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[WHOLE NUMBER 234

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 pass'd.

Long was it ere our sails unfurled, No breath from the Spirit the ocean curled; 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 moon Shall soc us ride over thy billows soon:
Blessed Redeemer I hear our prayer,
And shelter our bark beneath thy care.
Wrestle in prayer, &c

When we enter the haven's rest,
Little 'twill matter howe'er distress'd;
Anchor'd in safety, we shall inde,
And smile at the storm God'a power 4-field.
Wrestle in prayer, Sc.,
Rev. S. C. E. N. elli...

POWERS OF THE HUMAN HAND. From Galenus, quoted by Dr. Kip. Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, in

his Bridgewater Treatise.

Man being naturally destitute of corporeal weapons, as also of any instructive 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 wespon, he would have possessed the use of this alone on all occasions; or had he been getied 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 unimals; innamuch as it is manifestly preferable to have the power of making use of various means and various aris. Rightly, therefore, has Aristotle defined the hand to be the instrument anteredent 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 untecedent to all others. Thus man alone, of all animals, possessing in his soul this go neral and original capacity, is justly endusin his body with this general and original in-

Let us then scrutinize this member of our hody; and inquire, not simply whether it he in itself useful for all the purposes of life and adapted to an animal endued with the highest intelligence; but whether its chare 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, hodies of every form and size that are capable of being moved by hu-man strength. Nor need we inquire whether it be better for this purpose that it should be ided into several parts; or, that it should be altogether undivided : for is it 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 ensily 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 spherical 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, conse-

quently, 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 as sistant 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 dimensi ons: and, on this account, the hands are in clined towards, and in every point are made equal to, each other; which is at least desi rable, if not necessary, in instruments intended to have a combined action.

Take then any of those unwieldy bodies, which a man can only lay hold of by means of both his hands, as a mill-stone or a rafter; or take one, of the smallest objects, as a inillet-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 ouch particular one, as if they had been expressly made for grasping that alone.

gers, 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 inclimation, to be easily made to co-operate with any one of the four fingers. And ne the can doubt that hature 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 h wanted for support, all the toes are arranged in the same plane. But, to return to a poin which we were just now considering, it is not morely necessary in laving hold of mi nute 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 mails: for if the tips of the fingers were of hone, 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 heen 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

But, since tangible substances vary much in their degree of handness, nature has adapted the structure of the extremities of the lingers 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 enpable of being naturully brought in opposition, and which are employed in feeling for minute objects, are fle by; while the nails are placed externally as a support to the former. For the fingers are capable of holding soft substances, simply by the neshy or soft part of their extremity; but they could not hold hard subtanstruces without the assistance of nails; deprived of the support of which the flush 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 them elves hard, would easily slip from the contact of hard bodies.

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.

Thus then the soft flesh at the tips of the compensating for the unviol ture of the nails, and the mile 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 ani mals : 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 conrivance of nature, must either be deficient in intellect, or must have some private motive, which withholds 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 endea. vouring to search them out, have not yet been able to discover them all."

And nearly in the same words, express ive of the same sentiment, does Solomon

say: Then I beheld all the work of God, that a man can not find out the work that is done ty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that under the sun: because though a man labour taketh a city." Prov. xvi. 32. with the tips of the fingers; those which have not been calculated and merchants. But now, in con-

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 marness a disproportionate space in our sphere scarching our own hearts, in studying the word of God, in especial reference to every new event, and in patiently waiting to see chat his will and purpose is. The work is Ireland have been peculiarly mercifiel. Present appearances may disappoint us; but the sulden suppression of rebullion under the circumstances detailed in the papers, would appear ludierous, 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 ! ast wrote to you in the state of our Church. Many are the faithful labourers quietly but effectually setting forth Christ in all his ful-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 Cantorbury, and the primacy, of a man so truly spiritual and devoted as Archbishop Sunner. We have had in that office men eminent for picty, as Wake and Secker; but perhaps none so long and so auspiciously distinguished for their spirituality conjumed with energy in promoting the cause of the Redsemer. Those who value the truth as it is in desus, 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 werse.)
. 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 indivi-duals have gained some influence in mis-manding what they had to say to that. Then leading some of their own pupils and friends, I trust the system gains no general favour recrimination between the accused and the among us. I believe also that it is now speaking judge, who was certainly 'no well-much less prevalent in Cambridge than it tuned cymbal.' The prisoners spoke with was some years ago. In Oxford the influ-boldness and insolence. Whatever they ence of several heads of Colleges, who are alleged, the Chief Justice invariably replied blessing. Such is the Vice Chancellor; indulged in an angry declamation, explanawho, after the usual period of service (four tory of his conduct, and made his case thus: 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 I saw Sorrentini in prison, he scoffed at me, for it is probable that the office will devolve -. Among the gratifying symptoms of the state of our University is the endowment of one annual sermon, to be preachmissionary exertions in our own Colonies; and of another on the promotion of the Gos. nel among the Jews. Both these endowments 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 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 enreful 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 migh-

Multitudes cagerly engage in the pursuit

a little larger we take up with the same fin- yet shall be not be able to find it." ECCLES. grasp, if they had learned so to live that they | court during the rest of the trial, and ap-1ed; and a complacent sense of excelling 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 thirst after him, as the hart panieth after the water-brooks. But how can Goddwell in a heart which will not for. take its sin ! There is no affinity between of vision. Yet we cannot do wrong in the comforts of Gal, and those of the world. "If my 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 His; the result is His. And our assured the loving-kindness of the Lord. "He hath contlort it, the counsel of the Lord, it shall filled the hungry with good things; and the stand." His dealings with us in relation to rich he hath sent empty away," Lake 1-53. rich he bath sent empty away," Luke 1.53, -Hg. Muller's Hours of Spiritual Re-Ireshment, translated by Rec. M. Geneste.

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 pro-foundly 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 gentlemanlike person. At a small table below the platform, on one side of the bench, sat, arrayed in roarse black gowns, the advocates for the prisoners; near the ovol table before the judges was a chair for witnesses; and place to it was a glazad picture of the cross lying flat on the table. There was one registrar, of unprepossessing uspect. These persons were all shut in by a rail, having a passage in the centre open for witnesses. Right apposite the judges was a bench, and on it, close to my seat, were placed the four prisoners. One leg of each was firmly bound by a rope to a holdfast behind the bench, the other leg left free. Guards with fixed -bayonets stood behind the accused who 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 sugges-

tion from them, or assist or betriend them. The chief judge, a coarse, blustering man commenced the business by reading briefly parts of the process. He then severely nterrogated each prisoner, first as to birth, occupation, &c.; then on the merits, telling the accused what had been proved against began a shocking scene of abuse and noisy men of decided piety, has proved a great it was a lie. Each of the accused in turn - I was unjustly condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment; the evidence of Sorrentini was false; the sentence cruel. When every other way. We expect that the next and told me jeeringly I should be happy in the Vice-Chancellor will prove a blessing also, calleys, Incensed by his gibes, on the morning the door was left open in the gaol, I ran in, and, finding by accident some weapon, I struck at Sorrential, not intending harm against any other person. As to what passed ed at the University Church, on the duty of 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 Jus tice 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 laving the hand on the cross described, after the judge-declared the eath. Sometimes the judge scolded the witness for 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 hesi-

might not fear to die. But who is mindful pealed 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 ose leg, generally answered it was a lic. This inflamed the mild temper of the judge, who angrily asked the accused how he dared say that; how could be expect the judges could dishelieve 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 to be a hypocrite in religion, he would be the matter, and the witness does as he is bid, more popular! His piety makes him more counsel never interrupting or remeastrating; enemies than his politics. He knows this, every statement is received in evidence-i system fatal to innocence.

No doctor was examined, nor was the important evidence of the introduction of the buives given; the statement in the process was relied on, I suppose, as sufficient for Schmelzer an noedisten. The Chief Justice, having over nearest, when the gold is in the hotthe process before him, called as many wit. the process before him, called as many wit-nesses as he pleased. Sorrentini was pro-duced, a wretched looking man; he survived eighteen stobs, while another prisoner died liance—would that the whole Evangelical Al-

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 filosofia e divina sap ienza' in a very amusing strain; then he referred to the code, and cited a few strticles to prove the crime premeditated murder; but he did not review evidence, proferring generalities, and submitting to the profound wisdom of the court. The burly 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 coincide the attention of the National Assembly, and have given occasion to several discussions, which have been well and distinguished by wisdom of the court. The burly Chie menced one of the advocates for the which, however, were not distinguished by accused, who likewise spoke sitting; he that thorough investigation of the questions at ranted the most arrant bombast, with theatreal gestures and in the wildest manner about philosophy, wisdom, the Roman heart, 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 composedly, and like a man of sense; he argued that the act was unprejuditated, dwelt on the excitement of the prisoners, owing to the insults of Sorrentini, and observed fairly that no evidence had been agreen 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 nurder 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, until execution, to be guillotined, and, until execution, to be loaded with irons, and confined in separate cells. Not a fittle affected by what I had witnessed. I hastened away, comprewere no doubt guilty, but there was a course ernelty, a heartlessness, and insulting violence exhibited towards them, inexpressibly shooking to one accustomed to the tenmerate and impartial administration of justice .-From "Italy in the Ninetrenth Century? By James Whiteside, Esq."

THE KING OF PRESSIA .- No city has atthined, by this exhibition of the spirit of the times, a more unequiable celebrity in defence of this view were the following:—than Berlin: and while its tunneltness. than Berlin: and while its tumultuary unreasoning citizens show themselves daily more and more unworthy of the concessions ling the interests of all classes by paying the made to them by the king, it is an interesting subject of inquiry how he bears inniself under circumstances so peculiarly try-ing to flesh and blood. I have taken some pains to ascertain the truth from various sources, and it is with no small satisfretion 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 sonal picty, and conscientions 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 hesinot giving such evidence as was expected; tation, 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 monirresponsible authority.

Had Frederic William been so happy as to inherit a constitutional throne, or been surrounded with less conservative counsellors, Berlin would nover 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 Europo."

Two weak points detract from a character of otherwise high excellence-viz., a tated an instant, the judge assailed him im. | sanguine yielding to momentary impulse, mercifully. When the examination of the which impols to make promises, the coa-

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 highwrought 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 necess to his immediate circle, said to me yesterday, "Were the King of Prussia really believed 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, Wenn das Gold im Fener ist, so ist der Schmelzer am nochsten. (The smelter is related several deeply interesting ancedotes, 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."

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 recog-nized by the law, and they only, have a right to receive support from the State." There will observed fairly, that no evidence had been be numerous observations to be made upon these

had witnessed. I hastened away, compre-hending more clearly why the Italians pre- which, in the view of the Romish Church, ferred taking their chance on the field of would be a most scandalous proceeding. Var-conflict with the Government rather than submit to their tribunals. The accused the suffrages of the faithful, as in primitive times; others wished to entrust the appointment exclusively with 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. Chapat (the rapportsur) has stated it as his opinion, that the State payment of the clergy englit to be maintained. The reasons alleged gion of some kind-Roman Catholic, Protestant or Jewish ; therefore the State will be promotministers of different religious. 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 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 cambidates 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 proceed 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 arch, the less must be fitted to wield an vited by a decree of the National Assembly, to elect new municipal counsellors. 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 counsellors 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 The priests have matched to the poll, with their bands of proletaires, paupers, and mendicants, giving as their watchword, No Profes-And these masses of poor, ignorant individuals, at the instigation of their parish priest, 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, and with a competent knowledge of public questions. Picture to yourself the hosts of labourers and workmen who are unable either to read or write how can they properly exercise the suffrace? They do not know a syllable about political matters; they are utter strangers to the study of those principles upon which the social ma-chine must necessarily rest. What is the consequence? They allow themselves to be blindly led by a fanatical priest, or an intriguing Fourierist or Communist, and universal suffrage becomes a worthless fiction.

The French Protestants require, under present circumstances, a double share of wisdom, prudence, and courage. The Popish clergy, notwithstanding their load professions of liberality, will wage war upon them. They will all public offices, and will do their best, by the aid of the masses, to get them treated like parials, for we must not forget that the spirit of Rome is the same as it ever was; it is as exclusive, intolerant, and despotic now, as it was of old. The priests extol liberty, and equality, when they cannot do otherwise; but they like neither equality nor liberty, and never will they forgive heretics for throwing off the pontificat yoke.

M. Agenor de Gasparin, of whom I spoke in

a former letter, continues to publish, in the Archives du Christianisme, articles upon our ecclesiastical position, and the duties which will devolve upon our next Synod. M. de Gasparin requires an explicit confession of faith, and frankly avows that a separation between the question would have come more substantially Protestants would be preferable to an alliance before the nation than it has hitherto done with the rationalist or latitudinarian party. The writer of these articles is unquestionably a pions and devoted man. Every one must render homage to his great talents, his perfect integrity, and his sincere desire to ameliocate the religious condition of our churches. But has M. de Gasparin sufficiently considered the real state of things at the present moment? Has necessity for both, to secure power in the maturely weighed all the obstacles which will present themselves, on the part both of the pasters and their congregations? Should a poise to the autagenist weight of the new coseparation between the two portions of the church be right, would it be practicable at this critical juncture? Not a few pious and enlightened men feel great hesitation in assenting

to any such course.

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. May the Saviour be pleased to inspire that the social and political aspect of this country. All this is so well understood, not only by the Protestant party here, but by the Protestants in England, Scotland, and all the color iall his true children with a large increase of

die un The Berean.

* OVEBEC; THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1848.

The Government measure for opening Diplomatic relations with the Pope has attempt as certain. The issue must depend passed the two Houses of Parliament, and upon ourselves. It is sedulously sent abroad, probably is now the law of the mothercountry. An ambassador from her Bri- as much as we believe that Romish priests tannic Majesty may at this time be looking are loyal-well-affected to the Throneout for the Sovereign of the Roman States, anxious to keep up the independence and be greatly puzzled to know whether Bishop Prus THE NINTH, or citizen Cicero-UACCHIO is entitled to that appellation. Many civilities, no doubt, will be heaped upon this novel functionary by the ecclesi- laity would look with suspicion upon their astics at Rome, though, when the Lord's acceptance of State patronage and payment; day arrives, and our Queen's representative asks for a place where he may find a congregation with whom to worship in accordance with the usages of the reformed rejoiced to receive this endowment in the na-Church of England, he will be shown out- ture, as they would consider it, of an instalside the city gates; for until this time permission has not yet been obtained from the questioned ascendancy of Romanism in papal Government to have a Protestant these kingdoms. This is the great object for place of worship within the city. We suppose that the new relations now about to be active co-operation with the late Mr. O Conestablished will introduce some change into this state of things; a little formal concession at Rome will now and then be extorted in return for substantial increase of power to at the present moment, their overtures for the the papacy in the United Kingdom, pro- pardon of the traitors overtures springing wided the envoy be a smooth-spoken man. content to receive with thankfulness crumbs from the Pope's table, while the Pope's representatives in the Parliament and at the for aid in the pacification of Ireland—the Court of Great Britain impetuously snatch away the children's broad. Yet, the distinguishing feature of separation between the British Sovereign and the Papacy will " cowboys" whom they boast to be able to attenior be removed, on the part of Rome at rofficeast, by whatever measures may be taken either in the cabinet or in the legislature: the Queen of Great Britain is a heretic, and lies under the anothema which the papacy Priever: has removed, and to which the Church of Rome makes every one of her and the criminality of the lower orders of prelates swear; and in proportion as the the pensantry in the South, West, and Mid-Pope's emissaries shall be faithful to their land districts of this island? If this were professed allegiance towards him, will their not the fact, why is Protestant Uister the only influence be hostile to the preservation of province in the island where peace and hap Ethose principles which placed upon the halo British throne the family from which our

There was a period when the Emperor Charles the fifth ordered prayers for the ated as the true sources of the prosperity of liberation of a Pope whom he himself, by his victorious army, kept imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo. At the present time. a Pope professes to be quite inflamed with the 4th of August, which has excited a good regard towards the Sovereign of Great deal of attention, though none of Her Ma

present Sovereign derives her title.

tionship between the Court of St. James and of Ellenborough took the opportunity of disthe Vatienn, while in his archives there lies, unrepealed, an act of malediction and dopo-fland, to state his sentiments in favour of sition against that same Sovereign, as the successor of those who broke away from half, to the purpose of building glebe-houses abject submission to Pius the ninth's pre-

Mr. Ansley, 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.

will be read with interest:

some regret that his noble friend should

have thought it expedient to take that op-

portunity of entering on a discussion of a

speculative view, of a most important ques-

the house. He said, a speculative view

of an important question, because he did

not understand the noble earl to suggest,

nor was it within the competency of the

house to determine, that those sums of mo-

ney should be diverted (even if there were

no difference of opinion among their lord-

ships) to the purpose which had been indi-

cated. The object of the bill before the

house was to authorize the re-issue of sums

advanced to Ireland, for the same or for

similar purposes with those for which they

had been previously advanced. But the

question was very different if their lord-

simps were called on-though he certainly

declined to answer the call of the noble

earl-to discuss incidentally the expedi-

ency, policy, or principle of laying out a

large sum of imperial funds for the purpose of endowing the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland; for, disguise it as they pleased,

this was a question, whether from imperial

funds they should, in a particular manner,

endow the Roman Catholic Church in

Ireland (hear, hear). This was not a question to be discussed incidentally on a

measure with reference to a grant for pub-

lic roads, or as involving simply an appli-

cation of trish capital to Irish purposes

an expenditure made by England, and

not by England solely, but it was an

expenditure from the imperial Treasury,

which had advanced certain sums of mo-

ncy, which had agreed to forego repayment

thereof, and proposed that they should be

again advanced; but, because Ireland re-

ceived the benefit of these advances, that

therefore they were Irish funds, appeared a

most Irish way of looking at the question. Ireland owed £9,000,000 to England.

England said to Ireland—"We will lead it to you again." "No," said his noble

friend, " if you say you are going to apply

those funds, remember they are Irish

funds, which the Irish were going to pay

to England, and which are, therefore

clearly applicable to Irish purposes. ?!; Ire

land was not going to pay to England; Ireland was going to repay the money of England to England; and, because Ireland was going to repay the money

of England to England, that that mo-

ncy was to be considered as Irish pro-

perty, afforded a specimen of a mode of

reasoning for which he was not prepared. The proposal to apply £1,500,000, out of

imperial funds, to the building of glebe-

louses, and the endowment of the Roman

Catholic clergy in Ireland, involved a

question not only of polity but of princi-

le. He did not himself look upon it as an

offence against the religion to which he

belonged, or a violation of his Protestant

principles, that the state should, as a mat-

ter of policy, make a grant or endowment

to the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland

for the purpose of placing them in a more respectable condition. But with a large

portion of the population of this country it

was a question of religious feeling and

principle. With him, he must avow that

t was a question of state polity : but such

was not the view of the great body of the

Protestant population of this country; and

From that view he dissented.

Among the surmises which are formed upon the object in Lord John Russell's view Ition, which was not properly brought unwith respect to his contemplated visit to der consideration by the measure before Ireland, we find one, attributing to him an intention to concert a plan for the ENDEWstrive, by every means in their power, no matter whether good or had, to exclude them from them in that country. That he and his 11500 in that country. That he and his coffeagues would be glad to adopt such a measure, whenever it can be carried against the indignant and streamous opposition which, they well know, it will call up, seems to be scarcely disguised. We have before us an Irish paper-the Belfast News-letter

-which writes on the subject as follows: " It is evident that but for the emburrassments of the two past years—the insurrectionary agitation in Ireland, and the financial and diplomatic difficulties of England -thi. with the rationalist or latitudinarian party. The long before this period. It is a matter upon which the ex-Premier, Sir Robert Peel, is at one with his successor, Lord John Russell and there is no doubt that, when a favourable opportunity arrives, both will be found pulling at the same rope. So urgent is the necessity for both, to secure power in possession or in reversion, to obtain an Irish form movement, which threatens Whigs and Peelites alike-that all sacrifices are con sidered by them too small in comparison with the value of the achievement. We need not say that the endowment of the Romish priesthood is synonymous with the lestruction of the Protestant churches in Ireland; we need not say that it will be but he harbinger of further concessions, affecting nies, that the day which sees the project achieved will be by them accounted as, in the words of the late Lord Eldon, " the day upon which Britain's sun will set for ever. The language of the present Cabinet Minis ters, on the subject, is not to be mistaken They have, on various recent occasions, ex plicitly avowed their determination to endover he Romish Priesthood in defiance of the feeling of Protestant England, Scotland, and Uister. We may, therefore, look upon the that the Romish priests will never consen to receive State support. We believe this of Ireland and Britain-tolerant-conformed to the enlightened spirit of the ageand friends of the intellectual developement of their benighted countrymen. They know, indeed, that the Roman Catholic

but this is their only fear—their *hope* is

that they will not only secure Government

endowment, but their "dues" from the

people besides; nay, more, they would be

ment of the great consummation for which

priests, and the system of which they are the

types, are due the wretchedness, the misery

the poverty, the superstition, the ignorance

piness; religion and prosperity, continually

prevail, even under the visitations which de-

cimate the wretched districts where Popery

rules the actions and perverts the judgments

of men? Various causes have been enumer

Ulster, but the only true cause is its Protes

A remarkable conversation on this subject

took place in the House of Lords, on Friday

tantism."

when Parliament approached that question they so devonly wish-the perfect and unthey must approach it directly and not incidentally; they ought to approach it on the proposition of the Government for the which they strive. Hence their willing and purpose of considering the terms and the manner in which the Government might nell's agitation-hence their coquettings with recommend the appropriation of £1,000,the rebellious physical-force Confederation, 000 or £5,000,000 for the endowment of until its doctrines became fanatical, and its the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. deeds the deeds of madmen. Hence, even We must do Lord Stanley the justice to say that he distinctly protested against the from their own complicity, to a safe extent, appropriation of any part of the property of in the Jacobine movement. Such are the the Protestant Church to the purposes of the men to whom Lord John Russell, Sir G. Church of Rome. Lord Monteagle and Grev. Sir Robert Peel, et hoc genus, look Lord Beaumont seemed equally to repudiate very men who were, for forty years past, the the idea. But the fact, that such a converprime movers of the creeping and struggling agitation which has ended in sedition and sation took place in their Lordships' House, without calling forth from any one an asserrebellion. To them; for the sake of the tion of the principle that the system of the Roman Church should on no account be send into Parliament, is the peace of Ireland to be entrusted, and the conditions of her fealty proposed. How strange a perversion endowed by state-funds, is sufficiently painful and alarming. of the dictates of all philosophy, and all the experience of history! To whom but to the

We regret to find the following, article, in one of our exchanges from the United States which consistently advocates the sound scriptural principles of the Protestant Effiscopal Church, without any remark on the strange error of describing the Bishop of Norwich as "one of the leaders of the Evangelical party." We think His Lordship would not be very desirous of being so ranked; and we are not aware that he other has identified himself with that class of the Clergy of whom the Sumners, Simeon, Pratt, Bridges, and Bickersteth are the type, or that they ever claimed him as their own. The Bishop is thoroughly Anti-Tractarian, however, and in that, His Lordship happens to co-incide with the Clergy called Evangelical.

"We find, says the Calendar, in the Illus-

of a speech delivered before the Archieologi-, cussing a bill on the public Works in Ire-Norwich, Dr. Stanley, who is well known as one of the leaders of the Evangelical party. appropriating a sum of four millions and a 'Archeology,' says that Bishop, ' teaches us to admire the greatness of those who designed such noble structures as the adjoining Cathedral, (that of Lincoln,) an edifice which and purchasing glebes for the Roman Catholic Clergy in Ireland. Lord Monteagle modern architects cannot equal; and thus expressed his entire concurrence-so did the science leads us to renovate the skill of Lord Beaumont (Roman Catholic.) Lord our pious ancestors. Some jealous persons Stanley with great force stated his objections have said that Archaeologists wish to bring to the time and manner of the Earl of Ellenback to our age the barbarisms of the middle borough's introducing the subject; but he ages. I say we repudiate so false an accusation. What we do desire is to be able to also admitted the principle of making proviqual our uncestors in creeting temples to sion, out of the Imperial funds, for the minis-Him to whom we cannot do too much homtrations of the Roman priesthood. The folage. For my part, I am so much a Tractlowing extract from His Lordship's speech arian, that I would bring in the aid of sculpture and paintings in adorning our Chur-Long STANLEY could not but express

If the Bishop's words are correctly reported, we must conclude that His Lord. ship has a way of reconciling the purpose here declared with the Homily on Peril of Idolatry; but we are not acquainted with that way, and the Churchmen called Evangelical would be sorry, we are sure, of having the Bishop of Norwich for their leader towards its discovery for their own use.

PERVERSIONS.—The facts to which the ollowing article refers was found by us, stated in a less definite manner, some time age, in the columns of English periodieals, but we took no notice of it, hoping Appeal is composed of five judges, who all, I that the painful statement in it might prove believe, belong to the radical party; four of incorrect. The express amountement of so many particulars as are contained in this article taken from the London Church md State Gazette, unfortunately forbida all further doubt on the subject.

The recent advices from Sydney bring inteligence of the Tractarian heresy, which has ong been working in Australasia, having at length borne its natural fruit in the secission to Popery of the Ray. Messrs, Sconce and Makinson, incumbents of St. Andrew's and St. Peter's, in Sydney. Our readers will do us the justice to bear in mind that, more than three years ago, we lifted up a warning voice against the influence of Tracturianism in appointments to this part of our Colonial Church Establishment; and we believe that it was in no small degree owing to statements which were communicated to the late Primate, brough our Gazette, that the promotion of a everend Tractatian at Sydney to a new diocese

Australasia was not persisted in. In the present instance, it appears that docrines, seriously at variance with Protestant elief, had been long inculcated from the pulpits of St. Andrew's and St. Peter's; and that both privately and through the press, the inter-ference of the bishop of the diocese had been loudly invoked. Obsolete ceremonies were restored, and a profusion of Popish symbols introduced. The two apostates were also active in the promotion of a delusive association, misnamed the Church-Lay-Association. Reports having been circulated to the effect that the bishop of the diocese, from whom the seceding clergy had received especial and pecuhar marks of favour, had encouraged them to the resignation of their licenses, after being informed by themselves of their holding heretical opinions, his lordship has put forth a state-ment that he was unacquainted with the objectionable opinions of the parties till so late as he cighth of February in the present year, and that he removed them from their offices in the Churck or the twenty-sixth.

We deeply regret, for the sake of the Church in the colony, that his Lordship should have had his eyes opened so late to what our columns testified three years ago, at the same time that the summary deprivation of the avowed apostates affords hope for the future. But why, we ask again, is it that the members of the episcopal bench are the last to detect the prevalence of non-natural conformity amongst their clergy? Is the saying true of the Church—"dedecus ipse domi scit ultimus magister?"

We hear that the alarm occasioned by these secessions has already resulted in the formaion of an Australian Church Society on a comprehensive basis, and that the indignant parishioners of St. Andrew's are foremost in testifying that they are uncorrupted by the false teachers who have left them. It is significant of the state of public opinion in the colony, that the first step of the remonstrant Pro-testants of the Church of England has been to give an indirect rebuke of the Puscyite influences provailing until lately in the Society for Propagating the Gospel Offices, by proposing to unite their association with a recently formed one in this country, called the Colonial Church bociety. We shall be curious to hear what the writers of the Colonial Church Chronicle have

give no offence by making the inquiry.

One of the speakers in the National Assemly at Paris having made use of the term jesueulogy the Bishon was about to pronounce when ne was put down by the cries of "Question." be banished from Parliamentary language.

A Petition has been addressed to the French National Assembly, asking for the establish-ment of a Professorship of Atheism on the ground that the public teachers of other religious opinons are salaried by the State. The Petition was indignantly rejected.

tuent Assembly at Vienna, for the maintenance of the law by which the Romish religion is the exclusive religion of the Tyrol; every Tyrolese being compelled to profess it under pain of forfeiting all his civil and political rights.

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

somewhat improved position of the friends of cal Society of Lincoln, by the Bishop of the Gospel under the still continuing persecution Norwich, Dr. Stanley, who is well known as one of the leaders of the Evangelical party. " I received last Saturday, from the excellent Pastor Cuenod, minister of the Free Church at Montreux, a letter, which, from the warm interest you take in everything that relates to the kingdom of God on the Continent, will, know, interest you. I believe I mentioned, in a former letter, my having attended a meeting,

in the month of May, in the house of a pious

peasant of the village of Baugy, called François

Cochard. There were present from sixty to eighty persons; M. Cuénod, who presided,

guilty was the conduct of Herod, or of any man

them, adhering to the letter of the law (Arrel

du Conseil d' Etat, du 28 Mars, 1848,) decided,

z us how

read Acts XII., and was just showin

in power, who, after God had said to one of his servants, Go and preach the Gospel of salvation?-dared to stop him in his career, and say 'Thou shalt not preach,'-when the proprieto of the house, M. Cochard, was called out, and soon came back, saying, that the police and a member of the Municipal Council were at the oor, requiring us to break up the meeling M. Cuénod seemed unwilling to comply, and consulted the assembly. Do you wish to disperse, or shall we go on with our meeting? said he. Nobody stirred. Then, resuming his discourse where he had left off, he quietly continued his explanation, as if rothing had happened. Two or three days after, he was banished from Montreux to his native commune, and soon after cited before the tribunal with the master of the house and others, to anewer for his conduct. The Vevey tribunal before which he had to appear, was unwilling o be severe, and postponed the cause till after the Court of Appeal should have pronounced on M. Germond's appeal against the judgment of the tribunal of Echallens, which had condemn-ed him to fine and banishment. The Court of

> that, as M. Germond's meetings had occasion ed no outward disturbances, the agents of the executive power had exceeded their tight in banishing him, and that the tribunal of Echallens had not taken into due consideration the circuinstance of the fine; they therefore relieved M. Germond from the fine and costs. At Vevey they went still further; but I had better copy what M. Cuenod writes to me;—
> (Vevey, July 27, 1818.————Yesterday I was tried, as was M. Fr. Cochard and several M ;--E. J. S; Mrs. S. J. other persons who stood accused of similar mis-demeanors; thank God we had a good deliverance; the five defendants (of whom I was one) were all acquitted, to the great satisfaction of the friends to the Gospel and religious liberty The ground upon which the tribunal gave judg

ment in the most of these cases was this :- tha there had been no public disturbance (troubles extérioure). We were somewhat aneasy with respect to M. Jules Getez, one of our number, efore whose house, at the close of a meeting, persons; but the tribunal, throwing upon the athors of the disturbance the culpability of these proceedings, liberated M. Getez, equally with the others. You can senteally conceive the tribunals have entered will occasion the Government; as to us, may God always pre-serve us from pride, and from whatever may appear to savour of an air of triumph. May we repeat with David, "Truly, God is good to Israel." What has been the result of this afhenefit; many prayers have been offered, good resolutions have been made, many hours have been passed in the Lord's presence, and yet other results have been obtained which escape our narrow and limited vision. It is true that I have been removed from Montreux and confined to Vercy—a penalty which, by a strange anomaly, still continues, notwithstandny acquittal-but God has caused that which was designed for evil to be productive

ECCLESIASTICAL.

INCORPORATED CHURCH Society .- Sermons were preached in this parish, on Sunday last, and collections made in aid of the Widows' and Ordians' Fund, which amounted, we understand, at the Cathedral Charch to upwards of £36, at the Chapel of the Holy favourable than they were a short time ago. Trinity, to £5. 9. 1½, and at St. Peter's to £5. 5a. Od.

We are informed that at Sorel, a collection in aid of the same fund was made on Sanday must be patiently waited for.

last, after an eloquent and impressive Sermon preached by the Rev. George Mackie, D. D. from the 11th verse in the 49th chapter of Jeremiah's prophecy: "Leave thy fatherless children, I will keep them alive; and let thy widows trust in me." The sum of £9. 10s. was collected which, considering the pecuniary depression of the times, is very good.

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, Picrou, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, by the name of St. Jons's CHAPEL, on the 16th of July. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese preached on Ha-BAKKUK II, 20: "The Lord is in his holy temple; lot all the earth keep silence before him." The building will hold about 220 persons, and the cost has been met by grants from the Gospel Propagation and Christian Knowledge Societies in England, and the Diocusan Church Society, together amounting to £100., a donation of £100. from the Rector of the parish, and £100, from his friends in Britain; £50 raised in Halifax, and the remainder by subscription in the settlement and county.

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 ult. During his stay, in this Saturday, 26th country, his Lordship was very active in ob-taining contributions for the cathedral, which is in progress of erection at Fredericton,

The Halifax Church Times' contains an adresu to the Rev. Dr. LETT, recently received into the Diocese of Toronto (see our last number) from his former parishioners in Callan, Co. Kilkenny, Ircland, in testimony of the sense they entertain of the value of his ministerial services, and with a request for him to accept a Silver Tea Service, "as a small but well intended token of their affection and regard." A suitable answer to the address from the Reverend Gentleman is subjoined in the same pa-

MACKAY'S QUEBEC DIRECTORY for 1848-9, containing, 1st. an alphabetical directory of the ci-

tizens generally; 2nd, a classified directory, in which the

names of the principal professional

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 alphabitical guide to the

We have to acknowledge the receipt of 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 enterprize on the part of, the Editor, Mr. ROBERT W. S. MACKAY. The alphabetical directory, mentioned under the first head, extends to the 141st page of the volume, and contains 4,500 names, industriously collected by the Editor's agents, who called from house to house and thus obtained, we learn from a contemporary, three times as many as ever were published before in a Quebec Direc. tory : it might have contained more, if the persons employed by the Editor had not. as he informs the reader in his Preface, found a good many persons totally to refuse to give their names or occupa-

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, 5, 200 to 260; Mrs. Christie, 2 copies, No. 209 Messis, W. McGinnis, 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 :- W.

Bocal and Political Entelligence.

The raropa, with the English Mail from averpool on the 2nd instant, arrived at Islifax on the 12th, and her letter-bags reached Quebec on Saturday in the forenoon, and the newspapers on Monday morning. There is great reason to be the mob resorted to violence towards several | thankful for the measure of hope, founded upon the improvement in the state of the weather, and upon the observation made on the aspect of the crops, that the produce of the ground in Great Britain will not prove deficient to any extent, and that in reland also the loss from disease in the potato will be less than what has been aporchended. We cut the following from the European Times :

We rejoice to state that since our last numoer 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. During several days past we have been blessed with the most genial sunshine, which we find from all the reports which have reached us appears to have been general throughout England and Ireland. In London and the southern counties the weather during the week has been splendid. On Thursday atternoon a little rain fell, but it was only partigrounded hope that the harvest of wheat, at least, will prove neatly an average one. Mr. iludson, the member for Sunderland, an intelligent observing man, reported in the House of Commons on Wednesday that he had travelled over a great extent of ground in the north within these few days, and gave a very sanguing opinion of a favourable result. Lord John Russell, also, with reference to Ireland, avowed that the Government reports were most contra-

LIVERPOOL GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKET -American wheat 8 a 9s for 70 lbs., and are satisfied at 33s to 31s. for best Western Cuna Flour, the latter price was hardly obtainable, whilst both Indian Corn and Corn Meal are cheaper: the former not worth more than 33s.

dictory; but, upon the whole, they were more

a 34s., and the latter about 14s. a 17s.
United States mess beef per tierce, 85s. to 90s; ordinary 40s to 46s; prime, 38s to 40s. Ponk .- United States prime mess per barre of 200lbs. 54s to 60s; prime old 34s to 35, 94;

family mess 47s to 50s; shoulders 24s to 30s.
Parliament was to be prorogued on the 5th instant. To our deep regret, we have to state that the Bill for opening Diplomatic Relations with the Court of Rome passed the House of Commons by 66 votes against 15 on the motion of going into Committee; it will no doubt be included among those to which the Royal assent will be given at the prorogation .- The Chancellor of the Exchequer has to provide for a deficit of upwards of two millions sterling, which he proposes to provide for, either by is-suing Exchequer bills or by creating new stock. Slight fluctuations in the price of stocks arose from the uncertainty of continental affairs, but Consols left off on the first instant in London, at from 853 to 864.
CHARGE AGAINST TWO PILOTS.—Thos. Pow-

ell, and John Bennion, belonging to the Pilot Queen, of Chester, have been examined, and remanded on a serious charge arising out of the disaster which happened to the Ocean Monarch One of the passengers, Joseph Scarle by name seems to have got on board the pilot-boat, is reported to have had a large sum of money about him, and no tidings have been receive though great pains have been taken to ascer tain what has become of him. A trunk was picked up by the same men also, which belong od to the burning ship, and if has since beer traced to the house of one of them. The pri-

Complimentary letters had been addressed to the Prince de Joinville, Duke D'Aumale, the Captain of the Affonso, and others which had been active in coming to the resour of the codangered passengers on board the Ocean's Mon arch. The inquest upon the dead bodies which had been recovered, returned a verdict of "accidentally drowned," and expressed their approbation of the conduct of the Captai

and crew in their efforts to save the passengers The Commissioners of Customs have ordere he prosecution of Captain Fenwick, of th Ellison, arrived at Newcastle from Quebec, to recover the penalty of £200 for his having had contraband tea on board, and attempting to bribe the officer of customs.

INSLAND is become a subject of quite second-

Britain, and with desire for the closest rela- jesty's ministers took part in it. The Earl trated London News of July 29th, the report

THE RELICS OF ST. THOMAS OF CASTER-BURY.—The following letter appears in the Tablet:—" In the Tablet of the 19th ult., there

tholic] life of the Saint, 'That the bones of Thomas a' Becket, as also the skull, with the wound of his death, and the piece cut out of the skull, laid in the same wound, were in the shine of the saint, and that these were burnt. by order of Cromwell, in September, 1538, 13 Henry VIII.' If this is a fact, how can any part of the skull be at Verona? I hope I shall

tical, the Bishop of Quimper interrupted the debate for the purpose of protesting against an expression injurious to a body of men whose The Univers is very indignant on the subject, and maintains that the word jesuitical ought to

A Petition has been presented to the Consti-

. The master of the house, himself, is the last

and business persons are arranged un. hensions seem to be felt except those arising

from the state of the crops. Lord Joun Rus-SELL 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 ulto.

PRANOR chased away the Sovereign of its 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 Caussidière and M. Louis Blanc as participators 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 assist et leve, 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 authorisation asked by the Procureur-General, or refer the question, as in ordinary cases, to the burgaux 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 " there was urgency for the demand to prosecute." The Assembly then decided by a majority of 601 to 352, that authority should be given to the law officers of the Republic to prosecute M. Louis Blanc as having participated in the attental of the 15th May, and by a majority of 477 to 268 that a similar authority should be given to prosecute M. Caussidière. In the course of the discussion, M. Marie, the Minister of Instice, explained, that for the affair of the 15th of May persons inculpated 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 hand ing its members over to the military authorities. Accordingly, when it was out to the vote, whether authority should be given for the prosecution of M. Caussid ère before the courts mattial, it was rejected by a majority of 88; the numbers being, for the authorisation 370, and against it 458. Immediately after the vote the Assembly rose.
Louis Blanc escaped to Chent, from whence

he proceeded to Dover, and is now in England, alike the country of refuge for the ex-King of the harricades of 1830, and the would-be socialist dictator of 1848. The whereabouts of M. Caussid èce is not known, but he has been teo long arquainted with the police not to know how to elude their pursuit, even if the Government desired them to be vigitant, but the con-

trary 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 par-tisans, 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 excited much alarm, as it was feared that the red Republicans would rise to rescue their friends from prosecution. The strictest militate, presantions, were, however, adopted by the Government, and tranquillity was altogether undisturbed., On Friday, [25th Auxust] a battation was stationed at the Porte St. Denis, and, another pat, the Cotte St. Martin. Five hattations, occupied the grand carré of the Ghamps, hipseys. On the Quay il Orsay, extending, from the Eiplanades des Invalides towards the Champ de Mars, far beyond the small manufactory, the 7th light infanty was encamped, and the 12th regiment of the line poccupied, the camp of the Esplanade des 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, lancers, and artiflery, 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 inobile two abroad or in the forts. The elife of the national guards were noiselessly assembled at their respective mairies, 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 gauge of the Champs Elysées. On Sunday grading of the Champs Blysees. On annay grading the wast area presented its wonted grappearance of a level and vacant square. At five o'clock, it was literally covered with tents, and swarping 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 Pout di de Grenelle. The gardens, courts, and every and dependencies, and the president's hotel, are used o 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 dictatoa rial authority in the suppression of politiwaical journals which make themselves dan-'gerous to the safety of the republic. One was started under the title of the Bouche de fer (iron mouth), but was stopped as soon as it attempted to speak. The journalists met and drow up a strong protest c for presentation to the General.

The government had sent 4,000 troops and several ships to Venice, and taken imeasures for stationing an additional force on the Alpine frontier, apparently by way of proparation for assistance to Italy against

vano Austria, if required:

baticaTite Duchess of Onleans.—Eisenach is a * horizoddis Auchess of Unitans.—Eisenach is a postawn of about 10,000 inhabitants. It is situate from in a romantic country in the midst of the Thundringian, Mountains. It is the residence of the most Duchess of Orleans, the widow of Louis Phining dippers, aldest, son and the mother of two fine lads—one of whom, a few months since, was of he heir to the throng of France. The castle is most distant about a mile and a half, but as it stands bed (at an elevation of 1318 feet above the level of the same at the sea, it is a foliably steen except to make in

no athe sea, it is a folerably steep ascent to make in note that distance. We learnt, however, that the gribo Duchass, accompanied by her two sons, made isibratha journey almost daily, and always on foot the searThe self-denial and patient endurance of adirialqa verso fartuno axhibited by this illustrious lady sisgn spugared to have made a due impression upon bees the townspeople, from what we heard at the eds to Yarthurgh. She refuses to accept of a carri-or and ago, thought freely fendered by her royal and a carri-or and ago, thought freely fendered by her royal and the second ago of the carri-or and makes all for journeys to make to the roll way. Or all southers and foot. The by and follows full way, coried sewhere on foot. The sympathies allowing classes. Immense numbers of cattle order of the Emperor into execution. This of all kinds have been destroyed.

The sympathies allowing classes. Immense numbers of cattle event had determined his Imperial Majesty to and stock of all kinds have been destroyed.

The general destruction, including life and properly, is supposed to be greater than the consider the first to be foll, except those arising

benevolent disposition, and a most unostenta-tious charity. Her courageous conduct on the 24th of February stands in contrast to the pusillanimity of the Orleans-men, who fiel, 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 undignified 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 Beckerath. 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. to a question put to him, M. Peucker, the Minister of War, stated that the ceremony doing homoge to the Vicar of the pire, ordered to be performed on the 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. Schmerling having been questioned respecting the revocation of the prohibition isszed by the Austrian Government against the exportation of the precious metals from its territories, stated that the Austrian Covernment tenresented 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 Roca was likely to be sent on a special message 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 nitra- Moderados, the latter of whom are supported by QueenChristina and her party. It is said that Narvaez appeared sensible of the impossibility of maintaining his present position in relation to England, that a rapproachment would be attempted by the intervention of France, and that Queen Christina and her friends would be thrown overboard.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHTES .- In confirm ation of the news of an armistice between Denmark and Prussia, our correspondent a

Hamburgh writes, on the 29th ult.;— General Billow landed at Wismar yesterday, and proceeded by an extra train to Berlin with The ratifications are to be changed at Lubeck 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."-Eur. Times.

PRUSSIA.—The discovery of a quantity o gunpowder concealed in what were professed 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 21st of last month, which continued with St. John Suburbs. more are near enough to be brought to the city in a few hours, if required.

NAPLES AND SICILY .- Advices 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 constituzione!"

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 beer 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 men sures for enrolling militia and creating a guard

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 24th.

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 negociations 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 Creatia, in spite of the former promise to the contrary, was concentrating his troops near the Hungarian frontier, and that a corps of well-armed gardes 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 Creats.

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 Comperor having ordered an extensive levy of recruits, the order created much irritation among the nobility of the three governments nearest to St. Petersburgh, who resolved to resist, and engage in a struggle with the military directed to bring the

tender heart, chastened by heavy sorrows, as Poland is tranquit, but that, nevertheless, Warsaw daily presents a more warlike aspect The army bivounce in the streets, and regiment 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 en-lightened Reschid Pasha to the post of Grand izier, Ali Pasha to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Rafaat 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 sopposed, the Russian general, and aid Su-

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 in-habitants had fled to the surrounding villages, the daily deaths numbered from seventy to Empire, ordered to be performed on the eighty. Among these is noticed the wife of 6th ult. by the German troops, had been duly an American missionary. So great was the Among these is noticed the wife of panic, that even street-porters were not to be found to transport merchandise to the Marina for embarkation, and, consequently, the Penin-sula and Oriental Company's steamer Erin as well as the Liverpool and Levant Company 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 dail deaths were from fifty to sixty, not merely confined to the lower orders, for several person of distinction among the Ottomans had fallen victims to it. At Smyrna, for such a population, the attacks (about fifty per dicm) are very few, but the mortality is fifty per cent. on the attacks. At Odessa it is on the decline; but some of the neighbouring villages have suffere most awfully, the deaths amounting to one-lifth of the population .- In the Tartar villages of the Crimea, the disease is also very virulent At Chitme there have been 300 deaths in 1000 attacks, the population being 10,000. At Augora the deaths were 30 per diem. Akiolou Salonica, Augora, Kutaja, Enos, and Alleppo, are all more or less suffering from the scourge. In Egypt the disease first manifested litself

in Bolacco and in Old Cairo, and about the same time it attacked and made sad havor among a caravan of black slaves at the fai of Tanta, which fair was accordingly broker up; and such was the panic that came over the 30,000 attending the same, and that with bad food, the over-powering heat, and the heavy losses which the merchants and dealer had staring them in the face after travelling thousands of miles with their goods, that in three days the discose spread aniversally, 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 death numbered 300 daily .- Much of the mortalit was confined to places where the water which the people drink is notoriously bad. Many European families have emigrated to Malta frieste, Leghorn and other continental ports His Highness Ibrahim Pacha has taken refuge on board the Egyptian admiral's ship, an seeks to avoid the scourge by tacking about at sea under close quarantine with the shore, having Mr. Zizinia, the Belgian consul (an especial favourite), on board, to keep him com-

At Malta, on the 21th 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 sdop 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

In the system of seven days.

India — Great praise is given to Licutenant Edwardes, who had gained a complete victory over the treacherous enemy who lately murdered the two English Officers, and was pushing on towards Moultan, in conjunction with the Company's native ally of Bhawulpore. Reinforcements were being sent up the Indus to

succour this enterprising young Officer.

ANTIGUA.—A destructive hurricane visited this island in the afternoon of the lamps be extended as far as the new Church in ill 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 wsn store.—Yesterday's Mercury. 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 schoolroom. The village of Johnson's Point, com-prising 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 croshed to death .-woman escaped with a fractured leg; another with a fractured arm, and another, otherwise injured, has since died. The Moravian schooloom has been converted into an 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 houses 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 canvass. The loss of 11. 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 islan 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 Groy'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 informa tion of eighteen-chiefly, we believe, of the

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

IMPROVED PROCESS IN THE MANUFACTURE or FLour.—A mode has been invented by S. Bentz, of Boonsboro', Maryland, of hulling wheat and other grains, so as entirely to remove the outer skin, by which a pure white flour is made unmixed with the usual bran. The alvantages 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 harred and that it is realled another of each harrel, and that it is rendered capable of enduring the heat of hot climates. Mr. Bentz sup-poses that the fine particles of bran remaining in the ordinary flour is the reason why it scurs. 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 Row-au, about to succeed General Sir Richard Armstrong, who retires from the command at Kings-ton.—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 nunishment. We learn, moreover. that a farther 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 appoint-

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 Member of the Executive Council of the Proince of Canada.

The Honorable WILLIAM HAMILTON MER-RITT, to be President of the Committee of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada n the place and stead of the Honorable James Leslie, appointed Secretary of the Province.

The Honorable ROBERT BALDWIN SULLIVAN o 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, deceas-

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

PROJECTED 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, constructing 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 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

AN EPOCH.—Gas.—The first lamp-post ever erected in Quebec, for gas, was set up yester-day at the corner of St. John Street and the

EMIGRANTS arrived this season, up to the 6th instant, 26,186.

From the Gaspé Gazette of the Sth instant, we learn that the Brig Maid of Erin, from Falmouth, bound to Quebec, with 75 passengers, put into Port Daniel on the 6th instant. She has been out 9 weeks.

BIRTH. On the 26th ult., at York, England, the lady of Capt. H. AYLMER, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIED. At Halifax, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., Capt. YEAMANS WALCOUT HUNDERSON, of the Royal Engineers, to Many, daughter of the late W. T. MURPHY, Esquire, of the Island of Jamaica. At Halitax on Wednesday 6th inst., Captain Charles J. Austen, R. N., of Stoke, Devenport, England, to Souhla Emma, daughter of the late Wm. M. DeBlois, Esq.

DIED. Last Monday, aged 84, Maria, relict of the late, Lieut. Col. James Green, 26th (Cameronians). On Tuesday, Sarah Maria Newton, wife of R. P. Barrett, Esq., of this city. Funeral to take place at half-past three this afternoon, from Clapham Terrace, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

On the 13th inst., Southa Louisa, third child of Mr. Henry W. Gibsone, aged 1 year and 4 months.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec

Post-Office, on THIS DAY, 21st SEPTEMBER. PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received o SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

MACKAY'S

OBEDEC DIRECTORY FOR 1848-9.

THE above named Work, which is gone-rally admitted to be the most complete Directory of THE City of QUEBEC ever pub-lished, is now for Sale by the Subscriber,— PRICE, 7s. 6d.

C. STANLEY,

Quebec, 21st Sept., 1848. 4 St. Anne St.

ANNUAL SALE OF ST. MAURICE AND THREE RIVERS

URON WARES. above well known wates, will take place A the Warehouse of the undersigned, St. Paul Street, on TUESDAY, TENTH OCTOBER, at TWO o'clock,—when will be offered a general assoriment of Stoves, Castings, Hollow-ware, Bar Iron, Plough Moulds, &c. C. & W. WURTELE,

Quebec, 18th Sept., 1818.

QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK.

ABSTRACT. DALANCE 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... 23,355 14 8

Decrease in the last Quarter. . £ 5,124 10 Due to Depositors this day £32,854 19 5 Quebec, 1st Sept. 1818. The Bank is OPEN DAILY for business

from TEN, A. M. to HALF-PAST TWO, P. M.. and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from SIX to EIGHT o'clock. Copies of the Rules and every necessary information may be obtained on application at the Office. Office.

C. H. GATES, FREE-MASONS' HALL, djoining the Post Office. 6th September, 1818.

ST. MAURICE IRON WORKS. PHE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above named WORKS, have now on hand for sale a General WARES

Assortment of these well known WARES onsisting of :-Single and Double Stoves, Cooking, Parlour, and Office Stoves, Camp-ovens, Coolers, Hollowate, and other Castings, Flough Moulds, and Bar Iron.

Orders received for any description of

C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 13th July 1848.

ON SALE.
INDOWGLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 64 x 74, to 30 x 40,

Best English Fire Bricks.
C. & W. WURTELE,

Quebec, May 24th, 1848.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM. To be Let or sold,

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS,

Midway between Sherbrooks 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 an Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Outbuilding

The FARM consists of a good Frame Cotage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent 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 nd Atlantic Railroad, and 21 from Bishop' College.

Terms easy-price moderate.

The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small pre-

Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esq. Sherbrooke.

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Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

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St. Paul Street.

Established 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS :

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

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

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A YOUNG LADY, engaged to tomore, would be glad to devote them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the Publisher's. Quebec, 8th June, 1848.

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Douth's Corner.

JOURNEY FROM INNSPRUCK TO VERONA. Continued.

Hofer was cautious enough not to trus by the successful resistance offered to large hodies of disciplined troops, under celebrat. ed and generally victorious commanders, by bands of patriotic peasants, under the guidance of a country-landlord. He retired into a mountain-but; and faithfully did those of his countrymen who were acquainted with his retreat keep the secret, until a priest of the name of Donay treacherous. ly revealed to the French General Baraguay D' Hillier the name of the personwho made it his business to carry provisions to Hofer in his concealment. This person being brought into the General's presence, the secret was drawn from him, partly by promises, partly by threats and he had to serve as guide to a detach-ment which was dispatched to apprehend Le Général Sansvird, as the French soldiers called him. They found in him a fine looking Tyrolese contryman, his appearance distinguished by a long, black beard, but his dress nothing beyond the ordinary costume of his country. He was conducted to Mantua, and brought before a Court Martial which pronounced sentence of death upon him. The execution was hurried, lest the Austrian Court should have time to use its influence with the French Emperor, who just then was negotiating for his marriage with the Austrian Princess, and Hofer's life be spared. On the 10th of February 1819, the dreaded Tyrolese Chief was shot under the walls of Mantna, Hofer cannot in fairness be considered as a rebel, though he did rise against the established Government. The Pyrolese had for more than four centuries been subject to the house of Austria, an. their subjection to the King of Bayana in 1895, to serve the purpose of the French Emperor, was felt by them more as a usurpation than as a transfer of their allegiance. To them, it appeared only as dutiful compliance with the call of their legitimate Sovereign, when they rose against the Bavari. an domination, in 1800, upon the summons of Austrian emissaries who called them to arms on the breaking out of the war between France with its German allies including Bavaria, and their ancient master, the Emperor of Austria. Four years after Hofer's death, the Tyrolese had the happiness of being restored to the dominions of the Imperial house of Austria, which indeed rules over them with gentleness and equity as regards civil affairs but in respect of religious liberty, the in tolerance of the Austrian Government came strikingly to light, some years ago when a whole community of Tyrolese had to emigrate from their homes in the Ziller. thal, in order to acquire liberty to profess the Protestant faith to which they had been converted.

Hofer's family received from the Aus trian Government compensation for the loss to their temporal affairs which they had sustained in consequence of the insurrection. His widow and daughters, for many years, continued to carry on the business of the " Tavern on the sand ;" and many travellers called there in order to sit at the round table on which the late master of the house had painted the initials of his wife's maiden name, A. L. (Anna Lo. durner) surrounded by a wreath of flowers.

It took us eight hours of a fatiguing march from Sterzing to the Passeyr-Falley. The valley is narrow and wild like most others in the Tyrol; the traveller feels uneasy at the prospect of having to climb the steep mountains in order to get out of the small hollow in which he finds himself, rather than cheered by having arrived on level ground after the fatigue of procesing the mountains. The houses are scattered here and there, irregularly, just as the mountain-sides offer platforms to lay foundations upon. From a distance, many of them look as if they were hanging on to the side of the mountain, by some means or other; the cattle, cropping the grass off the side and above them, rather than before their feet, seem to stand upon nothing; and one would expect some herds-boy or girl to fall and be dashed to pieces every moment, if their loud and cheerful songs did not indicate how perfectly safe they feel themselves. The sound of the horn. and the report of the rifle frequently announce, from heights which seemed utterly inaccessable, that the hardy mountaineer has found his way thither, in tending his herd or pursuing game. The post-road, however, is in excellent order—cut out of the sides of the mountains, taking every advantage of levels which present themselves-leading from mountain to mountain by bridges, and thus producing an even and exceedingly durable chaussie which requires no macadamising.

We had no intention of spending the night in the Passeyr-valley, but, after resting and refreshing ourselves till four o'clock, we set out again on our way to Merano, fourteen miles distant. The road Merano, fourteen miles distant. The road Campbell's, the nearest settlement on the became exceedingly pleasant, vineyards Tobique. I continued to press forward bordering it on both sides, which, as we drew nearer to our journey's end, formed a roof of foliage and grapes over head, by laths along which the vines were trained to nicef in the middle. Indeed, we found this covering troublesome, after the sun had set, because the road became thoroughly dark, and was not quite so smooth as to preserve our feet from knocking against stones, which, after such a long day's work rmade us rather limp than march into Me

Fir The following day was Sunday. The "inhabitants of city sud country, coming out of church, formed a highly picturesque assemblage. The men wear broad-brimsysistcoats, black leather, small-clothes with a course; and move forward in the dark, broad suspenders of a bright green, united by a piece across the breast, a brown facket wide open, black shoes, and white or blue stockings. The women are dresse ed in as many colours as the men; the hagnow-white shirt round the neck and down te the arms in ample folds, until they close have no doubt, appear to many almost like gliestly music for some time continued to round the wrist, broad green hats, green impossibilities, even by daylight. Such a

scarlet trimming below, form a costume; compared with which, the multifarious in- tion. ventions of Paris or London milliners would seem mean and insipid. No doubt vanity in matters of dress is as much at himself in the hands of an enemy provoked work among these mountaineers as among the fashionables of the great European capitals; but their costume is less subject to change, which cuts off a great part of that frivolity which prevails among people who are ever varying the fashion of dress, and very frequently only revive or invent ab-

The worship to which the church-buildng in the city was appropriated was that of the Church of Rome. We had to seek edification in the retirement of our pilgrim's chamber, while the public rooms of the inn resounded with the loud talk and mirth of the country-people, who were not taught to consider the Lord's day a season of stilness and solemnity, beyond the short time which they spend within the house of worship, rendering an ignorant and delusive service, whereby they satisfy the priesthood that they have performed their "duties," and then are left free to marsh, lakes, streams, &c., so that another follow the bent of the worldly heart in the day was nearly spent before I had reached pursuit of pleasure or gain, until the world must be wholly parted with, and then they vainly persuade themselves that the regu larity of their Church-duties secures to them admission to heaven. How very different such persuasion, from the hope grounded a short distance, until I came to an old lumon Christ's atonement, and the Spirit's tes-

To be continued.

FIVE DAYS IN THE WILDERNESS OF NEW-BETNSWICK.

On the morning of the 5th of last November we were encamped on the line of survey in the Tobique district, about five niles from the Lattie Gulquae. At eight o'clock, the party having struck the tents and got their several loads in readiness. commenced the day's march along the line. when I left them, as I usually did, for the purpose of examining the neighbouring country. I took a course to the westward for about half a mile, behind a small mount, from the top of which I was led to expect an excellent view of the neighbouring country, as observations from it of distant mountain-heights had already been made through a low marshy ground, until I be-by the surveying party during the sum- came quite convinced of my being in a by the surveying party during the summer's operations. After making a few notes and sketches, I went to the top of the hill, where I remained for a short time simthe intention of regaining the line of sur- came upon me so suddenly, that I had only vey, and joining the party. This, however, time to go a little way to the right, where was found to be no such easy matter. The the ground was higher and less swampy that there is not a vestige of vegetation to | gry, and much fatigued, having now contibe seen; in others, the trunks of the trees mued to walk without interruption for upwhirlwind into frightful heaps of confusion. some of the most formidable barriers to the progress of the traveller of the wilderness. The surveyed line through this section of country, owing to the facts above stated, was merely traced out with stakes, placed dark and discoloured, could scarcely be dead-wood. I was not then in the least disconcerted at tailing to find the line, but continued to advance in the direction which I knew it to take, stopping from time to time to make sketches and observations as before. As it was now getting late in the afternoon, and I felt confident I had gone quite as far as the party were likely to have advanced in their day's march, I again made an effort to discover them, by traversing the country both to the right and left for a considerable distance, whooping as loud as I possibly could: but all in vain. could neither hear nor see anything of them. Very little more than half a mile from where I stood, I recognized a rocky height from which I had the year before made some observations, and immediately proceeded thither, in the hope of being able to discover from it the smoke of the camp. On reaching the summit, there stood the post which I had placed for my instrument exactly as I had left it a year ago. I carefully scanned the face of the country round in every direction, but the anxiously looked for smoke was no where to be seen; and I was at last most reluctantly compelled to relinquish my hope of finding the party for that night at least.

Not knowing whether the surveyed line lay to my right or left, I resolved on taking the direction in which I thought there was least personal risk, and therefore lost no time in getting on a line which had been run by my directions the year before, along which I kept by the northward, as in case I did not in the meantime cross either the other line or tracks of the party, I should have at least made some progress towards without discovering the objects of my search. I had reached the Beaver Brook, a branch of the Wapskihegan, when night overtook me, and it commenced to rain It was now quite certain that for one night I must forego the comforts of food, fire, or shelter-having at the same time no doubt of my easily reaching Campbell's some time next day. My stituation at that time, although but the commencement of my disaster, was one of no ordinary suffering. 1 and already undergone nearly twelve hours of harassing fatigue, without food or rest and now. cold and wet, stood alone amic wind, and rain, in a shelterless wilderness. and on a night so dark, that the sky scemed black. What was to be done? To follow considered impossible. There were thirteen long hours until daylight, yet I dared not lie down to rost, for fear of perishing. at length resolved to endeavour to follow the course of the Brook, in doing which, I had difficulties to surmount which would, I

and fatigue, is beyond my power of descrip-On the morning of the 6th, I found I had got within a short distance of the

mouth of the Brook, which I crossed, in tending to follow down the Wapskihegan river, until I came to a lumber road I had travelled the year before, leading by Shea's Mountain to the Campbell settlement, on the Tobique river. The waters were now much swollen, so that I could only scramble along a very steep bank, thickly wooded with underwood and trees. I had gone some distance down, when thinking that a little way back from the bank of the river l might probably find the travelling easier, I took that direction and again found myself in a seemingly open country of burnt lands, The surrounding highlands were distinctly seen on all sides in the distance, and amongst the most conspicuous was Shea's Mountain, which led me to the resolution of taking a direct course for it, not dreaming of the formidable difficulties I should have to encounter on the way. I toiled on with determined perseverance through a dreadful combination of windfalls. the mountain. I at length found the humber road, and now considered myself safe, and my journey nearly at an end, being only four miles from the settlement; but I reck oned without my host. I followed the road ber camp and road leading off to the left timony that the penitent believer has been born anew and purified for his entrance ed, as it appeared to pass on a different side into the abode of the blessed! of the mountain to that which I knew the proper road to take. From that moment I continued to go astray.

On travelling a little way further, I came to a second old lumber camp, where the road again branched into two. A snow storm had now commenced, and night was once more fast approaching. On going about a mile and a half down one of the roads. I did not like its appearance, and, returning, followed the other, which I found equally unsatisfactory, as it did not much resemble the road I had travelled during the summer of last year; however, I endeavoured to consile myself with the probability of the difference in its appearance being caused

by its covering of snow. I continued to travel for some mile strange part of the country; when I returned with the intention, if possible, of regaining the old lumber camp before dark, ilarly employed. I next descended with and passing the night in it; but the night country in this neighbourhood has to an and take up my quarters in the shelter of amense extent been laid waste by extens some low bushes, a few branches of which ive fires; and the trees, and even the soil I threw on the ground before lying down n some places, are so theroughly burnt up, I need scarcely say I was wet, cold, him ed by the storm; or they are tossed by the from which I in a short time awoke, with These are termed "windfalls," and form with cold. I got up and walked about, I again lay down, to endure a repetition of the morning of the 7th, as soon as it was at long intervals, which, having become sufficiently clear, I left my wretched couch, shivering with cold, and by no means renow distinguished from the surrounding freshed after my fatigue. I was nevertheless in tolerable spirits, and considering myself lost, and feeling assured that within a few hours at least I would once more be in com-

fortable quarters. The cravings of hunger were now becoming excessive, and not even a berry was to be seen with which I might allay them. The weather throughout had been, and still continued dark, and the only compass then whatever the issue might be, whether for time in my possession. I had long considered as useless; I, however, took off the glass with the hope of repairing it; but my hands had become so benumbed with cold that the needle slipped from my fingers amongst the long grass, and I was unable, after the most and my haversack, with some water, nearmy diligent search, to recover it. I now found that both the roads leading from the lumber camp again united, and resolved to continue the one I had been following, under the impression that it must bring me out somewhere on the Tobique. For a considerable distance it traversed a low marshy district. where I found it very difficult to follow, being sometimes up to my knees in water. After a march of several hours, I came to a timber brow, on a river which appeared of doubtful size for the Tobique; but as of course my route lay down the stream, I, under a gradual mustering of doubts and ears, continued my journey in that direction.

I had felt, without at that moment comprehending them, very evident symptoms of approaching weakness. I frequently heard he sound of voices quite distinctly, and stopped to listen. I whooped! but not a sound n reply. The stream murmured on its bed, the wind rustled among the leaves, or whistled through the long grass; but that was all: everything else was silent as the grave. -In a short time after, a most extraordinary scene which I had, for a little while, comparative occurred. My attention was first attracted relief. In this state, gradually growing by distinctly hearing a tune whistled in the weaker, I continued until the morning of the lirection of the river; and, on looking round, saw through the trees an Indian with two squaws and a little boy. My joy at the sight may be readily conceived: their canoe, thought, could not be far off; and I already functed inyself scated in it, and quietly glid ing down the river. I hallooed! but to my utter amazement, not the slightest notice was taken, or reply made. The Indian, with folded arms: leant against a tree, and still continued to whistle his tune with philosophic indifference. I approached, but they receded, and appeared to shun me; I became annoyed, and persisted, but in vain, in trying to attract their notice. The dreadful truth at length flashed upon my mind; it was really no more than an illusion, and one of the most perfect description. Melancholy forebodings arose. I turned away, retraced my steps, and endeavoured to think no more heard. All my exertions were unavailing; and of it. I had turned my back upon the vision, but as I retreated, its accompaniment of

spread over the low grounds, so completely ! Thron hours had passed, when I again lirium tremens, brought on by exhaustion; but whether the latter arose from the same cause, or from real external phenomena, I cannot well determine.

I continued my toilsome journey along the

alternately flat and tangled, or precipitous

banks of the river, which, from being now swollen, left me no beach to travel on. I crossed a large brook, which, mistaking it for the Odell, led me to suppose myself but a very little way from the Settlement, (in reality upwards of twelve miles off.) I had not advanced a great way further, until I suddenly dropped down. Supposing I had merely tripped and fallen, I got up and endeavoured to continue my march, but again staggered and fell. I got up a second time, and leaning against a tree, in the hope of recovering from what I at first supposed to be temporary indisposition, again made several fruitless attempts to walk, until at last the appailing fact forced itself upon me, that I had really fost my strength; and as any further exertions of my own were now impossible, my case indeed seemed honeless, unless discovered by some of the party, who I had no doubt were by this time in search of me; or, what certainly did appear improbable, by some person going up the stream to lumber. Under the circumstances, I thought it best to endeavour to regain the banks of the river; but owing to my weak and disabled condition, I could but scarcely do more than drag myself alone on my hands and knees, and was consequently overtaken by the night and a sharp frost, I took shelter behind the roots of a failen tere, and pulled off my boots for the purpose of pouring out the water and rendering my feet as dry as I could make them, to prevent their being frozen; after which, from my feet being much swollen, I found it quite impossible to get them on again; I lay down, excessively fatigued and weak; yet other sensations of suffering, both mental and physical, kept me, through another dreary night of twelve or thirteen hours, in a state which some may possibly conceive, but which I must confess my inability to describe. - There was a sharp frost during the night, against which my light jacket and trousers were but a poor protection. On the morning of the Shi, when it was sufficiently clear, I discovered that I was not reore than one hundred yards from the bank of the river.—On endeavouring to get up, I was at first unable, and found both my hands and feet frozen; the former, as far a my nucles, felt as perfectly hard and dead as if composed of stone. I succeeded, howin gaining the bank of the river, where I say as long as I was able with my feet in the are left standing, like grim ghosts of a wards of thirty-five hours. On lying down water, for the purpose, if possible, of exstately forest race charted by fire or blanch- I got into rather a distressing sort of slumber, tracting the frost. The oiled canvass haverwater, for the purpose, if possible, of exsack in which I carried my sketching case, much pain in my limbs and back, and still I filled with water, of which I druck freely The dreadful grawings of launger had by this until once more overcome with fatigue, when I time rather subsided, and I felt inclined to rest. Before leaving the bank of the river. my sufferings; and in this way passed a I taid hold of the tailest alder near, and dreadful night of about thirteen hours. On drawing it towards me, fastened my handkerchief to the top, and let it go. I also

scrawled a few words on two slips of paper, describing my situation; and, putting each into a piece of slit stick, threw them into the stream. I next moved back a little way amongst the long grass and alders, and, striving to be us calin and collected as my sufferings and weakness would allow, I addressed invself to an all-seeing and merciful Providence, and endeavoured to make my peace with Him, and place myself entirely at His disposal -feeling assured that host.-- I trust I was not presumptuous, but I felt perfectly calm and resigned to my fate.

I lay down among the long wet grass. having placed my papers under my head, side. My weakness seemed to favour the most extraordinary creations of the brain. I became surrounded especially towards evening, with a distinct, assemblage of grotesque and busy figures, with which, could I have seen them under different circumstances, I should have been highly amused, yet do I believe them to have been a great relief from the utter loneliness that must otherwise have surrounded me, as it really required an effort to establish the truth of my being alone. I passed another long and dreary night; and from its being rather milder, had some little sleep, although of a distressing and disturbed

nature, and not in the least refreshing.

The morning of the 9th arrived, and I could with difficulty support myself on my knees. Still, after extraordinary exertions, I procured a fresh supply of water, and lay down-I thought most likely never to rise again. A violent burning sensation in the stomach had now come on. A few mouthfuls of water allayed it, but brought on violent spasms for five or ten minutes, after 10th. During the night it rained in torrents, which, although in some respects inconvenient and disagreeable, had in a great measure drawn the frost from my feet and hands, which, as well as my face, had become very much swollen.

In the course of the morning I thought I heard the sound of voices. I raised my head a little from the ground-all I could now accomplish-and looking out through the alders, I saw a party of men and some horses on the opposite side of the river, and scarcely a hundred yards distant from where I lay .-- My surprise and joy were of course excessive; yet I was at a loss whether to consider it a reality or not. When at length convinced, I discovered, alas, that both my strength and voice were so completely gone, that I could neither make myself seen nor my horror and disappointment may be readily conceived at seeing them depart again in the direction from which they had come,-I had fall upon my unwilling ear like a death-knell.] now given up all hope, and once more resignor red stomachers, black petty-coats with hight of falls, wounds, bruises, scratchings A sort of mirage next appeared to me to ed myself to my apparently inevitable fale.

real in its effect, that frequently, when ex- thought I heard the sound of horses' foet on pecting to step over my boots in water, I the bed of the river. On looking up, I saw found that I was treading upon long dry they had returned to the same spot. My ef-grass: to be convinced of the truth of which fort to make myself heard were once more I frequently feit with my hand. My first renewed, and 1 at last succeeded in production was undoubtedly the result of dc^2 ing a how so inhuman, as to be mistaken by them for that of a wolf; but on looking up the stream, they saw my handkerchief, which I had fastened to the alder, and knowing me to be missing before they left the settlement, surmised the truth, and came at once to my assistance. I was taken into a cabin built at the stern of the tow-boat, in which there was a small stove. They there made a bed for me, and covered me with blankets and rugs. They made me a sort of pap with bread and sugar, which they offered, and also some potatoes. I declined their kind offering, but asked for a little tea, which they gave me, and I went to sleep. The tow-boat had to continue her voyage some distance up the river with her freight, after which we returned, and arrived at Campbell's late in the afternoon. where I met with every kindness and attention. The house of Mr. Campbell, to which was carried, was but a very ordinary loghouse, yet, with all its simple homeliness, felt quite comfortable, seeing I was surround ed with the most perfect cleanliness, and the good dame was, from much experience, well skilled as to the case she had to deal with, at the same time saying mine was much the worst she had ever under her care

I have thus endeavoured to give an imerfect sketch of my wanderings during a period of more than five days and nights, without either food, fire, or shelter from the inelemency of the weather. My recovery has been rapid palthough I at first suffered a great deal, both from the returning circulation in my hands and feet, and after partaking of food. I was in a few days sufficiently well to be removed down to the mouth of the river Tobique, where I found my poor wife anxiously awaiting my arrival. I must, in conclusion, say, that my wonderful scape ought at least to convince me that God is ever merciful to these who sincerely place their trust in Him.

THE CHOLERA.

From the London Times. holera were addressed to the country people in Russia by authority of the Government,

and are worthy of attention here t-" It has been remarked that just before the appearance of the cholera in a district the inhabitants are troubled more than usually by diarr horas and other complaints, tritling under ordi-nary circumstances, but which, in the presence of the epidemic, are upt, if neglected, to de generate into real cholera cases.

" It is well known from the experience ob tained in 1830 and 1831 that the cholera is in itself generally not contagions, but that it may become so, like some other diseases, if many sick are kept crowded together.

"The choices has been found to be most do structive in villages situated on low and marshy grounds, or near bogs and stagaant pools, and particularly where the inhabitants are confined vithin narrow space and live unminiful o cleanliness.

"It has been further observed that those de ected in spirits, and easily alarmed are more object to cholded than those who live in confidence and ure of good contage.

The preceding remarks baring been made

the following are the precautions recommended for observence against choices:-If to beware of catching cold, and particular ly to protect the stomach from sold, for which urpose to wear a broad belt of which or stoo e upon the hare ground, nor to sleep at nigh a the open nit. After sleep or hard labour severage, cold; to diluk no acid heverage ad never much at a draught; to beware above all things of intexication; to use light food and moderately; to eat no bread insufficiently baked, no crude vegetables, no unwhatever the issue might be, whether for time and to abstain from salted meats and pickled or eternity, it would undoubtedly be for the fish that provoke thirst; to keep the person close to the house, to admit no poultry or animals within the house, and to keep it airy by ventilation. Where there are sick, let not the

> " Notwithstanding the best precautions, the cholera may at times break out. The following are its symptoms, and the treatment to be pursued with perseverance and confidence :-"A person in good health may be suddenly attacked by cholera, at first sickness the evesight dimmed, then, after a shiver and rumbling in the bowels, vomiting and purging, with acute pains below the breast, under the ribs, and on the left side, attended by quenchles: thirst. If the patient be not quickly succoured, cramps ensue in the legs and arms, which become of icy coldness, extreme weakness comes on, and a deadly paleness, the whole body becomes cold, then a hiccough, and other

> signs of approaching death.
> "On the appearance of the first symptoms let medical aid be immediately called, but if that cannot be obtained, the treatment necessary is as follows:—
>
> "I. Let the patient be warmly covered.

> "2. Let his whole body be well rubbed with warm vinegar or brandy; likewise his hands and feet and pit of the stomach with clear tar, small quantities, a warm and light infusion of mint, or of the essence of mint, one or two

at a time, with sugar. 4. If there be no anatement of pain of vomiting, a blister of mustard should be applied to the pit of the stomach.

5. If all the same symptoms still continue.

and the patient be of a strong constitution, then apply leeches to the same place, 12 to 20 for an adult, and for children 6 to 10; but, if of a weak constitution, let no leeches be used without the advice of a physician. " 6. A warm bath, if ready and near, may

be used with benefit, otherwise a vapour-hath may be prepared at home thus: - Heat some stones or bricks, and over them place a bedstead with a netted bottom, upon which let the patient be stretched, well covered; then throw the vinegar upon the hot stones, whence steam will arise conducive to perspiration aided by the frictions, which must not be discontinued. For want of this vapour bath place around and in contact with the patient

bags of heated sand or ashes.

Cobservations.—During the present epidemic no applications have been found so efficacious as strong frictions, either with a naked hand, with a cloth, or with a brush, using clean tar or some other irritant? The essence of peppermint may be used more freely than

heretolore prescribed. "Great care must be observed during convalescence, for the cholera is often follow-

A NATURAL GASOMETER .- "The Mossis. Grangers, in boring to find water to supply their stream saw-mill, sunk a four inch hole to he depth of 70 feet, when they struck a vein of cavity. As they withdrew the auger from the hole, to their great surprise, it was follow-ed by a violent current of air that threw up stones as large as hen's eggs, ten or fifteen feet high. For a few moments, when the hole was first opened, the air was accompanied by a stream of water which was thrown ten or twelve feet high. The water, however, soon ceased coming, and the air gushed out with such violence that the roar could be distinctly heard fifty or sixty rods distant. On touching fire to the air, it caught, and the flames flash-ed twenty feet high, and came near burning he building, covering the machinery in which it is located. They finally succeeded with down the blankets, and driving a spile into the hole, which was their only means of stopping the air or gas, and extinguishing the flames. For several moments after the holo was stonned. the earth trembled and shook for some distance around, as though an eruption was about to take place. The people, who by this time had gathered to the number of about a hundred, were greatly alarmed at these symptoms, and scattered with all possible rapidity, sup-posing that "Millerism" was about coming to a focus, or that they were about to be blown sky high by an earthquake. From the time it was opened till it was thus closed was about six hours, and the air gushed out all the time with unabated force. It has been opened se-veral times since with the same effect. The power and force of the air does not seem to diminish in the least. The Messrs. Grangers are proposing to secure it with an apparatus so as to shoot it off and let it out at leisure, and test its real qualities. The people in the vicinity are all confident now that it can be conveyed here in pipes, and successfully used for lighting the city with gas, from this very natural, underground gasometer. We learn that several scientific gentlemen of this city intend visiting it soon." Detroit Advertiser.

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