects, are fleshy; while the nails are placed externally as a support to the former. For the fingers are capable of holding soft substances, simply by the fleshy or soft part of their extremity; but they could not hold hard substances without the assistance of nails; deprived of the support of which the flesh would be forced out of its position. And on the other hand, we could not lay hold of hard substances by means of the nails alone; for these, being themselves hard, would easily slip from the contact of hand bodies.

Thus then the soft flesh at the tips of the fingers compensating for the unyielding nature of the nails, and the nails giving support to the yielding softness of the flesh, the fingers are hereby rendered capable of holding substances that are both small and hard. And this will be more evident, if you consider the effect of an unusual length of the nails; for where the nails are immoderately long, and consequently come in contact with each other, they cannot lay hold of any minute object, as a small thorn or a hair; while, on the other hand, if, from being unusually short, they do not reach to the extremities of the fingers, minute bodies are incapable of being held through defect of the requisite support; but if they reach exactly to the extremities of the fingers, they then, and then only, fulfil the intention for which they were made. The nails, however, are applicable to many other purposes besides those which have been mentioned; as in polishing and scraping, and in tearing and peeling off the skin of vegetables, or animals; and in short, in almost every art where nicety of execution is required, the nails are called into action.

*Galen's reflection upon scepticism:*  
"Whoever admires not the skill and contrivance of nature, must either be deficient in intellect, or must have some private motive, which withhold him from expressing his admiration. He must be deficient in intellect, if he do not perceive that the human hand possesses all those qualifications which it is desirable it should possess; or if he think that it might have had a form and construction preferable to that which it has; or he must be prejudiced, by having imbibed some wretched opinions, consistently with which he could not allow that contrivance is observable in the works of nature."

*Galen then thus sums up this part of the argument:* "The contrivances of nature are so various, and so consummately skilful, that the wisest of mankind, in endeavouring to search them out, have not yet been able to discover them all."

*And nearly in the same words, expressive of the same sentiments, does Solomon say:*  
"Then I beheld all the work of God, that a man can not find out the work that is done under the sun; because though a man labour to seek it out, yet he shall not find it; yea further: though a wise man think to know it,

yet shall he not be able to find it." ECCLES. viii. 17.

## STATE OF RELIGION IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

From the Southern Churchman.

We are permitted to copy the following passage from the letter of a clergyman at Oxford, to a Bishop of our Church, in relation to the state of things in England and Ireland, and especially in the Universities:—

"I know not how you as distant spectators look on the strange events passing in the various nations of Europe. At all events, they are exciting much prayerfulness on the part of the people of God in England. Some may think too lightly of them, others may overrate their importance, forgetting that present occurrences occupy from their want of a disproportionate space in our sphere of vision. Yet we cannot do wrong in searching our own hearts, in studying the word of God, in especial reference to every new event, and in patiently waiting to see what his will and purpose is. The work is His; the result is His. And our assured comfort is, 'the counsel of the Lord shall stand.' His dealings with us in relation to Ireland have been peculiarly marked. Present appearances may disappoint us; but the sudden suppression of rebellion under the circumstances detailed in the papers, would appear ludicrous, if we did not resist such feelings by the recollection that all hearts are in the hand of God.

"I think there is an improvement since I last wrote to you in the state of our Church. Many are the faithful labourers quietly but effectually setting forth Christ in all his fulness. Many too are placed in stations of usefulness of a more public nature. Above all we bless God, for the elevation to the see of Canterbury, and the primacy, of a man so truly spiritual and devoted as Archbishop Sumner. We have had in that office men eminent for piety, as Wake and Secker; but perhaps none so long and so auspiciously distinguished for their spirituality combined with energy in promoting the cause of the Redeemer. Those who value the truth as it is in Jesus, are full of thankfulness for the appointment; while few of those who oppose the truth have ventured to give expression to their dissatisfaction beyond the ill-natured remark, 'we might have had worse.'"

"Our Universities contain the usual proportion of encouragement and discouragement; of good and evil. I am inclined to hope that the former predominates. Tractarianism hardly exists as an avowed system supported by a recognized party. Still, however, its adherents are numerous; and its main errors, under various modifications, are maintained by many who disclaim the title. In many instances it settles down into the standard of doctrine and practice which characterized that formerly absurdly designated as High-Churchmanship. An opposite tendency to Neological views manifested itself some time ago in Oxford. But although one or two individuals have gained some influence in misleading some of their own pupils and friends, I trust the system gains no general favour among us. I believe also that it is now much less prevalent in Cambridge than it was some years ago. In Oxford the influence of several heads of Colleges, who are men of decided piety, has proved a great blessing. Such is the Vice-Chancellor; who, after the usual period of service (four years), is now about to retire from office. All his energies have been devoted to the promotion of true religion, both in his appointments of University preachers, and in every other way. We expect that the next Vice-Chancellor will prove a blessing also, for it is probable that the office will devolve on——. Among the gratifying symptoms of the state of our University is the endorsement of our annual sermon, to be preached at the University Church, on the duty of missionary exertions in our own Colonies; and of another on the promotion of the Gospel among the Jews. Both these endorsements were made and accepted a few months ago.

"You will have probably noticed in the papers, how our rulers desire to 'patronize' the Pope, by the establishment of diplomatic relations with him. Much effort has been made by petition, but hitherto ineffectually. I cannot but hope that the Providence of God will render the precarious condition of the Pope a means of at last deferring this evil. The state of things in Ireland also, whether favourable or unfavourable, seems alike to encourage men in fostering Popery, and affording it fresh facilities. But our trust is in God. This pre-eminent Anti-Christ shall be overthrown, for He has promised it; and therefore even its temporary advancement need not dishearten us."

## ON THE EXCELLENCY OF DIVINE GRACE.

We are often careful and troubled about many things, but about the "one thing needful" we are, comparatively, unconcerned, Luke x. 42.

Some desire to be rich, and they would indeed be rich had they learned to be satisfied, "Godliness with contentment is great gain," 1 Tim. vi. 6.

Others weary themselves to attain earthly greatness, and they would certainly be great if they could acquire self-control. "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." Prov. xvi. 32.

Multitudes eagerly engage in the pursuit of pleasure, and it would not chide their

grasp, if they had learned so to live that they might not fear to die. But who is mindful of that which makes for his peace? To be reconciled to God, and partake of his saving grace, is our supreme good. For this one thing will I strive. A gracious God is riches enough for me. In his grace I have full contentment and great gain. Nor do I wish for higher honour than I already possess in being a child of God, and his own inheritance. I desire no other happiness. Why do men inquire so little after grace? Is it not because they do not seek that of which they are ignorant? Few know God in his goodness; few taste and see how gracious he is. Ask of God that he would be pleased to shed his grace into your heart, which may cause you to think after him, as the hart panteth after the water-brooks. But how can God dwell in a heart which will not forsake its sin? There is no affinity between the comforts of God, and those of the world. "If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." 1 John ii. 15. It is not till the world has become bitter to us, that we learn rightly to value the loving-kindness of the Lord. "He hath filled the hungry with good things; and the rich he hath sent empty away." Luke i. 53. —(Hj. Muller's Hours of Spiritual Refreshment, translated by Rev. M. Geste.)

## A CRIMINAL COURT AT ROME.

Description of a trial on a charge of murder.

The trial took place on the 13th of March, at nine o'clock, in an apartment of the court-house, which was clean and profanely quiet. On a raised platform sat four judges, three with black caps, the fourth in a dark purple gown. The procurator fiscal, dressed in a black silk gown, sat at the corner of the table, near enough to whisper to the judges; he was a gentleman-like person. At a small table below the platform, on one side of the bench, sat, arrayed in coarse black gowns, the advocates for the prisoners; near the oval table before the judges was a chair for witnesses; and close to it was a glass picture of the cross being flat on the table. There was one registrar, of unimpressive aspect. These persons were all shut in by a rail, having a passage in the centre open for witnesses. Right opposite the judges was a bench, and on it, close to my seat, were placed the four prisoners. One kg. of each was firmly bound by a rope to a boltfast behind the bench, the other leg left free. Guards with fixed bayonets stood behind the accused, which were all young men. There were, besides the officials, about eight persons present at this serious trial; no relative or agent of the prisoners was there to take a suggestion from them, or assist or defend them.

The chief judge, a coarse, bustling man, commenced the business by reading briefly parts of the process. He then severely interrogated each prisoner, first as to birth, occupation, &c.; then on the merits, telling the accused what had been proved against them, and how very wicked they were, demanding what they had to say to that. Then began a shocking scene of abuse and noisy recrimination between the accused and the speaking judge, who was certainly 'no well-thumbed cymbal.' The prisoners spoke with boldness and insolence. Whatever they alleged, the Chief Justice invariably replied it was a lie. Each of the accused in turn indulged in an angry declamation, explanatory of his conduct, and made his case thus:— "I was unjustly condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment; the evidence of Sorrentini was false; the sentence cruel. When I saw Sorrentini in prison, he scoffed at me, and told me jeeringly I should be happy in the galleys. Incensed by his gibes, on the morning the door was left open in the guard, I ran in, and, finding by accident some weapon, I struck at Sorrentini, not intending harm against any other person. As to what passed in the corridor, being inflamed by passion, I cannot say."

The Chief Justice violently replied to all this; asserted their original condemnation was quite just, and their behaviour wicked. After this scolding match, in which it appeared clearly enough the mind of the judge was made up on the business, the Chief Justice cooled down, called the first witness, examining him entirely himself. Rarely was a question suggested to the court by the submissive advocates for the accused. Each witness was sworn by the judge, and the form consisted in laying the hand on the cross described, after the judge declared the oath. Sometimes the judge scolded the witness for not giving such evidence as was expected; frequently he recounted to the witness what a previous witness had proved, or what was stated in the process, and asked him what he could say to that. Then the Chief Justice, if so disposed, would mock the witness, at which all present, including the prisoners, laughed heartily. Of the five or six witnesses who were produced, most of whom had been prisoners, all, with one exception, had either been in custody for wounding another, or had themselves been wounded. The Chief Justice always asked the witness who was his father, and whether he was dead or alive. When the turnkey appeared, the judge fell upon him with surprising fury, abused him for leaving the door open, for gross neglect of duty, and for having created the whole trouble of the trial by allowing the prisoners an opportunity of rushing at Sorrentini. The attack over, questions were put to the terrified turnkey, and, if he hesitated an instant, the judge assailed him unmercifully. When the examination of the goaler was finished, he was seated in the

court during the rest of the trial, and appended to in all difficulties. When a witness was examined, the Chief Justice, addressing each prisoner, asked what he had to say to that. The prisoner, shaking his loose leg, generally answered it was a lie. This inflamed the mild temper of the judge, who angrily asked the accused how he dared say that; how could he expect the judges could disbelieve so many witnesses and his own partial confession! There seems to be no law of evidence whatever, as we understand it, in the Italian procedure. The judge desires the witness to tell all he saw, heard, thought, or believed about the matter, and the witness does as he is bid, counsel never interrupting or remonstrating; every statement is received in evidence—a system fatal to innocence.

No doctor was examined, nor was the important evidence of the introduction of the knives given; the statement in the process was relied on, I suppose, as sufficient for these matters. The Chief Justice, having the process before him, called as many witnesses as he pleased. Sorrentini was produced, a wretched-looking man; he survived eighteen stabs, while another prisoner died from a single wound.

When the Chief Justice stopped, the procurator fiscal began, and spoke sitting in the position described. His style was very gentlemanlike and easy. His exordium consisted of an eulogium on the Roman law; he talked of 'flosida e divina sapienza' in a very amusing strain; then he referred to the code, and cited a few articles to prove the crime premeditated murder; but he did not review evidence, preferring generalities, and submitting to the profound wisdom of the court. The busy Chief Justice whispered to the sleepy old man beside him, then mended his pen, and looked pleased on the procurator fiscal. This gentleman spoke an hour. Then commenced one of the advocates for the accused, who likewise spoke sitting; he ranted the most arrogant bombast, with theatrical gestures and in the wildest manner about philosophy, wisdom, the Roman law, and the overruling Providence. Not an allusion did he make to law or fact, and concluded in a storm. Signor Raggi, the official defender of accused men who are too poor to employ advocates, then spoke comely, and like a man of sense; he argued that the act was unpremeditated, dwelt on the excitement of the prisoners, and observed fairly that no evidence had been given to show that the knives had been surreptitiously introduced to the prisoners, or to contradict their statement of having found them accidentally, and, therefore, contended the crime of premeditated murder had not been committed. We were now turned out of the chamber where the judges remained, and in half an hour their minds were made up—they sentenced the four young men to be guillotined, and, under execution, to be loaded with irons, and confined in separate cells. Not a little affected by what I had witnessed, I hastened away, comprehending more clearly why the Italians preferred taking their chance on the field of conflict with the Government rather than submit to their tribunals. The accused were no doubt guilty, but there was a course of cruelty, a heartlessness, and insulting violence exhibited towards them, inexplicably shocking to one accustomed to the temperate and impartial administration of justice. —(From "Italy in the Nineteenth Century," by James Whiteside, Esq.)

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—No city has attained, by this exhibition of the spirit of the times, a more unequalled celebrity than Berlin; and while its tumultuary, unrestrained citizens show themselves daily more and more unworthy of the concessions made to them by the king, it is an interesting subject of inquiry how he bears himself under circumstances so peculiarly trying to flesh and blood. I have taken some pains to ascertain the truth from various sources, and it is with no small satisfaction I can add, on the testimony of Christians who have access to the Prussian monarch, that not a doubt can justly be entertained of his sincere, unaffected personal piety, and conscientious desire to act for the best. It is fashionable in this country, as well as elsewhere, to taunt the king, not only with weak vacillation, but with *acting a part*, both in religion and politics. In this he is assuredly deeply wronged; and, although his ever-to-be-deplored hesitation, and too great deference to the dissuasive counsels of others, prevented that timely placing of himself "at the head of the movement," which might have stayed the threatening waves of the revolutionary flood, these do but furnish an additional argument against absolute power, by showing that the more conscientious the monarch, the less must he be fitted to wield an irresponsible authority.

Had Frederic William been so happy as to inherit a constitutional throne, or been surrounded with less conservative counsellors, Berlin would never have witnessed the 19th of March; the king would never have endured the agony with which his soul was that night torn, nor so large a portion of his subjects been deservedly stigmatised as "the worst-conditioned mob in Europe."

Two weak points detract from a character of otherwise high excellence—viz., a sanguine yielding to momentary impulses, which impels to make promises, the consequences of which have not been calculated;

and a complacent sense of excelling as a public speaker, which leads to unpremeditated, and therefore, for a chief magistrate, injudicious speaking. Had Frederic William III. made fewer extempore public speeches, he would have given fewer rash pledges, raised fewer high-wrought expectations, and both himself and his people would have had to-day less cause for regret.

But his sincerity there is no ground for doubting. As a lady, who has access to his immediate circle, said to me yesterday, "Were the King of Prussia really believed to be a hypocrite in religion, he would be more popular! His piety makes him more enemies than his politics. He knows this, yet he does not deny or conceal his convictions. He is a man of prayer; many are the prayers put up for him in Prussia, and, according to the German proverb, 'Man das Gold im Feuer ist, so ist der Schweizer am nächsten.' (The smelter is ever nearest when the gold is in the hottest glow.)" Would that, with emphasis, "would that English Christians—would that the whole Evangelical Alliance—would pray for him!" She then related several deeply interesting anecdotes, illustrative of the strong, childlike faith of both the king and queen, which the sacredness of private communication forbids me to repeat here. They gave, however, "confirmation strong" to the opinion, that the King of Prussia is "a good man and a just," whose errors are those of his education and position, rather than of his heart or intention; and that, "when tried, he will come forth as gold." T. B. K.—(Corresp. of "Evangelical Christendom.")

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.  
Ecclesiastical questions have lately occupied the attention of the National Assembly, and have given occasion to several discussions, which, however, were not distinguished by that thorough investigation of the questions at issue to which they were justly entitled. The representatives of the people agreed to defer their consideration to a period of greater tranquillity. I will therefore content myself with stating, in a few words, the most important features of the discussions.

The committee which has prepared a draft of the constitution, has proposed the following articles:—"Every one professes his religion with freedom, and receives from the State equal protection in the exercise of his worship. The ministers belonging to religious bodies recognized by the law, and they only, have a right to receive support from the State." There will be numerous observations to be made upon these articles, to which I shall return, when the constitution shall have been discussed and carried.

Another question has been agitated by the committee of worship. To whom shall henceforth belong the right of appointing bishops? Under the monarchical form of government, these appointments were made by the king and confirmed by the pope. Should it be the same with the democratic system? Ought the president of the republic to possess the same prerogative as was possessed by the king? The question was a delicate one, for there is nothing to prevent a Protestant from filling the highest office in the State. A heretic would then possess the power to appoint episcopal bishops, which in the view of the Romish Church, would be a most scandalous proceeding. Various opinions were expressed. Some members suggested that the bishops should be elected by the suffrages of the faithful, as in primitive times; others wished to entrust the appointment exclusively to the priests; while others, again, proposed that a list of candidates should be prepared. The question is as yet undecided.

Petitions have been presented to the National Assembly, praying that the Church may be separated from the State. They have given occasion to a long report, in which M. Chapot (the rapporteur) has stated it as his opinion, that the State payment of the clergy ought to be maintained. The reasons alleged in defence of this view were the following:—First, the generality of citizens profess a religion of some kind—Roman Catholic, Protestant or Jewish; therefore the State will be promoting the interests of all classes by paying the ministers of different religions. Secondly, the French nation has been accustomed to have its priests and pastors supported from the public treasury. If this state of things were to be changed, public opinion would be greatly shocked. And, lastly, the discontinuance of the State salary to ecclesiastics would, according to the rapporteur, be contrary to the principle of equality, because the poor being unable to contribute to the support of a minister, it would fall to the lot of the rich to choose the candidates according to their own good pleasure. I present an outline of these different arguments, without offering any opinion upon them. The question will be fully discussed in the debates on the new constitution.

Nothing of special interest has happened in our Protestant churches. The congregations preceded with the election of delegates who are to take part in the proceedings of the Synodal Assembly. The result of the elections is not yet known; it is probable that the majority will be Latitudinarians.

A fact has lately occurred, at once of a political and religious character, which will exert an unhappy influence upon the social position of Protestants. On Sunday, the 30th of July, all the towns and villages in France were invited by a decree of the National Assembly, to elect new municipal councillors. These elections have taken place by universal suffrage, and the result has not been favourable to us. The reason of this may be easily explained.

The Protestants, in proportion to their numbers, are richer, or to use a more exact expression, less poor, than the Romanists. As they are superior to the latter in education, in intelligence, and in activity, so this superiority also obtains in the distribution of wealth. As long as the municipal councillors were chosen by a certain class of electors,—from the ranks of the most influential citizens, Protestants were admitted to the magisterial office in our towns and country districts, in large numbers; for they made up for their numerical inferiority by their superior position as owners of land, manufacturers, and merchants. But now, in con-

sequence of universal suffrage, they have, in many instances, been wholly excluded from the local magistracy.

The priests have marched to the poll, with their bands of proteles, paupers, and mendicants, giving as their watchword, *no Protestants!* And these masses of poor, ignorant individuals, at the instigation of their parish priests, have all voted as one man.

Universal suffrage is a fine thing in theory, but I doubt whether in practice it will produce satisfactory results. The French, generally speaking, do not possess sufficient education to enable them to vote independently.

The French Protestants require, under present circumstances, a double share of wisdom, prudence, and courage. The Popish clergy, notwithstanding their loud professions of liberality, will wage war upon them.

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The discussion, which has been conducted in the columns of the *Archives du Christianisme*, will commence afresh in the *Synod*. There will probably be three parties—the latitudinaries, who allow of no confession of faith whatever; the decidedly orthodox, who demand a confession at any cost; and, lastly, the men who occupy a position midway between the other two, and who will endeavour to reconcile them.

**The Berkan.**  
QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1845.

The Government measure for opening diplomatic relations with the Pope has passed the two Houses of Parliament, and probably is now the law of the mother-country. An ambassador from her Britannic Majesty may at this time be looking out for the Sovereign of the Roman States, and be greatly puzzled to know whether Bishop Pius the Ninth, or citizen CICEROVACCHIO is entitled to that appellation.

There was a period when the Emperor Charles the fifth ordered prayers for the liberation of a Pope whom he himself, by his victorious army, kept imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo.

relationship between the Court of St. James and the Vatican, while in his archives there lies, unopened, an act of malediction and deposition against that same Sovereign, as the successor of those who broke away from abject submission to Pius the ninth's predecessors.

Mr. Anstey, the Roman Catholic member, continued to the last his opposition to the bill, on his own ground that either it was not needed at all, or that it was not sufficient; a very few members were present, at the late period of the session, to resist upon the true ground of objection which presents itself to the consistent Protestant, and true Conservative—zealous for the preservation of those religious privileges by which Great Britain has been distinguished among the nations, since the days of the Reformation.

Among the surmises which are formed upon the object in Lord John Russell's view with respect to his contemplated visit to Ireland, we find one, attributing to him an intention to concert a plan for the ENDOWMENT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD in that country.

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of Ellenborough took the opportunity of discussing a bill on the public Works in Ireland, to state his sentiments in favour of appropriating a sum of four millions and a half, to the purpose of building glebe-houses and purchasing glebes for the Roman Catholic Clergy in Ireland.

Lord Stanley could not but express some regret that his noble friend should have thought it expedient to take that opportunity of entering on a discussion of a speculative view, of a most important question, which was not properly brought under consideration by the measure before the house.

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of a speech delivered before the Archeological Society of Lincoln, by the Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Stanley, who is well known as one of the leaders of the Evangelical party.

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somewhat improved position of the friends of the Gospel under the still continuing persecution waged by the enemy, in the nineteenth century, and under republican institutions.

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der their proper heads; and 3rd, a directory to the Assurance Companies, Banks, Public Offices, Literary, National, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, &c., &c., in the city; with an alphabetical guide to the streets.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the above new publication, which we are glad to welcome as a very useful manual, and the result of a spirited and exceedingly painstaking enterprise on the part of the Editor, Mr. ROBERT W. S. MACKAY.

The book is printed in a very clear, bold type, and of a size remarkably convenient for the desk, shelf, or even pocket if required. A liberal patronage of this publication will open the way for improvements which may suggest themselves to Mr. Mackay; and we sincerely wish that he may be encouraged to issue, as he manifests his readiness to do, "a revised edition," by a rapid sale of the one now presented by him to the public.

The Directory is for sale at the principal book-stores in town. Price 7s. 6d.

Payments Received.—Rev. E. W. Sewell, No. 209 to 240; Mrs. Christie, 2 copies, No. 209 to 257.

Ms. W. McQuinn, No. 209 to 260; J. Bonner, No. 157 to 208; T. W. Lloyd, No. 211 to 262; W. Booth, No. 209 to 260; J. Church, No. 183 to 231.

To Correspondents.—Received W. A. J.—W. M.—E. J. S.; Mrs. S. J.

**Moral and Political Intelligence.**

The *Europa*, with the English Mail from Liverpool on the 2nd instant, arrived at Halifax on the 12th, and her letter-bags reached Quebec on Saturday in the forenoon, and the newspapers on Monday morning.

We rejoice to state that since our last number a decided and very favourable change has taken place in the weather, which, at this critical moment, is of the most vital importance to all classes.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.—Sermons were preached in this parish, on Sunday last, and collections made in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, which amounted, we understand, at the Cathedral Church to upwards of £30., at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, to £5. 9. 12., and at St. Peter's to £5. 5s. 0d.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—We learn, from a communication in the Halifax Church Times, that a Chapel of Ease to the Parish Church of St. James, Picquet, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, by the name of St. John's Chapel, on the 16th of July.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.—The Bishop of Fredericton, after spending some months in England, making arrangements for the more efficient management of his diocese, left on Saturday, 20th ult. During his stay in this country, his lordship was very active in obtaining contributions for the cathedral, which is in progress of erection at Fredericton.

MACKAY'S QUEBEC DIRECTORY for 1845-6, containing, 1st, an alphabetical directory of the citizens generally; 2nd, a classified directory, in which the names of the principal professional and business persons are arranged un-

**ECCLIASTICAL.**

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.—Sermons were preached in this parish, on Sunday last, and collections made in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, which amounted, we understand, at the Cathedral Church to upwards of £30., at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, to £5. 9. 12., and at St. Peter's to £5. 5s. 0d.

THE RELICS OF ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY.—The following letter appears in the Tablet.—In the Tablet of the 19th ult., there is a letter signed "George Talbot," wherein he states that he has brought from Verona a part of the skull of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

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CANTON DE VAUD.—The September number of "Evangelical Christianity," contains the following letter from Count de St. George, dated Geneva 31st of July, respecting the

from the state of the crops. Lord John Russell was contemplating a visit to Ireland, and various conjectures were formed as to the special object he had in view in taking that step. He is reported to have set out on the 31st ult.

FRANCE.—The Sovereign of his choice in February, and now one of the chief actors in subverting the monarchy has followed the exiled monarch into England for safety. Upon a report of its Committee upon the late insurrection, the National Assembly directed legal proceedings against two of its members on a charge of guilty participation in treasonable designs against the republican institutions so recently established with their aid. We cut from the *Eur. Times*:

The President read a requisition from the Procureur-General of the Republic, making the formal demand for authority to prosecute M. Marc Cassidiere and M. Louis Blanc as participants in the affairs of May the 15th and June the 23rd. This led to a long additional discussion, after which several divisions took place. In the first instance, it was decided, *par assis et levié*, that the Assembly should pass to the order of the day on the report of the committee: "A debate then arose as to whether the Assembly should vote at once on the authorization asked by the Procureur-General, or refer the question, as in ordinary cases, to the bureau of the Assembly. The feeling of the Assembly was evidently in favour of an immediate decision as a case of urgency, but the ultra-republicans insisted on a division, and it was decided, by 493 to 292, that it was urgent for the demand to be prosecuted." The Assembly then decided by a majority of 501 to 352, that authority should be given to the law officers of the Republic to prosecute M. Louis Blanc as having participated in the attempt of the 15th May, and by a majority of 477 to 265 that a similar authority should be given to prosecute M. Cassidiere. In the course of the discussion, M. Marie, the Minister of Justice, explained that for the affair of the 15th of May persons incriminated would be tried by the ordinary tribunals, but that for the insurrection of June they would necessarily be tried by the Councils of War. This appeared to make a powerful impression on the Assembly, which evidently did not like the idea of handing its members over to the military authorities. Accordingly, when it was put to the vote, whether authority should be given for the prosecution of M. Cassidiere before the courts martial, it was rejected by a majority of 88; the numbers being, for the authorization 370, and against it 438. Immediately after the vote the Assembly rose.

Louis Blanc escaped to Ghent, from whence he proceeded to Dorset, and is now in England, alike the country of refuge for the ex-King of the Netherlands of 1830, and the would-be socialist dictator of 1848. The whereabouts of M. Cassidiere is not known, but he has been long acquainted with the police not to know how to elude their pursuit, even if the Government desired them to be vigilant, but the contrary appears the fact.

Rumours of an impending insurrection have again been current in Paris; and it is now said that the danger is to be apprehended from the legitimists, who have lately gained many partisans, and who are asserted to have formed an alliance with the red Republicans and socialists, for the overthrow of the present Government. The debate on the report of the committee of inquiry into the insurrection also excited much alarm, as it was feared that the red Republicans would rise to rescue their friends from prosecution. The strictest military precautions were, however, adopted by the Government, and tranquillity was altogether unshaken. On Friday, (25th August) a battalion was stationed at the Porte St. Denis, and another at the Porte St. Martin. Five battalions occupied the grand carriere of the Champs Elysees. On the Quay d'Orsay, extending from the Esplanade des Invalides towards the Champ de Mars, far beyond the usual limits of the city, the 7th light infantry was encamped, and the 13th regiment of the line occupied the camp of the Esplanade des Invalides. In the court yard of the hotel of the President of the National Assembly were to be seen crowds of national guards, banners, and artillery, so that 20,000 men could have been collected round the Assembly in twenty minutes. The whole garrison of Paris, and all the troops within many leagues, were under arms on Friday night. The whole of the garde mobile was abroad in the forts.

The 5th of the national guards were necessarily assembled at their respective barracks, and patrolled the city in every direction throughout Friday night, and until six o'clock on Saturday morning.

A large encampment was formed, as if by magic, on Sunday afternoon, in the grand square of the Champs Elysees. On Sunday noon, the vast area presented its wonted appearance of a level and vacant square. At five o'clock, it was literally covered with tents, and swarming with soldiers. Another camp, of equal extent, is fixed on the opposite side of the river, on the Esplanade of the Invalides, and a third on that portion of the Quay d'Orsay, which extends from the Invalides to the Pont de Grenelle. The gardens, courts, and every available space within the chamber and its dependencies, and the president's hotel, are also quite filled with troops, including a great quantity of artillery. Cannon are planted behind the entrenchment, and others are concealed by the columns of the vestibule.

Cavaignac continues to use his dictatorial authority in the suppression of dangerous journals which make themselves dangerous to the safety of the republic. One was started under the title of the *Boche de fer* (iron mouth), but was stopped as soon as it attempted to speak. The journalists met and drew up a strong protest for presentation to the General.

The government had sent 4,000 troops and several ships to Venice, and taken measures for stationing an additional force on the Alpine frontier, apparently by way of preparation for assistance to Italy against Austria, if required.

Austria.—The Duchess of Orleans.—Eisenach is a town of about 10,000 inhabitants. It is situated in a romantic country in the midst of the Thuringian Mountains. It is the residence of the Duchess of Orleans, the widow of Louis Philippe's eldest son and the mother of two fine ladies—one of whom, a few months since, was heir to the throne of France. The castle is distant about a mile and a half, but as it stands on an elevation of 1,318 feet above the level of the sea, it is a tolerably steep ascent to make in that distance. We learned, however, that the Duchess, accompanied by her two sons, made the journey almost daily, and always on foot.

The journey and patient endurance of these three ladies exhibited by this illustrious lady appeared to have made a deep impression upon the lowly people, from what we heard at the castle to Wetzlar. She refuses to accept of a carriage, though, tendered by her royal and princely neighbours, and makes all her journeys on foot, or, at the most, on a horse. The sympathies of the mercantile friends, who were on hand of a lady, who in the days of her high position, was renowned for her

tender heart, chastened by heavy sorrows, a benevolent disposition, and a most unostentatious charity. Her courageous conduct on the 24th of February stands in contrast to the pusillanimity of the Orleans-men, who fled, leaving her to escape from the perils of that mad scene at the Chamber of Deputies, when she presented herself, with her two boys, before the undisciplined assembly, and was exposed to the fury of the brutal mob. Immediately on her escape from Paris she fled into Germany, and came here, where, being a Protestant, she is engaged in the maternal work of superintending the education of her children, far removed from the turmoil of political life, and amidst scenes which contrast, not less from their quiet than their wild and natural beauty, with those which she has left behind her.—*Western Times*.

GERMANY.—FRANKFORT.—At the sitting of the Diet on the 25th ult. M. Von Beckersath, the Finance Minister, intimated to the National Assembly that the different departments of the Central Government have in hand sums of money, amounting in all to 2,882,560 florins. In reply to a question put to him, M. Peucker, the Minister of War, stated that the ceremony of doing homage to the Vicar of the Empire, ordered to be performed on the 6th ult. by the German troops, had been duly celebrated everywhere, though with some modifications in the form. Hanover is the only exception, but there a grand parade will be held as the expression of homage. In Prussia the ceremony was performed only by the troops which constitute the contingent to the army of the confederation; but all the Prussian troops wear the national cockade, and the Prussian Government has declared that all its disposable troops are ready for the service of the Central Power the moment they are called upon. Prussia has in substance, though not in form, obeyed the decree of the Assembly. M. Heckscher, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to M. Wesendonck, stated that the Minister, accredited by the Central Power to the French Government, had received instructions to demand the extradition of the Germans arrested at Paris, for having taken part in the insurrection of June. M. Schmetling having been questioned respecting the revocation of the prohibition issued by the Austrian Government against the exportation of the precious metals from its territories, stated that the Austrian Government represented the measure as being merely temporary, and forced upon it by popular excitement; and moreover intimated that the question had been referred to a committee of the Diet, which had recommended the immediate revocation of the prohibition. M. Eisenmann suggested that the Central Power should invite the Austrian Government to adopt a separate administration for its provinces which form an integral part of Germany; and also that the Assembly should declare it to be the intention of Germany to defend Hungary against Croatia.—Several paragraphs of the constitution had been adopted. They guarantee liberty of religious opinion and public worship.

Spain.—It was rumoured that the Duke of Roce was likely to be sent on a special mission to England, with amicable proposals, as decided steps had been taken by the Spanish Government to bring about an understanding with the English Government.

Some dissension had become apparent between the Cabinet and the ultra-Moderados, the latter of whom are supported by Queen Christina and her party. It is said that Narvaez appeared sensible of the impossibility of maintaining his present position in relation to England, that a rapprochement would be attempted by the intervention of France, and that Queen Christina and her friends would be thrown overboard.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—In confirmation of the news of an armistice between Denmark and Prussia, our correspondent at Hamburg writes, on the 29th ult.:— "The armistice was at last signed at Malmo. General Bliow landed at Wismar yesterday, and proceeded by an extra train to Berlin with that document. The ratifications are to be exchanged at Lubek to-morrow. The blockade of all the German rivers is to be raised on the 1st of September, and the captured vessels at Copenhagen set free on the 2nd. Further particulars than these have not yet transpired. It is stated that the British Legation here was informed of this circumstance by Mr. Wynne."

Prussia.—The discovery of a quantity of gunpowder concealed in what were supposed to be firkins of butter, at one of the gates of Berlin, has led to investigations which are said to have furnished information that the democratic leaders had contrived to arm 12,000 of the people. Military preparations are made, sufficient to meet effectually any attempt that may be made at a rising; the garrison of the capital consisting of 8000, and twice as many more are near enough to be brought to the city in a few hours, if required.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Advisers from Naples to the 19th ultimo, state that demonstrations had been continued hostile to the constitution, but were strongly, and with apparent sincerity, discouraged by the King and the Government. Prince Luigi, passing along the Santa Lucia was met by a party bearing white flags, and shouting "A basso, a basso la costituzione!" He ordered the white flags to be taken away, and declared that the King was determined to maintain the constitution as established. The existence of a Republican conspiracy had been detected, having for its object to assassinate the King. The Ministry, although it had been disapproved and disavowed by the Chamber, was nevertheless ultimately requested by the Chamber itself to remain in office, the party of the movement not having the materials of which a ministry could be formed.

The Sicilian Parliament had adopted measures for enrolling militia and creating a guard mobile.

Austria.—There were fresh disturbances at Vienna; the working-classes and national guard came into collision, some lives were lost and many were wounded. Tranquillity had been restored on the 21st.

The offer of mediation by Great Britain and France in the Italian question has been civilly received, but a hope at the same time expressed that the affair will be settled without it, by direct negotiations with the King of Sardinia.

HUNGARY.—The Hungarian ministry published, on the 15th ult., a proclamation to their subordinate authorities in the district of the Danube and the Drave, declaring that the danger of an invasion of the Hungarian territory was daily increasing; that the Ban of Croatia, in spite of the former promise to the contrary, was concentrating his troops near the Hungarian frontier, and that a corps of well-armed garde mobiles should be formed in the district between the Danube and the Drave, to preserve peace and order, and to repulse the attacks of the Croats.

Russia.—Reports which had been spread of an insurrection in this country turn out incorrect. They may have had their origin in the circumstance that, the Emperor having ordered an extensive levy of recruits, the order created much irritation among the nobility of the three governments nearest to St. Petersburg, who resolved to resist, and engage in a struggle with the military directed to bring the order of the Emperor into execution. This event had determined his Imperial Majesty to recall the troops that had been sent to Poland.

Poland.—The *Polska Gazeta* states that Poland is tranquil, but that, nevertheless, Warsaw daily presents a more warlike aspect. The army bivouacs in the streets, and regiments are constantly arriving, including the Cossacks of the Guard, a sure sign of the advent of the Emperor. The kingdom will be occupied during the winter by four corps d'armee of 70,000 men each.

TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople to the 15 ult. state that the Ottoman ministry had been modified by the appointment of the enlightened Reschid Pasha to the post of Grand Vizier, Ali Pasha to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Rasafat Pasha President of the Council. This change in the cabinet is looked upon as completely anti-Russian. Two attaches of the French Embassy have been sent on a special mission to Bucharest, to watch, it was supposed, the Russian general, and aid Sulleyman Pasha in restoring order.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.—We are in possession of advices from Trebisonde to the 6th, Constantinople to the 5th, and Smyrna to the 7th of August, by which we find, that at the former city, although the greater part of its inhabitants had fled to the surrounding villages, the daily deaths numbered from seventy to eighty. Among these was noticed the wife of an American missionary. So great was the panic, that even street-porters were not to be found to transport merchandise to the Marina for embarkation, and, consequently, the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamer Erin, as well as the Liverpool and Levant Company's screw-steamer the Osmanli, have necessarily had to meet with delay in getting loaded. Both vessels continue running, notwithstanding the cholera. At Constantinople, the disease, after having been so many months stationary, had in some degree increased, and the daily deaths were from fifty to sixty, not merely confined to the lower orders, for several persons of distinction among the Ottomans had fallen victims to it. At Smyrna, for such a population, the attacks (about fifty per diem) are very few, but the mortality is fifty per cent. on the attacks. At Odessa it is on the decline; but some of the neighboring villages have suffered most awfully, the deaths amounting to one-fifth of the population.—In the Tartar villages of the Crimea, the disease is also very violent. At Chimé there have been 300 deaths in 1000 attacks, the population being 10,000. At Anzour the deaths were 30 per diem. Akikolov, Tautcha, Varna, Choumla, Adrianople, Sivaz, Salonica, Angora, Kutaja, Enos, and Alleppo, are all more or less suffering from the scourge. In Egypt the disease first manifested itself in Bolacoe and in Old Cairo, and about the same time it attacked and made sad havoc among a caravan of black slaves at the fair of Tanta, which fair was accordingly broken up; and such was the panic that came over the 40,000 attending the same, and that with the bad food, the over-powering heat, and the heavy losses which the merchants and dealers had starting them in the face after travelling thousands of miles with their goods, that in three days the disease spread universally, and 2900 souls were carried off by it. The survivors fled to surrounding towns and villages, disseminating the pestilence in every direction; and on the 6th Aug., at Cairo alone, the deaths numbered 300 daily.—Much of the mortality was confined to places where the water which the people drink is notoriously bad. Many European families have emigrated to Malta, Trieste, Leghorn and other continental ports. His Highness Ibrahim Pacha has taken refuge on board the Egyptian admiral's ship, and seeks to avoid the scourge by tacking about at sea under close quarantine with the shore, having Mr. Zizania, the Belgian consul (an especial favourite), on board, to keep him company.

At Malta, on the 21st of August, the state of the public health was highly satisfactory. The governor has appointed an efficient sanitary committee to watch over the same; and to adopt such measures as it may deem expedient for promoting cleanliness and ventilation, with the view of averting predisposing causes to disease. The Board of Health, following the example of that of the Ionian Islands, has ordered that all arrivals from Greece, owing to the cholera being in Turkey, shall be subjected to a quarantine of observation of seven days.

INDIA.—Great praise is given to Lieutenant Edwards, who had gained a complete victory over the treacherous enemy who lately murdered the two English Officers, and was pushing on towards Meulian, in conjunction with the Company's native ally of Bhawalpore. Reinforcements were being sent up the Indus to succour this enterprising young Officer.

ANTICIA.—A destructive hurricane visited this island in the afternoon of the 21st of last month, which continued with increasing violence till the following morning at 2 o'clock, when it sensibly abated. The following extracts from a detailed account given by the *Baltimore American* refer to the localities where the destruction was most extensive.

"In the Old-road division the devastation is immense. Every cottage in the village, as well as at Dalzell's lies prostrate; and the cottagers, men, women, and children, are for the present quartered in the cellar of the rectory and school-room. The village of Johnson's Point, comprising some 150 or 200 dwellings, is almost annihilated,—there being but three good houses standing. At this place three persons, a man, woman and child, were crushed to death;—a woman escaped with a fractured leg; another with a fractured arm, and another, otherwise injured, has since died. The Moravian school-room has been converted into a hospital for the wounded.

"From English Harbour the accounts embrace details of serious injury both to public and private property. Dow's Hill, the country seat of His Excellency the Governor, has suffered exceedingly. His Excellency has been the loser of a large amount in private property, and two excellent carriage horses belonging to him were killed. In the dock yard the officers' quarters are blown down, the commissariat store and the capstan house destroyed. The soldiers' barracks are also ruined; and the middle ground buildings blown into the sea. The soldiers are quartered under canvas. The loss of H. M. Government in English Harbour is estimated at £25,000.

"Compared with these details, the destruction in the city of St. John appears slight, and for the greater part is confined to the property of the poorer classes.

"It is supposed that throughout the island there have been two thousand buildings unroofed, and seven hundred totally destroyed. By far the larger portion of these are cottages of the labouring classes."

The Rectory at St. Mary's was reduced to a mass of ruins; the Church at St. Philip's unroofed; several school-houses and teachers' dwellings suffered severely; the Wesleyan Chapel and Lady Gray's school at English Harbour were levelled to the earth.

"Of the entire loss of life there are various rumours.—The number is said to exceed thirty, but authentic statements only give us information of eighteen,—chiefly, we believe, of the labouring classes. Immense numbers of cattle and stock of all kinds have been destroyed.

"The general destruction, including life and property, is supposed to be greater than the

losses occasioned by the earthquake of 1848, or by the hurricane of 1835.

IMPROVED PROCESS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.—A mode has been invented by S. Bantz, of Boonsboro', Maryland, of hulling wheat and other grains, so as entirely to remove the outer skin, with a pure white flour is made unmixed with the usual bran. The advantages claimed for it are, that a saving in time in grinding is effected of from 25 to 50 per cent, and of 40 to 52 pounds of wheat in each barrel, and that it is rendered capable of enduring the heat of hot climates. Mr. Bantz supposes that the fine particles of bran remaining in the ordinary flour is the reason why it scours. Specimens of grain, before and after this process, and also of the bran and hull removed, have been furnished the Patent Office, and the method has received the high commendation of gentlemen engaged in agriculture.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint JAMES HORSFIELD PETERS, Esq., to be Assistant-Judge and Master of the Rolls for Prince Edward Island.

The public offices in Charlottetown were opened on the 21st ultimo, in the Colonial building recently finished. A period of more than five years has elapsed since the erection of the building was commenced.

We understand that Captain Wetherall is appointed A.D.C. on the Staff of General Rowan, about to succeed General Sir Richard Armstrong, who retires from the command at Kingston.—*Herald*.

THE CONVICT JONES.—We are informed that the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of mind of the unfortunate man convicted of the murder of Fitzgerald, have made a report which has induced His Excellency to commute his punishment. We learn, moreover, that a further investigation will take place, with a view to ascertain the state of mind of the murderer at the time when he committed the offence, with the view of determining the precise manner in which he shall now be dealt with.—*Montreal Herald*.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:— The Honorable JAMES LESLIE, to be Secretary of the Province of Canada, in the place and stead of the Honorable Robert Baldwin Sullivan, resigned.

WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT, Esquire, to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada.

The Honorable WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT, to be President of the Committee of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada, in the place and stead of the Honorable James Leslie, appointed Secretary of the Province.

The Honorable ROBERT BALDWIN SULLIVAN, to be one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in and for that part of the Province of Canada formerly Upper Canada, in the place and stead of the Honorable JONAS JONES, deceased.

PROVINCIAL DEBENTURES.—Amount issued, up to the 15th of this month, £78,397. 10s. of which the sum of £22,777. 10s. have been returned for Public Dues, leaving in actual circulation £55,620.

QUEBEC PROTESTANT CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.—Tenders are advertised for, to be received till 12 o'clock next Monday, by Mr. Staveley, for the Masons', Carpenter's, and other work required in the erection of an Entrance Lodge to the new Cemetery on the St. Lewis Road.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.—We understand that the City Corporation has obtained a grant of the Beach of the St. Charles on condition of carrying out the plan of improvements designed by Captain Boxer, constituting a line of wharves, &c., from the Gas Works to Mr. Munn's slip.

A plan of the Works projected at the mouth of the St. Charles, making it a safe and commodious port for all purposes, and stretching from the Lower Town to the Beauport shore, has been drawn up by order of the Board of Works, and a copy of it is now in the possession of T. C. Lee, Esquire, of this city.—*Quebec Gazette*.

LIGHTING THE CITY.—We learn from the *Morning Chronicle*, that the City Council, having received a report from the Water and Gas Committee, recommending that the distance between each lamp be 100 feet, in place of 150; the same was taken into consideration and adopted, with the addition that the line of lamps be extended as far as the new Church in St. John Suburb.

AN ERECT.—GAS.—The first lamp-post ever erected in Quebec, for gas, was set up yesterday at the corner of St. John Street and the Esplanade hill, opposite Hetherington's grocery-store.—*Yesterday's Mercury*.

EMIGRANTS arrived this season, up to the 16th instant, 26,186.

ANNUAL SALE OF ST. MAURICE AND THREE RIVERS IRON WARES. THE ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE of the above well known wares, will take place at the Warehouse of the undersigned, ST. PAUL STREET, on TUESDAY, TENTH OCTOBER, at TWO o'clock, when will be offered a general assortment of Stoves, Castings, Hollow-ware, Bar Iron, Plough Moulds, &c. C. & W. WURTELE, Agents. Quebec, 18th Sept., 1848.

QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK. ABSTRACT. BALANCE at the credit of Depositors on the 1st June 1848. £37,979 10 1 Received from Depositors from the 1st June to the 31st August. £18,231 4 0 Withdrawn in the same period. £2,355 14 8 Decrease in the last Quarter. £ 5,121 10 8 Due to Depositors this day. £32,554 19 5 Quebec, 1st Sept. 1848.

RECEIVING FOR SALE PATENT SHOT, assorted, Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorted colours, Red Ochre, Rose Pink, Putty, in bladders, Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1847. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

ON SALE. WINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 6 1/2 x 7 1/2, to 30 x 40, Best English Fire Bricks. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, May 24th, 1848.

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 Stone Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Out-buildings.

THE FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent land—100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—1 1/2 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 2 1/2 from Bishop's College.

WANTED, by a young person of respectability, a situation as NURSEY 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 paper. Quebec, 1st June, 1848.

ENGLISH CHEESE, PER OCEAN QUEEN. CHEDDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES AND PINES. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: RIGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: TIN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron: Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet Copper, Iron Wire, Sad Irons, Scythies and Sickles, Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails. —AND— Diamond Deck Spikes. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 21th May, 1848.

Mutual Life Assurance SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THURSDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER. PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

MACKAY'S QUEBEC DIRECTORY FOR 1848-9. THE above named Work, which is generally admitted to be the most complete Directory of THE CITY OF QUEBEC ever published, is now for Sale by the Subscriber, —PRICE, 7s. 6d. G. STANLEY, Quebec, 21st Sept., 1848. 4 St. Anne St.

WHITING FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, in Packages of 2 Cwt. C. & W. WURTELE. Quebec, 6th September, 1848.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE Church Society, AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAMENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 25, 1848.

THE Misses CHADERTON have removed their School from La Chevrolière Street to No. 65, ST. JOHN STREET, within the walls, where they will be ready to receive Pupils on the 28th instant. August 22nd, 1848.

RECEIVING FOR SALE PATENT SHOT, assorted, Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorted colours, Red Ochre, Rose Pink, Putty, in bladders, Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

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

Table with 4 columns: Age, With Profits, Without Profits, Half Credit. Rows for ages 15 to 60.

The above rates, for Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison be found to be lower than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.

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

Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford.....William Muirhead, Colborne.....James Cameron, Cobourg.....Robert M. Boucher, Dundas.....Dr. James Hamilton, London.....George Scott, Montreal.....Dr. Alex. Anderson, Frederic A. Willson, St. C. Sewell, Paris.....David Buchanan, Port Sarnia.....Malcolm Cameron, Quebec.....Welch and Davies, St. Catharines.....Lachlan Bell, Toronto.....Edmund Braburne, Woodstock.....Dr. Geo. Herrick, William Lapenotiere, Dr. Samuel J. Stratford.

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

Forms of Application, together with any additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of WELCH & DAVIES, AGENTS FOR QUEBEC, No. 3, ST. JAMES STREET.

MEDICAL REFEREE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

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

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS. Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

