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Landau Batt Street, which

TO A GOLD COIN. Written, on the Malabar Codet, by Dr. Leyden,

who had gone there for the purpose of pecuniar advantage, and died just as the prospect Slave of the dark and dirty mine! What vanity has brought thee here? How can I love to see thee shine So bright, whom I have bought so dear. The tent-ropes flapping lone I hear For twilight converse, arm in arm; The juckal's shrick bursts on mine on When mirth and music wont to charm.

By Cherical'a dark wandering streams,
Where cane-take shadow all the wild,
Sweet visions haunt my waking dreams
Of Teviot loved while still a child,
Of castled rocks stipendous, pil'd By Esk or Eden's classic wave Where loves of youth and friendship smil'd, Uncurs'd by thee, vile yellow slave!

Fade, day dreams sweet, from memory fade!
The perish'd bliss of youth's first prime,
That once so bright on fancy play'd,
Revives no more in after-time;
Far from my sacred natal clime, I haste to an untimely grave; The daring thoughts that soar'd sublime, And sunk in ocean's southern wave.

Siave of the mine! thy yellow light Gleams baleful as the tomb-fire drear; A gentle vision comes by night, My lonely, widow'd heart to cheer; Her eyes are dim with many a tear, That once were guiding stars to mine : Her fond heart throbs with many a feat--I cannot bear to see thee shine.

For thee, for thee, vile yellow slave, I left a heart that loved me true! I cross'd the tedious ocean wave. To roam in climes unknown and new. The cold wind of the stranger blew Csill on my withered heart--the grave,
Dark and untimely, met my view-And all for thee, vile yellow slave!

Had comist thou now, so late, to mock A wanderer's banished heart forlorn.

Now that his frame the lightning shock of sunsape (pt with death has horned From love, from friend-stip, country, torn, To in many's fold regrets the prey, Vile slave, thy yellow dress I scorn!

Go, mix thee with thy kindred clay!

JOHN VI, 51 &c.

Concluded form last number. Still, whole the illustration of Wiseman must be rejected, the principle of Sherlock is freely admitted. Our Saviour's precept might have a subsequent institution in view, and relate to comething hereafter to be done. Let us now examine if such is the fact.

On this supposition, it will be difficult to explain satisfactorily why our Lord shill not openly and plainly aunounce his intention of ustituting the eucharist, in which either his Beet and blood, or the symbols of them, chipald be eaton and drunk. It is true that, on the theory of transubstantiation, such a declaration would not have removed the harshifese of the precept in the opinion of the Bealers, but it would at least have given them a clear idea of his incaning. On the Protestant theory of the encharist, it would at once have removed the whole duficulty. Thu strength of this consideration must, of course, be increased in the minds of those sho, with Dr. Wiseman and Mr. Coloridge, have taken a favourable view of the doeility and religious honesty of the party addressed, from whom it is not to be supposed that such information would be withheld.

Farther, the general tenor of the hearers the duty and accessivy of "eating his flesh and drinking his blood, he means that the persons addressed should themselves, without delay, do the thing required. It is evident that the whole discourse preserves a 58 inclusive are indissolubly connected. Notwithstanding the several phraces employed in verses 53-58, the subject required to be exten is the same throughout. But the language in verse 58, "This is that bread which came down from heaven; not as your fathers did eat the manna and are dead, he that eateth of this bread shall live for ever," necessarily refers us back to that of verses 31-33 : " Our fathers did eat the manna, as it is written, he gave them bread from heaven to cati-verily, verily, I say unto you, my Father giveth you the true bread from heaven, for the bread of God is he that cometh down from heaven and giveth life unto the world;" and both are most clearly connected with the very first direction, " labour everlasting life, which the Son of Man shall give unto you," verse 27. It is quite evident, then, that our Lord is not asseverating in his most solemn manner the necessity, in order to secure union with him and a glorious resurrection, of obeying a law which was not to be plainly promulgated until a year after, but is urging an immediate compliance with the command which introduces his 5. The effects of obedience and disobedi-

ence, as stated by Christ, do not harmonize with the interpretation which refers this passage principally or wholly to the cucharist.

(Hany man cattof this broad he shall live

Comparelyi, 4, vii., 12, and Matt., xxvi.,

to I'do not hequiesce in the reference as Dr Wiseman has slated it: ". " precludes the possi-hility of any treference to the eucharist." Neither do the divines he refers to maintain Neither do the very language of Boveridge not the secretarial the service have speake of I mean, but Sevice that he posterior reference in this place to the enterprise of the service service and blood in the secretarial tender, but only to the epitical feeding upon him by faith, whether the rise of the secretarial feeding to the se

eth my blood hath eternal life, shall live for ever, dwelleth in me and I in him, and I will raise him up at the last day. Verily, verily, I say unto you, except you cat the flesh and drink the blood of the Son of Man, ye have no life in you." I do not attach much importance to the fact that all this is said absolutely. I am willing to grant that such language might be employed of what has been called "sacramental feeding," while the condition that the eating and drinking be rightly and worthily done, that is, with suitable dispositions on the part of the communicant, is implied. Absolute declarations, when the subjects of them are in their very nature conditional, and also shown to be so by the analogy of God's lealings, are often made in Scripture. But so solemn a warning, implying the anost serious threat, and such glorious promises, are never represented in the New Testament as the result of neglecting or complying with any one positive institution. Certainly, this is so in reference to the other sacrament. We never read, "He that is baptised shall be saved," but "he that believeth and is baptized," while we do read, "he that believeth not shall be damned," and "whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved;" and it is particularly worthy of notice, that when baptism is mentioned as saving, cleansing, forgiving, there is generally, if not always, some word or phrase addd, expressive of internal sanctification. Thus, when Ananias required Saul to "arise and be baptized, and wash away his sins." he adds, " calling on the name of the Lord," which implies the necessity of prayer as well e of outward profession. And when St. Paul speaks of Christ "having purified his Church by the washing (or bath, \\ \Dourpu) the word," ; implying the efficacy of the is," is careful to guard against the error of because it is figurative. No interpretation attaching this important result to the outward can be entirely literal. act, and therefore explains it to be " not the putting away the filth of the flesh, but the inswer of a good conscience towards God," ulding also, "by the resurrection of Jesus Christ." Here inward purity is presumed o exist along with the outward act, and Christ's resurrection is represented as the procuring cause of the blessing. And, lastly, when the apostle contrasts outward circumcision in the flesh with that not made with bands, it is evident that with the external ogn he conjoins the thing signified, " the putting off the body of flesh, the being buried along with Christ, and being raised with him to a new and holy life." To suppose. therefore, that such "exceeding great and precious promises" as those before us are nunexed to the sacramental feeding, however

New Testament Scriptures. What, then, it may be asked, is the meanng of the words in question? I answer, the same as had already been convoyed by the phrases before employed; namely, the duty shows, that when our Lord urges on his ment, however, than had been before made of the atoning sacrifice which was to be effeeted by his death, and the necessity of this faith acting on it, in order to secure the pardon of sin, the mystical union of the believer with his Lord, and, by consequence, his atproper unity of subject, and that verses 48 - tanment of present spiritual life, of future resurrection, and of eternal happiness. The exercise of such a taith is meant by "enting the flesh and drinking the blood of the Son of Man," by whatever means of grace it may act, whether they were in existence and operation at the time when the discourse was uttered, or were subsequently developed or established.

This view of our Lord's meaning is drawn from the occasion and whole tenor of the discourse as already presented. He begins by urging faith; he replies to the queru lous objections of his opponents by inculcating faith; he proceeds by repeatedly stating the necessity of the Father's influence to produce faith; and, after he has finished his discourse, and corrected the (or work) for that meat which endureth unto gross error of some of his hearers, he introduces the same fundamental principle of faith, as effected by the l'ather's influence. "There are some of you that believe not; for Jesus knew from the beginning who they were that believed not; and he said, therefore said I unto you, that no man can come unto me, except it were Will ye also go away?" the honest, the truly "ardent and enthusiastic" Peter responds in his Master's own strain, "We believe and are sure that thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God," verse 69. The verbal difficulties which can set its whole train and tenor and by the lead-

overwhelming.
The profound and universally acknowwhich be queliar shows the contrary for it is ledged "judicious" Hooker lays down a cone and try ness. It is ledged "judicious" Hooker lays down a cone and try ness. It is suppose solw the sacrative state of that he intends to denote a personal state of the identity thereby would be a remonwhich is founded in the nature of the identity, thereby would be a monmind and the purpose of language: "I

> Mark, xvi., 16. Acts, il., 21. Rom., x., 18. ł Acts, xxii., 16. § Eph., v., 27. T Pet., iii., 21.

for ever-whose eateth my flesh and drink- I hold it for a most infallible rule in exposi- | comparison taken from the marriage relation | sound religious and industrial education, to | stead of diminishing, they may increase the tors of sacred Scripture, that where a literal construction will stand, the farthest from the letter is commonly the worst.". Nothing can be more true. But let us not lose sight of the condition: "where a literal construction will stand;" that is, where it not only makes a good sense, but the sense best adapted to the scope of the author, most in harmony with his ordinary manner and the general object which he has in view. Now I deny that this is the case in the present instance. It is of little consequence to say, that the sacramental exposition gives the plain and literal sense of the word. This does not prove it to be true; it only imposes on those who object to it the obligation of showing that the literal sense cannot be the correct one; which I conceive has often been done. The literal exposition throughout necessarily results in the doctrine of a real corporeal presence. If the flesh and the blood are both to be understood literally of the Saviour's bodily substance, which is to be incorporated with the body of the worshipper, his bodily substance must be present whether by con- or tran-substantiation. But it may not be amiss to remind the advocates of the most literal sense, that if they will be true to their principle, they must allow that the words cannot prove the real presence of anything else than the bodily substance. I do not deny that where Christ's body is, there also is his soul, and there his divinity in an especial manner; but this might be denied by one who, at the same time, justly claimed to be a most rigid adherent of the literal ense. Figure of some sort, and in some legree, must be admitted by all. Either the phrase "flesh and blood" is a synecdoche, a part for the whole; or it is a meof water," he immediately adds, "through taphor, the thing signified for the sign; or the whole clause, which speaks of cating truth's in producing the result. St. Peter, the one and drinking the other, is tropicalalso, when he speaks of "haptism saving It is alle to object to the view before given

> Sherlock objects, that if the expressions are to be explained "of feeding on Christ by faith or believing, his disciples could understand this no better than that which expounds it of the Lord's Supper. It is dain they did not, and I know not how they could. For to call bare believing in Christ, eating his flesh and drinking his blood, is so remote from all propriety of speaking, and so unknown in all languages, that to this day those who understand nothing more by it but believing in Christ are able to give no tolerable account of the reason of the expression."

Dr. Wiseman asserts, that even if the phrase "to eat the Messiah" could mean to receive and embrace him, the expression to eat the flesh of the Messiah is totally explicable such a representation might be different, and that the least departure from with the usage of the necessary condition imestablished phraseology plunges us in obscuplied, is not in harmony with the usage of rity and nonsense."

In reply to the last mentioned writer, it is sufficient to say, that words and phrases often take their determinate meaning from the particular occasion and circumstances on the 26th of last month, Commander Orlebar, which give rise to their use, by which, also, R. N., presiding. The Rev. Dr. Jenkins openand rewards of a living faith in the Redeemer. their meaning is often modified; so that all ed the meeting by reading the 31st ch. of Isaiah author does himself recognise the principle here stated, and I am happy to confirm its correctness by his authority. "Philology is not conducted" merely "by taking the abstract meaning of words and applying them to any passage, but by studying them as used in peculiar circumstances. '- P. 127. The case before us proves the truth of this; for it is undeniable that some of the best critics and commentators, both of ancient and modern times, have agreed in giving to "the expressions, to eat the flesh and drink the blood of the Messiah," a meaning which Dr. Wiseman says implies a "departure from established phraseology," without either "obscurity" or "nonsense." There is, in truth, neither nonsense in the meaning nor necessary obsenrity in the language which conveys it. The bread to be eaten is expressly declared by our Saviour, in verse 51, to be his flesh. It is evident, therefore, that cating the bread, in verses 48, 50, 51, is identical with eating the flesh. Whatever the one means the other must also mean. The anguage, " Except ye eat," &c., in verses 53-56, is suggested by that in which the Continent of Europe; principally in Prussia, objection is couched, in verse 52, "How can this man give us his flesh to eat?" to the Jews are found in the greatest numbers, which the words "drink the blood" are In the City of Berlin alone, the number that added simply to particularize, so as to have left Judaism since 1822, is estimated, denote a thorough partaking, and the whole given unto him of my Father," verses 64, is an amplification of the thought before ex- 2,000. 65. And, moreover, to the question, pressed, in verses 50, 51 namely, the "eating of the bread that cometh down from heaven." And in verses 56, 57, 58, the phrases, "eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood-enteth me-enteth of this give some idea of the objects endeavoured to bread," are manifestly identical in meaning. The amplification may be illustrated by aside such an interpretation, sustained by Ephes., v., 30 where the apostle, after stating Episcopulian Chapel where Divine Service its whole train and tenor and by the lead- of true Christians, that they "are members is held in Hebrew (and occasionally in Gerng, idea pervading the mind of both of Christ's body," immediately adds, in teacher and disciple after it had been de border to show more particularly the intilivered, ought to be not only weighty, but many of the union intended; of his flesh to the present time, 497 Jews have been and of his bones. 37 (Compare the language of the Israelites to David : " We are thy

strous extravagance, unsupported by Scrip-

Pantheism; and, moreover, contrary to the

ture, and directly lending to a species

* Eccles. Polity, book v., \$59. † 2 Sam., v., 1.

which gives occasion to the language.

It is quite superfluous to show, not only that our Lord frequently draws his figures from what has just occurred or is passing at the time, but, also, that he often clothes his his hearers, employing their very words in a sense different from that intended by important auxiliary to it; the moral and relithem. See John, ix., 40, 41. Matt., x11., 48, 49; xx111, 31, 32; and compare Ezek., xvt., 45. In fact, such a modification of the meaning of words is common with all have been received into the College, and are speakers, and particularly in colloquial and now in preparation for the Ministry. A opular discourse; and it rarely gives any difficulty to the honest, candid hearer. am not aware that an instance of the word ήμέρα in the metonymical sense of judgment in which it is used in 1 Cor., iv., 3, has ever been adduced from any Greek writer; and yet no one is in danger of mistaking the sense, which is necessarily suggested by the context. It is neither a Cilieism nora Hebraism, but an elliptical manner of employing a word expressive of time to designate the action then to be done, the nature of the action having been already sufficiently brought before the reader. On the same principle, we have in our Lord's discourse an amplification of the idea which he had plainly and repeatedly stated. If some of his hearers misunderstood him, the fault lay with themselves, and is not attributable to any necessary obscurity in the language.

With regard to Dean Sherlock's objection, which is represented as "certainly satisfactory," the first remark to be made relates to a part of the language chosen to onvey it. He speaks of "bare believing, nothing more than believing." Whatever may have been his design in selecting these expressions, it is impossible to mistake their temiency. This, evidently, is to fill the reader's mind with the impression that the sense objected to is inadequate to the dignity of the subject, too low and feeble for the solemnity of the manner and the orce of the language. But if, more in ccordance with the general representations of Scripture, we consider the faith thus enjoined, not as "bare believing," but as believing with the heart unto rightenusness,"* as the faith "which worketh by live,"† which " is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," as that which, by its living and active coorgy, unites to the true and lifegiving head, producing a spiritual union and blessed incorporation with him as members of his mystical body, and, consequently, bringing along with it the participation of Christ here and the full enjoy. ment of him hereafter; then it cannot be questioned that we have a sense sufficiently elevated for any occasion and any allowable warmth of language.

MISSIONS TO THE JEWS. From the 3rd Annual Report of the Prince Edward Island Association in aid of the London Society for the promotion of Christianity among the Jews, read at the anniversary held

and offering up prayer. The operations of the Parent Society being referred to, the Report thus briefly describes them:

The number of Missionaries and Agents employed, is in all 69; amongst whom, 37 are converted Jews. A glance at their Journals will convince you, that like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, they are indeed, instant in season and out of season, both by public preaching, and from house to house, in endeavouring to shew out of the Scriptures, that this Jesus whom they despise, is the very Christ; daily and hourly are they surrounded with enquirers, some like Nicodemus, seeking for the truth, and others, learned in the doctrines of men, desirous to stay the progress of that truth, which alone could make them wise. In addition to these labours, they are diligent in circulating copies of the Old and New Testament in the Hebrew tongue; also of religious tracts, as well as in the formation of Schools

for the vounger portion of the Jewish race. The number of Stations occupied at present is 32, viz : In Great Britain 4, Judea 4 Persia 4, Egypt 2, and the remainder on the and Russian Poland, in which two kingdoms, by the Jews themselves, at upwards of

Your Committee can only take a brief no. tice of the work at two of the Stations, viz: -London, and Jerusalem. They are the most interesting and important; and will be carried out, more or less in all.

The London field of labour includes, an Episcopulian Chapel where Divine Service man) every Sabbath, and once during the week; and in which chapel, from its opening received by the rite of baptism into the Church of Christ; a Hobrew College for the training of converts, who are desirous of becoming beralds to their brethren in the flesh, of that Gospel which has become their own consolation; Schools for the Hebrew children, who, to the number of hundred, are here prepared by a

become useful members of society. The Jewish operative Institution in which converts are taught the trades of book-binding and printing, and are thus put in the way of obtaining an honest livelihood; though not thoughts in language taken from the lips of in immediate connection with the Society, and supported by a different fund, is a most gious instruction of its inmates being super. intended by one of the Society's Missiona. ries, and from it many of the most promising Mission to the Jewesses in London, has this year been set on foot, under the direction of a female well qualified for so difficult a task and notwithstanding the great disadvantages under which the daughters of God's ancient people labour from long neglect, her journals contain evidence, that a blessing has already rested upon her labours, and we trust, a new

door of usefulness has thus been opened. We now turn to the Mission at Jerusalem. In this important field, we have 14 Missionaries and Agents, including the Medical Staff connected with the Hospital. The work is here superintended by the excellent bishop Gobat; whose memorable saying, on accepting the office, is so wel, worthy of being remembered." "Let the hishop be nothing, let man be nothing, but let Christ be all in all, and all in Christ. During the course of the present year, 5 adults have received baptism, making the total number 57, since 1839. The number is small, but could it be expected that the stronghold of Rabbinism would be surrendered without a struggle? Yet the work of the Lord is gaining ground, and the Missionaries state, that they fully believe, the Lord has a people there, who will yet, through the preaching of the Gospel, come out from the darkness of Judaism.

The Hospital has, during the past year, proved a great blessing to the Jewish population; its doors have been daily thronged with applicants for medical aid, as well as for the necessaries of life. In one year, 215 patients were admitted into the Hospital, and 3500 cases of sickness administered to.

The Protestant Church on Mount Zion, has at length been completed; many obstacles had to be overcome from the opposition of the enemies of the faith, (as in the feebles the government of communities days of Nehemial they sought to hinder him no less than the government of the inward in building a temple for the worship of God.) and also from the unforeseen expenses in its erection. It is gratifying to think, that once more, after a lapse of 1800 years, the Lord is again honoured in the city of David in the assembly of His Saints.

By the establishment of this Mission, the welfare and the happiness of the Jews, as a people, have been much improved by the repeal of many arbitrary laws in force against hold fast to its true character, and act its true them; and we can have little doubt, that the interest shown for them by two such powerful Sovereigns as those of England and Prussia, (by whom the Bishops of Jerusalem are alternatively nominated,) has had its share in bringing about such desirable results.

Did time permit, your Committee could speak of the number of the Scriptures circulated, amounting to 35,000 in the last four falsehood. It is the melancholy condition of years, and the still increasing demand for hem-the schools in Posen, in 600 children are annually educated; but enough has been said, they trust, to show, that this Society is truly seeking to promote Christianity amongst the Jews-that it uses Scriptural means, that it has been followed by the Divine blessing.

Many nations have been blessed because they favoured Zion, but which has ever prospered that injured her? He who has louched her has touched the apple of his eye. It was an Infidel king of the last century, that said, " Meddle not with these Jews, no man ever touched them and prospered." Jerusalem has truly been a cup of trembling to all people round about, and all that burdened themselves with her, have been cut to pieces. These are things which the Church of Christ ought to consider, viz: the duty of favouring those whom God favours, the blessing promised to those who seek their peace, or the curse with which He has cursed those who have trodden her down.

Whether then we call to mind the blessings which have flowed from them to us, and see how their fall has been our rising, or observe the manner in which the Prophets represent the future destiny of the world, as hanging on the fortunes of Israelwhether we remember their once high dignity, as those to whom belonged the glory and the covenants, the giving of the law and promises, or their long misery, degradation, and dismemberment, whether we honour them as the kinsmen of Christ, or pity them as still wanderers from His fold, let us learn to look on Israel as God looks on her, let us understand the deep meaning of her history and love, and labour, for those , who are still the beloved for the Fathers' sake."

In conclusion, your Committee would only say, that the blessing which has so evidently rested on the past labours of this Societythe fields of usefulness still being opened to it, and remaining unoccupied only for want Discovery of Gamna," informs his readers, of funds,—the wonderful events which are that not withstanding the repeated and porce now taking place amongst the mightiest ustions of the earth, have, each a voice to us one person had ever reached the Gulden call; and does not that voice say loudly and City. One John Martinez being, for some say plainly, " Whatsoever, thy hand findeth misdemeanour in the army of the Spanfords. to do, do it with thy might," "for the night condemned wibe executed, begged to be alcometh when no man can work?" They lowed the chance for life afforded by being

The number of those who go forth and say to the daughter of Zion, "Behold, thy salvation cometh." May we one and all be found so loing, when Christ shall come again, " to he a light to lighten the Gentiles, and to be the glory of his people Israel." Amen.

[The P. E. Island Association had transmitted 661 12s. 4d. currency, in aid of the Parent Society's funds, during the year.]

MAN'S CORRUPTION THE DISTURBER OF NATIONS.

[M. Guizot, King Louis Philippe's late Prime Minister, has just published a book, from the introduction to which, the following is seected. The great statesman sees the working of man's corruption, and " his need of assistance;" be denounces the error of believing that the free will of man tends to good." How he can, not withstanding, assert that "the nonour of the conquest," in the battle of life which man has to fight, "belongs to his free will," is difficult to understand.]

Let any man dive into his own heart and observe himself with attention. If he have the power to look, and the will to see, he will behold, with a sort of terror, the incessant war waged by the good and evil dispositions within him-reason and caprice, duty and passion; in short, to call them all by their comprehensive names, good and evil. We contemplate with anxiety the outward troubles and vicissitudes of human life; but what should we feel if we could behold the nward vicissitudes, and troubles of the human soul ?-if we could see how many dangers, snares, enemies, combats, victories, and defeats can be crowded into a dayan hour? I do not say this to discourage man, nor to humble or undervalue his free will. He is called upon to conquerin the battle of life, and the honour of the conquest belongs to his free will. But victory is impossible, and defeat certain, if he has not a just conception and a profound feeling of his dangers, his weaknesses, and his need of assistance. To believe that the free will of man tends to good, betrays an immeasurable ignorance of his nature. It is the error of pride; an error which tends to destroy both moral and political order; which en-

Resistance not only to evil, but to the principle of evil; not only to disorder, but n the passions and the ideas which engender disorder—this is the paramount and peremptory duty of every Government, And the greater the empire of Democracy, the more important is it that Government should part in the struggle which agitates society. Why is it that so many democracies -- some of them very brilliant—have so rapidly perished? Because they would not suffer their Governments to do their duty, and fulfil the objects for which Governments are instituted. They did more than reduce them democratic Governments, that while charged -as they must be--with the repression of disorder; they are required to be complaisant and indulgent to the causes of disorder; they are expected to arrest the evil when it breaks out, and yet they are asked to foster it whilst it is hatching. I know no more deplorable spectacle than a power which, in he struggle between the good and the evil principle, continually bends the knee before the had, and then attempts to resume an attitude of vigour and independence when it becomes necessary to resist its excesses. If you will not have excesses, you must repress them in their origin. If you wish for liberty -for the full and glorious development of human nature-learn first on what conditions this is attainable; look forward to its consequences. Do not blind yourselves to the perils and the combats it will occasion. And when these combats and these perils arise, do not require your leaders to be hypocritical or weak in their dealings with the enemy. Do not force upon them the worship of idols, even were you yourselves those idols. Permit them, nay, command them, to worship and to serve the true God alone.

EL DORADO.

It is well worth while, just now, to recur to the statements of the Spanish and English advanturers touching this remarkable country [Peru.] Don Lopez, in his "General History of the Indies," written in the sixteenth century, says, in describing the court of its monarch, that, "all the vessels of his house, table, and kitchen, were of gold and silver. He had, besides, great giant statues of gold, and figures of all manner of birds and bensis, and fishes, and trees, and licros, all of gold; also ropes, budgets, chests, and troughs, of gold and silver. Besides, the Incas lind a pleasure garden in the island of Puna, where they went to recreate themselves, and take the sea pir, which had all kinds of herbs and flowers of gold and silver. It Sir Walter Raleigh, in his "History of the vering efforts of many during adventures, only appeal then to the friends of Israel—they appeal to all who honour the word of God, to concellorward with increasing contribut the current C. This was granted him, and after those in current of this work, that in floating along was down the stream, he was

Light has been all the first of All All and the second of Inca, There was that kindy the seat Atte a stay of seven months, the Inca dis-missed 20001003 maket Bill dis a great troop of his sodiers could carry. But it so Eules to estainful very moderate which we fell one that had the hadders of the use in repeating the words contained in our wheatook all his boll from thing except two gonnels full of bends curiously wronght. After tallis, river, until he came to a Spanish town of the Society i and it is evidently high time geoffed Junn de Puerto Rico, where he died. To the priest who administered the Sacra-* ment to him, he told his wonderful history, "and gave his beads for the use of the charch. The pious father, forthwith, published the didings of the great discovery, with such additions and embellishments as the credulity, - of the marvel-loving and gold-seeking advenptorers about him warranted. That some of the worthy Padre's successors in the pricety! The worthy raire's successors in the property of Theological Seminaries—if the latter can affairs of nations, it were not much to be talk something in his appropriately and the considered as entitled to any share wondered at, if something should take place be doubted by any quantity has read, in the of those projectiff. Work of our country man, Stephens, the maroverlious atsount of all grout hative city, the rilling representative adfliction architectural *AMSA of the Uxmal and Chi-Chen, where - the rate white fire if the fifter pyramid of Township and worshipped at Palenque, s.ill Inflant the palaces, and offer sacrifices in stheir temples - a piece of information which sour traveller gathered from the lips of a not favourable to the interests of religion soon as a Diocesan Symbil ean meet with Humdern father of the Casholic Church in Mex-

Martinez told his confessor, among other equally probable matters, that the inhamitants of Manua, at their solemn feasts-emperors, chiefs, and captains, included-used to strip. themselves stark naked, and anoint themwere sprinkled over with fine gold dust, until they shone like so many golden images from head to font. After this preparation, they would sit down by twenties and hun-

From the abundance of gold in this city, in the templest palaces, and armouries of the people. Martinez gave the with the name by which it was exertafferwards known by the as much doubt as that of Cockagne, or the German, Schlaraffenland, or the donains of Prester John that Raleigh made his discovery and partial conquest of Guiana, in 1595. The brave Knight's account of his adventures bears alike the stamp of his active imagination and of genius, and, like all the mariatives of the time, is not deficient in the marble church-tower. There falleth over it agreat river, which toucheth no part of the mountain's side, but rusheth over the top, and descendeth to the ground with a noise hke's thousand great bells." He made a valuable and infinitional discovery, but the Golden Vision eluded his cages pursuit, filling before him like the feet of the minbow, or the labled sland of St. Brandon, and he degration and application of the property of the degrate of the de

to her office decided and exacting mistress, for the failure of his enterprise.

And now after the lapse of centuries, the reference of the failure of the f Mormon camp; it seems, a few months ago discovered the shifting metal on the banks of the American Fork of the Sacramento; and now it appears to be satisfactorily ascertained that she great chain of the Sierra Nevada. - Inclinitie its eastern and western slopes, from the Great Salt Lake to the Pacific, is thickly That would turn vasily to the advantage of the life, we see no reason why the fabulous the parishes which make the effort. And it

The Bereau.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1819.

to be somewhat more explicit in distinguishing abeiween the "annual income drawn official relation that he bears it entitled to trong what had connected by the Society for deprive him of his independent judgment and day. There were thirty trong schools, and the about 1760 children attentions them to the connected the second state of the second s the Propagation of the Gospel, to which one action, in affy matter which concerns the of our observations applies, and its revenue of interests of his flock, or the welfare of the other Hinds which that been considerable, namely dividends &c. of cantal invested maistundfahll the proceeds of collections siden and has siden years in all the parish, made a Royal Letter chamber a Royal Letter

contest at fund called at heat-morrison Gonomia Bishops Lend!" which it jeeps and the continue to the proper at the proper and the proper and

drawn ashorethy the militis who took hind of £2000, sterling. If the Society has been specially filled the filled in the first of £2000 and of filled to think that it is disclining its fine with possible filled in the gratifying conreference to this fand, by making at increase the income of ohe Colonial Bishop from £2000 a year to unwards of £2100, the lanuse in repeating the words contained in our Inca Exempshall, air with anticked it Hobbers I mendentality; that at partial and exaggerated views of the importance of particular pur-His man word indeed one, he wandered down losses have been formed by the Managers that such views should she rectified before they prevail in any thirther appropriations of trust tillids, for instance the proceeds of Canana Clerge Reserves, poder, a disregard of the claims of the parochial and missionery Clerge which, in all fairness, would seem to law of England is hinding upon us here. copiete, and are decidedly antecedent to those only the political, but also the ecclesiastical

but these are, in fact, quite as much the uffairs of the Church. The Bishop of New claims of the Laity who desire their minis- Zealand, in council with this Clergy, has trations. Too long have the Laity been drawn up rules and dignified them with the quietly content to have the salaries of their name of Caxons. They are; in our opinion, Pastors paid out of charitable funds. It is that such should be the state of things, any legislative power, these extempore. Canons longer than absolute necessity requires; and will present themselves with a certain forces inquiry were made by the Loise professing Before any kind of ceclesiastical council to be attached to our Churche to this Par- shall meet in Canada, or any other phillion of vince, they would find that one half of what British America, it is surely to be the selves with a sort of balsam, offer which they is in their paner has not been, done, It sup- sired that the Clergy should have console to Church among them. We speak, of course, from any one great religious Society a liose of Churchmen in the aggregate, by no means managing body is at a distance from us, and dreds, and continue in drugteeness for seven losing sight of striking instances of munifi- which, whether it intend to do so or not, days together. 11 11 conce, and of steady, sustained liberality, would exercise an influence to which, from which might be mentioned; in truth, it is by its distance and want of familiarity with our the WAY for sustaining the Church becomes The Laity should in the first justance place Spaniards—El Dorado [the golden one.] open, where the will to use stewardship the Clergy in a passion analogous three locality of this imbiginary city—faithfully is present. And we may learn the Incumbents of District Churches in the locality of which was inhappily left in a good lesson on this subject from our Englands and then a Church Council the locality of which was inhappily left in a good lesson on this subject from our inistit obsibly be formed, the result of whose neighbours. The report of the Methodist might possibly be formed, the result of whose before-us. From their balance-sheet, it ap- the Church. pears that their Mission in Canada East has been a charge upon their funds to the amount of £1594. 19. 10. and that they marvellous. He tells of a great mountain have received from the same quarter of clear crystal, glittering in the sun like a £858, 9, 1,, which leaves a balance of £736, 10. 9. coming out of the funds of that Society, to sustain "16 principal stations, 22 Missionaries, 4 Catechists, including the "removal" of one Missionary and Seed role another Missionary and family. Aid from the mother country, to the amount of a trifle over £28, per head of its agents, diasormaintained that Society salmission in Lower Canada for the year 191718.7" Ale wa to be told, that the metabers of the Church of England could not dispense with aid front abroad in an equal proportion?

ed The proceeds off the Clergy Reserves, so differed as to aid towards the support of the affigured as to aid towards the support of the affairs of the colony; and to devise means for Episcopate and the parochial ministry in raising a fund to pay off responsibilities to the amount of £500, portion of a larger liability suitable proportions, would do something towards it. Voluntary diberality on the part of Church-members ought to do more. That would turn vasily to the advantage of city of Monor may not find a rivel in the would at last place the ministry upon its globes of San Francisco.

PRINT ON TO THE PRINT OF would at last place the ministry upon its proper footing—something similar to the footing upon which the Incumbent of a District Church stands in England: he has, in most cases, a small income from endow—ment, which is raised to a comfortable main—footing narrative illustrative of the progress which had taken place in the spread of Protestant principles throughout the colory. tenance by the proceeds of pow-rents. He feels bound together with his people, and It strikes us, on looking again over our they with him; he will be most dutiful to-callorial remarks of last week, that we ought wards the Episcopate by using the utmost faithfulness in his fidstoral office; and no Churchagh and been kindly egglating and anenalis ?

It must be dvident to any but a very su-It must be divident to any but a very su- Rev. Edward Naugle explained the origin of perficult mind/that the position of a body of the Achill Mission, and declared his conviction Cleray men, assisted by original properties socie- that If the Protestants of this country really Clergymen, satirfied by one powerful Suciety, must materially, interfere, with, hig tree choice forst the temble exists which the existence of pulgment and unfattered choice forst exercise of judgment and unfattered choice forst exert themselves the sustainable alission charakes in England under a Royal Letter ty, must materially spilled by the contribution of action on their part. Exit may not like them detailed the difficulties against which the surface of action on their part. Exit may not like them detailed the difficulties against which the surface of action on their part. Exit may not like them detailed the difficulties against which the surface of action on their part. Exit may not like them detailed the difficulties against which the surface of an illegiting has contend—difficulties of an illegiting has contend—difficulties of an illegiting has contend—difficulties and his coadulties of an illegiting has contend—difficulties and his coadulties of an illegiting has contend—difficulties against which the surface of an illegiting has contend—difficulties against which the surface of an illegiting has contend—difficulties of an illegiting has an illegiting has a like to contend—difficulties of an illegiting has a like to contend—difficulties of an illegiting has a like to contend—difficulties of an illegiting has a like to an

sciousness of perfect freedom of action. And then in the working of the Society, it will be still more extensively the gainer, by having the unfettered energies, of every one who joins in council, brought to bear upon the measures proposed for consideration xidii

While our brethren of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States are so happily situated that they can meet in conneil and deliberate and enact laws which the well-being of the Church demands, in the British Provinces we neither can legislate for ourselves, nor is it at all made out to what extent the ecclesiastical be at least concurrent with those of the Epis- Amidst the agitations which now affect, not We speak of the claims of the Clergy, form Councils, and to deliberate upon the mere articles of voluntary agreement; but as we deel well paranalist that wift generating not of law, but of precedent, in their lawtur. port the ministry and the ordinances of the derive the chief part of their maintenance cence, and of steady, sustained liberality, would exercise an influence to which, from these, in a great measure, that we learn how wants and circumstances, it is not entitled. Missionary Society, published last year, lies deliberations could claim to be the voice of

> QUEBEC JUVENILE CHURCH MISSION-ARY ASSOCIATION.—The report of the meeting held last Thursday, and statements of receipts submitted on the occasion is, we are sorry to say, crowded out of this number. but will appear in our next.

The various religious Societies established it Montreal held their anniversary moetings during the week commencing January 29, interesting particulars of which are given in the Witness. We had hoped to take spans more extended notice, of them, but to our regret have not hitherto found time or space to effect our purpose. the latter and

15th Selve THE ACHILL MISSISSARY SETTLEMENT. On Thursday, a Meeting of the friends of the Achill Mission was field in the Hanover-square-rooms, Hapover square, for the purpose of hearing from the Key Charles Seymour, Rector of the district, which is situated on the western coast of Ireland, and from the Rev. Edward Nangle, the superintendent, a statement of the which had been incurred in the purchase of a cargo of Indian com to feed the impoverished children attending the missionaries' schools during the seasons of famine and distress which afflicted Ireland. The Rev. Alexander Dallas Rector of Wowston, occupied the chair, and took occasion to speak in oulogistic terms of the Profestant principles throughout the colony violent opposition the missionaries labours had experienced from Dr. Ar-Hale, the Archibishon of Tuam, and the Romanist clergy of the Achill district. When the Rev. Mr Nangle lirst visited the colony there was nei-ther a Testament nor school to be found on the island; but now no less than 890 of the lina-bitants attended Divine wors tip each Sabbalb-Protestant Bishop of Tunin had become President of the Mission, and evinced the quinost anxiety for the propagation of Protestant truth and the suppression of Popish error. The

vessivhate name is connected with the marish of tid daren by statherful our xbieff yonoralite

We suppose that the editod of the Moderation chiding enquiryd that holdvill looki in resince. The classe of Salatellarmanyd sphetice extentive forbreitige ad Vovett bem, bodinoue and inocho amith, who decreed in reference to reconfue -iThe phrish du quation appoars in the daire gals of nun! Convention and in Sworts of inide! nasy as Si Furnham; but theis the editor of the but theisting is supposed that the letter Sustanoavpolised by the Saintald: It's the Initial of a doub many other things besides; and in this instance is intended to signify; that the parish in question is South FARNHAM.

CALIFORNIA .- We suppose, judging from our considered as complete at the present time, without something on the subject of California Our item of contribution to the general stock of information is, that our worthy brother, the Rev. William Duval, is about to depart to that land as Chaplain to an expedition from Richmond. He goes not to get gold, but to impart what is inore precious than gold, the treasures of the Gospel. The better adaptation of that "climate to the state of his health, than that of our Atlantic coast, renders the situation an eligible one to him.

He will have the concurrence of many wishes and prayers for his health and success in his efforts to do good . We add the following gratifying statements from the Christian Intelli-

gencer: Among the rush of people towards the Pacific, it is gratifying to find many excellent men going out-men of energy, character, and even mety. Such men are wanted to give lone to succeey there, who will infuse into it a healthy religious spirit, and save the land from bad morals and infidelity. The American Pract Society is doing a great and histing work for California. In the absence of intient restraints and religious influences in the gold region, the circulation of evangeling blokles and trads must of inestimable values of The applications at the Tract House for grants are constant, and this argues well for the enlighants and the cointry. Within less than two months, over 100,000 pages have been gratuitously circulated by the for California. The steamers Oregon, Panama California, and Savannah have each receive 20,000 pages, and nearly every vessel has had grants of the publications of the Tract Society. May a blessing attend their circulation."-

To the above we subjoin part of the article in the National Era., of which we have inserted large portion in another column, under the head Et. Donano.

In the headlong rush towards this new founain of wealth, words of warning will be little heeded. Reason and argument are wasted or the victims of the mighty temptation. What noble resolves, what holy aspirations, what rational plans of home joy and domestic happiness, will yield to its baleful entirement! llow many calm fire sides of contented and honest industry will it disturb and darken! How will it unsettle the sober habitude of thrift, and embitter with envy and regret the quiet enjoyment of the fruits of daily labour in he field and workshop! What a fever will it waken in the already too rapid pulses of so-ciety! What madness will it infuse into the already excited and overtasked brain of the new, generation! The light which history heds upon the consequences of similar acquitipus, on the part of Spain and Portugal, is by means calculated to lessen the fears will which exerythoughtful friend, of his country, aphick the moral integress of his ruce, must regard the remarkable discovery. In the last accounts from Californ

nia, the harvosts were left to roun, the fields. flyingy ners having all gone, to the mines, and provisions of all kinds were soarce, and comthere was actual suffering for food my the micsti of gold; and probably long ere this more than one unfortunate adventurer has looked with more satisfaction upon an offible root, or fenit than upon his hoards of yellow dust, exclaim-i ing, like Simon, when faint and hungry, after the discovery of his golden treasures,

Common mother,
Yield from they preferous bosons one poor root."
Bunyan, in his description of the infernal regions, describes a coverious woman who had spent her life in hoarding riches, condemned to the mocking demons were always ready to sup-ply her. We can imagine a counterpart to Bunyan's picture in some luckless digger of the California mines, starving in the midst of his abundance, and vainly seeking to barter all his worthless gains for an ear of corn or a handful of

EPISCOPAL AND CATHEDRAL REVENUES: Commission of inquiry-Whitehall, January 10.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon the Earl of Harrow to us, that our English papers have gone astray by the Very Rev. William Rowe Lyan, pore frequently, since the time that postage by the Very Rev. William Rowe Lyall, D. D., Dean of Canterbury; William Page, Wood, Esq.; Robert Baynes Armstrong. Esq.; John George Shaw (Lefevier Esq.; C.B.; and the Rev. Richard Jones MrA. ta be her Majesty's commissioners for inquir ing liow Lipiscoppi and capitular estates and incomes in English thin Wales can be mist beneficially managed thin due, regard to me, just and censeagely claims of the lessees, and, slepp low skeels instead of fluctuating, incomestranthest the secured to bishops and inembersof bliapitelsis notingen and his bein

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSON .- From the Clerical Editor of the Holitax Church Times The winds of odversity have begin o hrive and to beat against the walls and bulwarks of our Church, and plaintive as an Proffing by the secounds with a mournfuli ry, inchicky appeals, to here sons to arouse themselves and diastens to her support: "A fory short period has claused since we fondly herished the hope, and were confident nough to dispress it publicly to our readers. hat a brighter day had dawned upon the

tions to the Legislature ughinst the passing of a ineasure so fraught with minous consequences to the College, and to the morals of he people of this Province. It is no light evil to treat the public faith with disregard, for it is much to be feared that the same lesson will be taught to the public with regard to private faith; but there is a moral

Religion. paper. - The attack uponethe Windsor University is not exactly what it soems; unanta tack confined exclusively to one Institution: It brings into conflict the opposing principles of one College without any religious test of qualification, and Denominational Colleges; and thus it interests all denominations, and will awaken and call into activity those feelings which influence parents to base the education of their children upon the Bible. and to mingle religion with their secular instruction, each necording to his own doctrinal belief. Such a measure, one would think, cannot pass.

Postage Reconst - " Senator Niles will for POSTAGE REFORM:—" Senajor Nites, and for reducing the rates of postage is the following. Thus far the scheme has had no opposition in the Senate, except that Mr. Allen, auguorasio allow newspapers the freedom of the mail relation to Newspapers (when dry) are to pay, when they do not exceed two ounces, one cent, and a like sum for every fractional part, thereof. 2m. Magazines or pamphlets payeon ecent per-ounce. 3rd. All hand hills, ct calars, and printed letters, not seal do half the price of letter postage; that is, three cents an ounce. 4. Letters, if prepaid, will be charged six cents

un annee."-New York Paper.
The above rates would suit Canada yery When the petition, signed by apwaras of 1600 citizens of Montreal, for a uniform rate of postage, was presented to the Covernor Granteral about two years ago, he said :- He feared, two pence per half ounce, the rate prayed for was 100 low. He thought the calculation for Canada could not be based so much on the British panny rate as the American rate, and that in unitation of the latter country, three pency per half-ounce for a certain distance, and six pencel for all over that, was the proper rate. America has tried a partial reduction and, after the trial, appears to be in favour of the full re-Reduced postage was one of the items of the speech from the Provincial throne, and we trust the Government is prepared with a liberal and comprehensive measure to meet the offer of the British Government to give us the controll of our own Post Office arrangements. The Commissioners, from the various Provinces, met in the fall of 1817, to concoct something. In their decisions we hope they left out the figures, their decisions we nope they terrout the rightes, and that they will now be filled up at two pence currency, prepaid, within half an onuce, and fourpence within an onuce.

We do not now enter on the manifull advant.

lages which a reduced rate of postage presents to the Province. These were hirely set forthe in the petition of the crizzons referred to the the importance of which His Excellence the processed a deep sense, and promised that it should be brought under the notice of the Joint Commissioners.

With feer navigation, deep and wide canals telegraphic communication, railways, a geo. System of emigration, improved farming, econmical government, a low rate of postage, and a little time, we may expect to see Canada

a little time, we may expect to see Canada taking rank with the most prosperous nations of the earth.— Montreal Witness.

We do hope that this question of Post Office Reform will soon assume so definite a shape, as in give us a reduction of postage; and that, in drining their new regulations, those on whom the task may develve will be moved by a liberary, or the many larger of the largest extra though the envelope together with them do, not a negarity spirit. There will be noted by a liberary which enclosures were charged extra, though the envelope together with them do, not exceed the half ounce in weight. Let the package and on the scales and, what it we they that the paid for, whetever Invoices, Bills of Sales or of Lading, or letters to various parties, may be full, for the Provincial and for the United States) is very desirable. On the other hand, ive see no earthly reason why papers from and to England should be carried free of charge altogether; the consequence of which is, that we have not our English papers forwarded from Halifax with despatch, and perhaps, that the service which brings in nothing, receives notits, full share of attention. It has seemed was taken off, than, they did formerly ; and it is a very proviking thing, to have a paper come to us from a stray-journey, we know not where to, in the British Provinces, some days after it assed through Quebec with the English newslaper-bags and the Provincial Postage charged ift in the und, for the mistake which has reguicommitted, by some afficial party or other, to whom it is impossible to trace it. A Halfbenny postage for a newspaper from and to Engand to the United States, all the way, so as to pay the Province and the Republic, would not

It is to be lioped, also, that the new regulations, will provide that letters and papers he delivered to parties having a known domicile, within reasonable distance from the Post eran lo persons who receive perhaps a letter mouth, cand da newspaper a week, it is a

gives unidatemation as to whos Sir Burnam | their pounder their remonstrances and pell- | letters, is to make the his his high harinet

letters is to make the entered and with the received to be invisibled in the first of the set of th Lidoes appear strange that druch one fundit should be upplied to the promotion of wher deeply scaled evil in othe annumplated mear, then religious abjudes suffight at not being an sure ; it is a blow tandea bold-one, against let patroyd and the proceeded divide pand by the principle of what are generally called the different illights to the principle of what are generally called the different illights to the principle of what are generally called the different illights to the principle of basing Education on the principle of basing the different principle. No complex machines when the principle of the principle of the principle of basing the called the principle of basing the principle. to complex machinery would be readed are From the General Editor, of the same leadousles would be ire word, and this mode of sproviding turatellgious education's would ouses this advantage on that the amount of and bestowed would necesse with file there were will so will the increasing extensions of the population. I. Not. would the loss of the population. of revenue to, the Covernments be recogtentil as might at first be imagined, since grants offe money are now) made for religious purposeis

some of which might thick had his purposes, one of which might thick had his property withheld.

But in any case, his part of for might fort. Protestants to desire his his property wearms be meted out to witheman which has sleen ways been accorded to their Roman Chihous lic fellow-subjects-unleast in this section of the Province—the Bishop being empowared to issue his "dispensations to mitting empowared the fee arising from them."

Уоцга, PRESBYTER.

Our Correspondent has briefly adverted to in anomaly in the state of affairs in Canada. the existence of which is probably altogether unknown to many of our readers. The French Roman Camobe Bishops exercise the power of issuing Licentes for the perform-21 ince of the marriage-service without publication tion of banns, and of course get the fee hald's or them; from the Bish pof the Church of England that authority is withheld, and it is xuresed by some officer appointed by the lovernor General, His Excellency acting inlibs matter as the Ordinary, and his substlno affixing to the document a seal which nined by the Covernment (since Lord Meis talie relinquished the postlege of packeting d as a perquisite) and made to kerye various purposes wholly foreign to the religious corre ice from which occasion is acrived for exactvery fair one; it may be a convenience for the various religiotos but es, "that Government should provide for the issuing of the Licenses and collecting of the fees; but the proceeds, ofter paying fairly for office? expenses, should go towards the general purposes of each of the religious bodies, in proportion to the number of marriages by License which each of them has performed. Is the Morriage License Fund to be fair appriler disbursament towards objects of breuteland among them storeards the payard tent af kneds grade and hand those who caned drexiotionible din 1887; Byden recently goe perident of the court will be been worked trees out to to-m The decay crass and sourcessages with

[Goneludettifeomitare entanteel jied off ni hristian, condestration toda Nel ollered avers ttennant on thesateps of time queey, attenyest of variance with the pride rander display confepts. eligique mont familie manifeste from minist to ting, stid leve to indulgation lifebentres liberted ple, will delight in the society of this Chiling is many the the world is whiten the utarse professories singson by his eager thremestor derdonding the the ligious great and associate wells, thelessylvin to y will the high, is naking anen's presons incl. our Savinge shall all men know that ye vare up, disciples, it ye dore our nanther 20 Bugo where is the love, the communion, the social? intercourse and cordial meetings and greetings of the Christians of the present day ? . They are Lading, or letters to various parties, may be stand alook, they havily know each other inclosed. An arrangement with the United or sneak to each other on these longer many or speak to each, other on these topics ; many States Post Office, whereby the charge for even of those that lay claim to religion, would newspapers from the States and to them would disdain to hold converse with others, however no longer be what it is now (the two charges pious they may be, merely because they think them their inferiors in life; include they trained them their inferiors in life; including pride is the strong which engulphs all their pretended in piet;. But not so the follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. He is mack, courteons, condessending, affable, and too much rejoiced when he meets with a brother in Christilia of treat him with concempt, or disdain shis compary, because he happens not to be so high lord! so well off in the world as providence has on made his lot. He knows ton well the value of so a pions friend to despise himit for the want of it such worthless altractionsecratic accords bas qualand solf-interest thevertargaly amixed thereme selves up with the religion of the daylin nun edl

berless cases, to, the serent identificant of a vital ad colliness, and spirituality topicty) has a puts offol continues and spirituanis, opposited wastloamerly of that loyly, gains in which shot wastloamerly of activities, and walks forth before the world section seeking for admitation and courting disting-adt tion; so that even the averyst character of 3 Christianity is chroseds and its blessings to aq society at large materially diminished of them religion which Christ enounce, teachiwhs a re- aq ligion to draw men together, to bronk down the xil unsucial barriers, which, pride and an evilous heart have raised between man and his fellowill man, to soften the, asperities; and unkindnesses vit of our nature; to afford comfort to the afflicted in a Mice, without extra charge by the letter-car- relief to the distressed; sympathy to all whose are in suffering and sorrow; to reclaim the tol poor wandering sinner, and no point cont totall rite squaus inconvenience to have to send to the Officer every week, and then perhaps to find this way, of choliness matcheonly way; it is that a letter has been lying there six days, to which an answer ought to have been written by return of not and the account of the pure and heavenly religion that this its pure and heavenly religion to the light that this it which an inswer ought to have been written by return of post; and for the newspaper it is to any, have a profibilition, if the letter-carrier is to any, have any individual in the letter-carrier is to any, have any individual in the letter-carrier is to any, have any individual in the letter-carrier is to any, have any individual in the letter-carrier is to any, have any individual in the letter-carrier is to any individual in the letter-carrier is to any individual in the letter-carrier is also any individual in the letter-carrier is to any individual in

loning kindness to wards each other, the purity, the garnest ness and zoal, the Christian charity and benevolence which those times evince: and benevolence which those times evince und then perhaps we would more willingly bear with the less important and less needed alterations in the bulkward labric of the Church, which are how being introduced. We want the reality now the length which it is suitained, not then had only a the subject, and the pletters the "patrar of godiness,? int dislemnty "form." "heart of gainess," the chiesings, sndy high; in short delicities, which the Church, was, and should be snow the church, was, and should be snow that the church, was, and should be snow that the church, but the break of church, not the break of the church, not that the church, not that church the church that the church, not that church the church that the church that the church the church that the church that the church that the church the church the church the church that the church the church that the church t

notin, bobwertabel borier the ristlife structure 95 notes, believe the result structure of and is becoming every day more and more dan-builds experiment social wifes had examined for the gradity of the building had examined the partisans of the building that at which impays including his property of the Bourtons; and those of the an using the second and second and an active the second and second as a second and second as a s ofolehrung im the bouse of Gud't hane apprecidesonne lightly the overstands and language of our legalith, Liturgy, of lenters into the spirit of its prayers with greater fervour and devotion: in on us prayers with greater terrour and devo-tion; none rather note, a faithful discourse. IP if the 2 Churchinan in the best sense; note of the three of the and the rehis can claim and an indicate of the three or be found allorind Diluctionifererthere ! is the greatest spiritunlify, inod detotion swhere-gennine evangelightuinty prevails, there there is the soundest church madship and the nearest approach to the usages and the purity, of the early. Christians, Clouch.

Joh Sangharo and Martin Received G. S; -the rigger in state with rapers for Nelt is now, it is office the children at the state of the state

adT sighted and the first been called by His Honour the Mayor, upon a requisition numerously and respectably signed, to be held at the Parliament House, this evening, at 7 o'glack, "for the purpose of expressing their oginion with regard to the causes of interns perance, at this particular time when the Legislature is enquiring into the subject, and of taking, into consideration the necessity of immediately adopting some legislative mensince July a year of abating the evils result ing to the community at large from the impartation, magatheture and sale of spirituous liduges in this country."

Local and Molitical Entelligence.

Charles to the said of the sai The growy specis brought by the Niagara did not reach Quebec, til Friday morning. Wednesday adoptonous afticles of news from the laurepean Times and other sources.

An application was made in the Lord Licentehand on the Extending for texte to ming the case of Mr. S. O'Phien to the House of Londs; but has yet no answer has been received. However, the fine has of Mr. O'Brien ate quite considerational the Excellency. wat helgigen. Mr. Meagher declines to bring his case before the Lords, and his resolved to subjut ig his fite, whatever it may ber without making any further effort to disturb the spinker ment of the court below and of the Queen's

The Jecay of the landlone continues. Within the last festivaley withe digitalientenant of a edunt Marious किंग्या की अपने Mirteen executions १ देन १९६६ क्रिक्ट) जीवा जिल्लाका के जिल्लाकी (fins की uder tollbe beer autrati commoners, Whose brooks do wnight matter por general conversa-

lidulitate and or ealth lite of we-mire at the crash of the grash of the crash of full tent the district fortune (1). Members of the old tracking of the most energy and of the most energy and some of the contracts and disagnishiformishisoancient easile, alone and beer almost all alverse to the disactition and unity select without insorrer reminer, to model it is said that they have decided upon moving the angence of the Courter. He work the order of the day wildleyer the proposition supposed keine the widthiest and satest place in over all the case of the day wildleyer the proposition of a million. Another most on a reverse of the case of the day will be called the question of a million. Another mistake of a reverse of the case of the eatholic monrietors of Munster time no small | April or Muy. debtion gratified this gentleman, we have braide is now waiting at the office of the prof-law symmissioners, looking for a vice-guar-

THE JESH STATE TRIALS .- Although we hadilong here prepared, by a knowledge of the opinions attisome of the best lawyers, both at the Coglishand Irish har; for the decision pronounced by the Indres of the Court of Queen's Behebidnelluesduy; it was impossible to hear that judgment delivered without feelings of deep and solemn interest. "It was of great importation ulbionurtiwis ananimous : when we rememberishe eigenmust malignity with which the proceedings of the Attorney General have beentigarisatured and inistepresented by the Journals of Baction and Sedition, it was gratifyingan findallatie Judges concurring in their tes timony thathe legality and accuracy with which the-proceedings were conducted. Most of the French Journals have noticed the great temperandiforbehianceldisplayed by the Government and tite tofficuts under circumstances of peopliar rdiffidulty, sand expressed something like surprise that recourse was not had to the

moler saummary shethoda of Martial Law .-Thursdayenikding violent persons in this country maxious to impel the Government to adopt suchba collisorabut we believe and hope that evenilledyawillindw.applaud the Administration for havingskept within the strict limits of constitulional laws and afford an opportunity for a display of ijulidal ability on a great constitutionalmatetion includes has rately been received in levelthistory, and a submissional was.

Director of the demand of the powerful reason?

Des degrified demeanor, the policited reasonains allie extend votres each, and the great rebout of the wilding allie extend votres each, and the great phousers willing as the light of the constant which is the light of the constant which is the light of the constant which is the constant of the consta

opinions to be swayed, and their course misdi-17 154 ounces and 2-15ths of silver, which isothe rected, by the suggestions of journalists who have an interest in creating confusion, they must be prepared to meet reproof from the judges of the land, and anything but sympathy from those who are anxious to uphold the dignity of the legal profession.

FRANCE — it is said that never were the hopes of the partisans of the house of Bourbon ligher than at the present moment. They speak openly of the return of Henry V. as a patter of certainty, randuthe period to which hey look, for warding that of the testoration is by no means, jemale. An imposition to the new lifesthead has been organized by the very parties who were recently his winnest supporters, nouserof Orleans, have made up all their differ-tweek, and now go heart, and hand together for the restoration of Henry V. It is asserted that M. Guizat'is one of the most ardent supporters of this reconciliation, and that he has written to his friends in Paris, strongly advising them o forget their past dissensions, and to labour in

to forget their past dissensions, and to labour in the common cause.

Extensive mixed and military preparations are being made at Marseilles, Toulon, and other ports, and the abjection are sure to be that of interfering in Italy. The Nouvelliste, of Marseilles, of the John instances, in the most certain manner, that a telegraphic despatch reached loulon vesteriles, ancioning the martine pre-

l'oulon yesterday, enjoining the maritime pre-feet lo press, by all the means in his power, the inimediate arining of eleven steamers. receifit of this despatch, the Solon steam cor-vette immediately got up her steam, and start-d for Gaeta, on a secret mission to the Saver-ign Pointiff. Although the destination of that force is kept quiet there can be no doubt that it is prepared with the view to an intervention in the tatus of the church. We know, from a source worthy of our confidence, that Pius IX. has given his adherence to that extreme measure, and that it has been adopted, in concert with all the great powers. It is not yet positively known what part these powers are to take in an aimed intervention; but it is beyond a doubt that each of them will interfere, at feast in a Lylphtatic way. It is thought that a part, at st, of the vessels armed at Tonlou will be to Marseilles, to take on board the brigade of General Mullio e."
What seems inost remarkable, in connection

with these watlike proceedings, is the silence which the Parisian press maintains respecting them. Beyond a mere statement of the facts, they say nothing on the subject; and we are left to guess the causes and objects of these ar-

mamouts as best we can.

M. Papsy, the Minister of Finance, has pubished his budget for 1849, by which, including the deficiency of 1848, there will be a total deficit of 745 millions at the end of 1849. The Bank of France may probably indvance another 100 millions, which, with some 3.00 millions. received from the taxes, may enable the Government to struggle on for a time, but the balance of more than 300 millions of trancs can duly be provided for by means of a fresh loan which for a long time we have considered in vitable. The indirect taxes of 1848 produced data 679,799,000f. against 823,201 000f. in 1846, and about 820,009,000f. in 1847. The spirt duties on goods, and the packet boat tay, have been the only items of the revenue which lave increased thring the past year. France with her resources, if she possessed a stable Government, might yet with facility extricate herself from all her financial embarrassments; but at present her difficulties are overwhelming

Prance makes but very slow progress towards a settled and satisfactory administrative system. The incompatible functions of an absolute Assembly and an independent President clog the wheels of good Government. The preliminary motion upon the question of the dissolution of the Assembly, so much desired by the nation, has been carried by a slender majority of 400 lar inst 395, and has been referred to the buteaux to report upon. The reporters appoint hescressiddies sandhein commoner has fled in ted by the various committees upon the question disappearable before the disappearable of the disappearable and there almost all adverse to the disappearable in a second common and sented one of the most handired protestant resist the voice of the nation, and the probability tamilies in Ireland -- a family, too, to which is that a new Assembly will be elected about

> GERMANY .- The continental advices allud to a gizantic project, in contemplation at the present moment, which, if carried into effect, will have a remarkable influence upon the maritime power of Germany. It is to unite the Baltic and the North Sea between Kiel und the estuary of the Elbe. Without this communica-Danes, namely, the Sound and the two Bults, the maritime power of Germany, it is mentioned, will never be what it ought? The central power at Frankfort sent Captain Moring, a deputy of the Chamber, to the spot sometime back, to make surveys, and who, having executed his task, proposes that the line of communication shall be by a canal without lock, to pass be-tween Kiel to Brunsbuttel on the northern bank of the mouth of the Elbe, and on the other side, to Curhaven, on its southern bank, and which would be protected from every attack by the line of the Eider and the ancient canal. preliminary surveys, it is mentioned, show that the ground offers few difficulties, being through a flat country, and which is nowhere raised much above the level of the sea. The execuperial troops, to be collected in large numbers in the Duchies during the spring. Kiel is considered as singularly adapted for such'a work. affording a ready vent to German commerce whilst at Cuxhaven a fine naval harhour might be constructed by the outlay of about five milwould be enabled to wield a powerful havy commanding both the Baltic and the North Sea.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE INCREASE OF GOLD .-Consequences of the increase of colorVhien if was first amounced that Collion
in was an inferons region, the copoin
was generally discredited in the space of the feather
in the feethly made in the space of the feethdeploying priced States, places to which the
feether in the space of the feethly of the
collising is supposed to assembly sharm
inter and the metal is found abundantly on.

ratio established by the cordinance of coinage, as laid down by statute/in the third year of the reign of George 11 Little and tash exceptus a 11 So early as the year 1570, the change was making ittelf rigible, and the future results

were foreseen by the sagnotty of Bord Burleigh, Sich Thomas Walsingham, and me Siran Thomas Smith, who decreed in reference to rentsidue tom the alValvarsities, aganders om eleathers es-tablishments, other in one-third of althose irents shoulds that perpetually and payable it is scorn and thate one third has been more valuable than the other two-thirds payable in money. that the other two times have me minimum by the sovereign of Elizabeth in 1558 weighed 174 grains, but in 1601 the weight was reduced to 172 grains; in 1605 it fell to 155 grains; pini 1606 to 142 grains; in 1613 to 131 grains; in 1663 to 129 grains; and 1816 to 123 grains, at which it remains... All these reductions in weight became necessary in order to meet the altered relations between gold and silver, consequent on the increased facilities of obtaining she latter metal. Now, assuming that the auriferous region of California should become as productive in gold as the mines of South America proved to be rich in silver in the sixteenth century, it is quite possible that the old propor-tions between the metals would be established, in which case gold would decline, 5% per centrom, its present value. The question then arises how should we deal with the fund-holder.? For every pound the now receives 123 grains of gold; but that weight of metal under the altered circumstances we are now contemplating, might only purchase 15s., or 19s., in which case, the fund-holder would insist that his pound should be proportionately increased in weight. Such a demand would of course be resisted; the debtor class, would refer to Sir Robert Peel's definition of a pound, fixed by him at 123 grains, and adhere to the existing bargain. It is under these views hitherto annoticed by the newspapers, that the recent discoveries become of such in nense importance; and as the intelligence is guaranteed to be authentic by the late speech of the President of the United States, wo are not permitted to freat it as fabulous, or exaggerated. We have no such statesmen in our days as Butleigh or Wal-singham, but we have their experience and wise measures for our guide, and have now warned the fund-holder, the mortgagee, and the annuitint of what may happen; it remains for them to be on their guard, and vigilently watch the tesuit of operations in the gold districts of California .- D. Jerrold.

BRIDGING OF LAKE CHAMPLEIN .-- The Montreal Gazetta states that the Select Committee of the New York Senate, to which was referred the Bill to allow the Northern Rainfoad Company to construct a Drawbridge neross Lake Champlain. at Rouse's Point, has reported favourably thereon.

LAKE CHAMELARY BAYES.—The Tray Duly White standards that the country left the standboats of

A. A. A. A. A. S. Senskie C. Captain G. Lethrop: Burlington, to Captain A. M. Anderson, Day Errosenkietol, Sants, to Captain P. T. Davis, Salus, to Captain T. D. Chapman.

The Saranie will be placed on the forcy between Burlington and St. Albans, and A. P. Brahaard hos based appointed to Comband her.

The only change winnotine is the transfer of

Caplains Chapman and Bininard, the former to the charge of the time steamer Saltus, and the latter to that of the Saranae .- Quebec Guzette.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Abstract of Proceedings in the Assembly, Feby. 12.—A number of politions were presented; among those read were from persons in Quebec, engaged in the Lumber Trade, that no alteration be made in the Lumber Act, and less sought for by those directly interested in sail trade; for an adequate endowment to the University of Queen's College, Kingston ; froin citizens of Montreal, for the abolition of punishment by death; from E. Baird and others in Quebec, that the privilege of Corporate Bodies may be granted to Building Societies in that district! Messis. Chahot, Chanveau and Mallock were abled to the Lumber Trade Committeed! Met Pourquin obtained leave of absence to the 19th inst. The Committee on Standing Orders reported favourably on the petition of J. C. Belanger and others, for authority to build a bridge over the river Etchemin. Bills were introduced, to amend the Act for facilitating the commutation of tenure in Lower Canada to amend the Law of Dower in Upper Canada; to incorporate the "Mount Hermon Cemetery" (Quebec Protestant Cemetery.) On motion of Mr. Christie, the Public Accounts for 1817 and the Quebec Trinity House Accounts for 1817, were referred to a Select Committee. Addresses were voted for documents in the case Jos. Donegani; for a statement of the number of suits instituted and decided in the Montreal Su-perior Court during the last twelve months. The correspondence relative to the appointments of Alesses, Justice Bedard and Aylwin was pre-sented, and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Boulton, the time for receiving private hills was extended to the 1st March. The ad-journed debate on the case of Mr. Vansittart was then resumed. Amendments to the motion were offered by Sir A. N. McNab and Mr. Wilson, but they were lost, and the original motion of censure against Mr. Vansittart was catried by a vote of 51 to 20. Mr. Notman then moved that His Excellency be requested to remove Mr. Vausittart from his office of Inspector of Licenses for the district of Brocke ; an amendment was moved by Sir A. N. Mc-Nab, which was lost, and the House adjourned.

13th. A number of questions were asked of the Ministry by Mr. Hall; chiefly relative to grants for roads in Upper Canada; the inquiry was also made whether the Government intended to make any repairs ton the Government roads within the boundaries of the city of Toronto, which was answered in the negative. The Blue Book for 1817 was laid on the table. An address was moved for documents connect-An address was moved for documents connected, with the investigation of the affairs of the University of King's College. The consideration of the case of Mr. Vansittart was resumed two amendments were moved and lost, and the motion of Mr. Notinan was carried by a vote of 44 to 31. The next order of the day was then taken up and the House went hito Committee of the whole, upon the resolutions of Manufactor fontaine to issue £180,000 of Debentures to: pay the Rebellion Losses in Lower Canala, when a long and animated debate ensued.

Mr. Sherwood of Toronto wanted debate ensued, know the feeling of the people of Uppet Canada oh the subject; Col. Prince required the same

The excilement among the members extended ! to the spectators in the galleries, where such a tumult arose that they were ordered to be cleared. 1979 To Essentiolisk j 16. Statements were presented of the Peterbo-rough and Port Hope Railway Company; The St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail Road Company; Hu-

milton and Gore District Sayings Bank ... A num-ber of petitions were presented, among which ways, from the Mayor of Quebec, on behalf of the oer of pentions were presented, among which worth, from the Mayor of Quebec, on behalf of the citizens, for a favourable consideration, of the Halifax and Quebec Raifroad; W. Ruthven, for aid tontenant English translation of a work by A. Aubin, on Agricultural Chemistry; Quebec Fleiddy Society, for an extension of the time for whilch they are incorporated; J. Birch and others, that no final action may be had this Session on the Bill to incorporate the St. George's Society of Quebec; Religions Ladies of the General Hospital, Quebec, to be allowed to acquire property yielding a certain annual lineoine for the purposes of the said. Hospital; Institut Canadign de Quebec, for sid; Rev. Charles Morice and others, that the practice of selling property at Chitrch doors on Sanday, may be abolished. Returns were presented of correspondence relative to the dismissal of J. M. Forres, and of the non-appointment of Peter Stuart, which were ordered to be printed. Bills were introduced, for recognizing for civil purposes the canonical erection of Catholic parishes, &c. &c.; to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal and Province Line Junction Kailway Company; to meaning the Case Company. to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railway Company; to meorporate the Quebec Gas Company. A resolution was passed, altering the hoor of meeting for the House from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., the former hour; the new plan of sessions in the day not being found to succeed. The following bills, received from the Conseil were road a first time; for ed from the Coulcil, were read a first time: for the protection of Crown Lands; to amend the Quarantine Act, Addresses were moved for all pa-pers connected with the securities given by the pers connected with the securities given by the Sheriff of Ningara; for copies of all contracts by the Board of Works, far, the improvement of Cobairg Harbour; for all correspondence connected with the dismissation Wm. Treland, Esq., from his situation; and with the temoval of Dr. Telfer from his office as Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Targara; for all correspondence on the subject at Toronto; for all correspondence on the subjecof the Art to regulate the chipping of seamen at Quebec. The House their resumed the considera-tion of Mr. Sherwood's mation, the postponment of the order for the day on the subject of the pay-ment of the rebellion clause; a debate arising therefrom, it was adjourned to Monday, to be then the first other of the day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL .- Febry. 12. The Bill confirming the erection of Townships was read a third time and passed. The Bill to amend the Law of Dower in Upper Canada was the next order of the day, and gave rise to some debate in which the Hon. Messrs. Boulton, Ross, Ferrie, McGill, Viger and Knowlten took part, when it was read a second time and refer-red to a Select Committee. The Bill to make bette: provision for the protection of the proper ty of persons dying intestate was also read a second time and referred to the same Committee. A Bill to amend the " Act for the protection of Crown Lands against trespastes" was then taken into consideration by the House in Committee of the whole; after which the Committee tose and reported the Bill without amendment, which was concurred in by the

13th. Several petitions were presented among which were for aid to the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad; for aid to M'Gill College, and for a Railroad to extend from Quebec to the Western extremity of the Province. Statements were presented of the Gore Bank, and of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company. The Bill amending the Quarantine was read a third time and passed. Bill to incorporate, a college in the Village of Industry was read a second time and at first ons dered in Committee of the whole; but after some debate was referred to a Select Com

"Ibili. A few pelitions were presented. The Crown Lands Protection Bill was read a third time and passed.

15th. Several petitions were presented. The lift to incorporate the "Clierca paroissaux ou Catechistes de St. Viateur," was reported, and passed without amendment, and ordered to be consummentated to the other flouse, for their consumentation. The Bill authorizing the Nuts of the General Hospital, Quebic? To northir hore property, was the second order of the day? the features of the bill were thus explained by Hon. Mr. Tathé: The Numery Hospital had been originally founded by the late Bishop do St. Vallière, for the education of youth; the religious ladies, he said. education of youth: the religious ladies, he said, had excellently performed their duties in this respect, They had also had charge of the insune unpert. They had also had charge of the insane un-til the present asylum at Beauport had been formed. They also took charge of the sick and infirm, of whom there were now 70, out of which 33 were beliefed, clothed and field by the funds of the Institu-tion. All these duties could not be performed except by a sufficient funder of nuns; their present manher was between 50 and 60. Their present revenueswas only £1:150 per annum, they support 166 persons in the Bill was read, and then considered his computing of the whole, and the

can super of micropunition of the whole, and the third reading appointed for the next day. The same resolution was passed with regard to the Insteatic Bankrupi Rill.

16th: 11on. Mr. Methot, a new member, was sworn in; and took his seat. The two above mentioned Bills were used a third time and passed. A Report was presented by a Committee upon the petition of Robart LeMone, to be appointed an assistant clerk of the Council isome members were unwilling to receive at because it had been only signed by three out of seven members of Commit-tee and the Report was eventually withdrawn for

the times, 13 (13) Reservings Cratiss—A public meeting of per-sons opposed for the payment of losses sustained by those in wing against the Government in 1837 was reld at Montreal on Saturday last, when from 4,000 to: 5,000 persons were a present. Hon, George Moffatt presided. The feeling of the meeting was very decided against the measure. A number of Resolutions were passed and a Petition in confor-mity with them was ordered to be drafted and premily win them was ordered to be drawed and pre-sented to His Excellency the Governor General by the following Committee, viz. Hon. G. Moffatt, Mr. Rose, Q. C., Mr. Rodden, Mr. Johnson, Q. C. Mr. Spiers, Mr. J. G. Mackenzie, Mr. Routh, Mr. T. Wisson, Mr. McHonald, Mr. McFarlane; with ower loadd to their number?

TABLET OF PASSENGERS' FARES ON THE ATHANTIC TAND SPITTAWHENCE RATHROAD.—
THE HISTORIAN COLOR TECHNIC COLOR COLOR TO THE COLOR tion. a.S. 1800. S. 22-6
rom the Company's Terminus
an the St. Lawrence to de St. Hracinthe Station'

Trom St. Heatinthe Station 1: 5 0 2 6

Promist. History's Terminal of the Company's Terminal of

From St. Hyacinthe at 6, A. M. Minist of the base of the Country o mort Longpenil I past 4, P. M. amooni sult

operation between St. John, New Bruillwick, and Boston, how ad gatteden of ben

THE WEATHER continued with unabated severity until yesterday, when the tempera-ture moderated so much during the day that the sun acted sufficiently to produce some thawing; and this morning the Thermometer is 12 ? above zero. In the mean time. however, the ice has taken down to the lower and of Isle d'Orleans and Crane Island.

Incluenta'is very prevalent just now in Quelice and its vicinity.

aft giffe produktingern. Hand to be

At Point Levy, on the 17th instant, the wife of the Reys John Tonnance, of a diagram of the

POST-OFFICE NOTICE A THE next Mail for ENGLAND, Ger Express
to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebes Post-Office, ON FRIDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1849. PAID letters and Newspapers will be received to FIVE o'clock, P.M.

UNPAID letters to EIGHT o'clock, on SATUR-DAY MORNING.

PROSPECTUS OF L'ANNALISTE RELIGIEUX ET LITTERAIRE.

THE REV. C. H. WILLIAMSON,

Dector of the Church Du Saint Sauveur. in New York, announces his intention of ublishing a Monthly Religious Journal in French.

The late extraordinary political events of Europe, combined with the advantages which this country presents to emigrants, have recently caused a great addition to the French population, not only in this city, but in other parts of the United States. There has, however, been no corresponding increase of papers or publications adapted to their wants or cir cumstances.

There is not at present a French religious newspaper published in the United States, and this seems to be a favourable time to supply the deficiency.

Besides copious extracts from French religions publications, L'Annaliste will contain, in a gence of the day, with such literary and scientific selections as may interest the young; it being the intention of the editor to make his paper a welcome visitor, not only in the famiies of our French population, but also in those of our native citizens where the French lan-

The first number of the paper, which may be considered a fair specimen of its future style and character, will be widely distributed; after which it will be furnished to subscribers

To insure for the paper a very general circu-lation, the price is fixed at the low rate of \$1 a Such terms as these will oblige the proprietor, in all cases, to require payment in advance—without which it must be apparent that the paper cannot be sustained.

One page will be devoted to advertisements which, will be inserted at the rate of \$1 fo sixteen lines.

The office of the paper will be at the Mission Station of the Rev. C. H. WILLIAMSON, No. 68 Duane street, where all communications must be addressed, post paid.
"The first number will be issued on the first

Saturday in March: New York, Jan. 15, 1849. Subscribers' names and payments will be received at Mr. G. Stanley's, Bookseller, 4 St.

Anne Street.

EDUCATION.

RS. HATTON, who has for several years been engaged in Tui ion, purposes opening, in March next, an Establishment in this City, for the Education of Young Ladies. Having had much experience, she trusts that her system of Instruction (in which especial care and attention are bestowed on the religi ous and moral training of her pupils) will be found to merit the support of those Parents who may place their children under her charge

The course of tuition will comprise the usua branches of a thorough English Education, (viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Elements of Natural Philosophy, and the Use of the Globes, also Needlework,) Music, French, and Drawing.

TERMS: Music, 8 Drawing, 6

Reference has been kindly permitted to Ludy Caldwell, and the Quebec. Mrs. Bowen, Rev. George Mackie, D. D. Rev. I. Hellmuth, Sherbrooke. 1958. Mrs. Lung, Montreel. Quebec, Sili February, 1849.

Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH -AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET,

GLASGOW. GLASGOW. Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the blem bers is made on fair, simplifying ad appopular

mich Matablieben, Mut , Sugnat, 1847. con! s stay of sevent mounts; the Inca dis-THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH' is now in leving a CAPITAL, £50,000. bessing os il suel C. BAKER, Presuperson 153

THE JOHN NOUNG, NICE PRESURATEDEL

BURTON & SADLEJR, Solierrons.

Jerny PHYSICIANS : 10 fini bling G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON! MIS COMPANY is prepared to effect
ASSEMANG PON LIVES and transact my
business dependent upon the value or dutation of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuittes or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Emlowments.

In addition to the various advantages offer-ed by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of comne tremums in the Province at a rate of com-pound, interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a negatimate-rial reduction of costs; guaranteging Assur-ances, Survivorships of Endowinguit for a smaller present particularly smaller present particularly smaller and granting increased Result feet which immediate or deferent programment of money invested with thomog Phley learnalsospointavio the local position of the Company as of gardier importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Con-pany, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of

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

Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole Term of Life.

| Age. | With Profits. | Without Profits. | Half Credit |
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The above rales, For Life without Parlicipation and Half Credit, will, upon comparisons be found to be hower than the similist lable, of any other other at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business,

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

Brantford Witliam Muirhead Dundas Dundas Dr. James Hamilton
London dental C George Scott, 110
London dentation of Dr. (Alexi) Anderson Montreal "Soin goiles" Frederick A. Willson Montreal J.Dr. S. G. Sewelling.
Paris David Buchan La A.
Port Sarnia Maleolm, Cameron and Company and Welch and Davies Lachlan Bell Edmund Bradburne Toronto.... Dr. Geo. Herrick William Lapenotiere Woodstock..... Dr. Samuel J. Stratford. By order of the Board.

> THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary, Hamilton.

Forms of Application, together with any additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of

WELCH & DAVIES, AGENTS FOR QUEBE No. 3,-St. James Street.

J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY

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

MONTREAL, WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-TRACTS are on SALE.

Montreal, May 26, 1848.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING?

THE Subscriber begs to thank in the Ali-litary and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commoneed business, and he confidently hones by a constant attention to his husiness, to meet with a continuance of their patronage? Date 1920.

The Subscriber also invites and inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOE-SKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., having just received per 1 Douglas, from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest factions which have a latest factions which have all the services with latest factions which have all to the very best quality and latest factions which have all to the very best quality and latest factions which have all to the very best quality and latest factions which have all the services which have a service which have been serviced by the services which have a service which have been serviced by the services where the services which have been serviced by the s fashion, which he will make up in his oqual

style, at moderate charge.

II. KNIGHT,

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by sat bugganfight to one plants of the control was the control with the support of the control was the contro MIKAM DURASKA BUTTER HIS

Pouth's Corner.

LEARNING BY HARD EXPERIENCE.

You do not want your little knife just now, mother ! said Willy.

Not just now, replied his mother. May I have it I was Willy's next ques-"time and he timened "t" with his migers."

Certainly not, if you cannot keep your, fingers off until I have given you my answer, replied his mother.

Willy's fingers were off the table in the Itwinkling of an eye. He was not a had little boy, the would dischey his parent; only he was thoughtless and forward, and wanted to have the use of many things which he did not know how to handle with safety. He was very eager to cut little sticks into a variety of things, but his mother knew that his fingers were not practised to hold any thing firm and to move i steadily: she, therefore, did not think it time for him yes to use a sharp knife to cut wood with "And as to giving way to him when he seemed impathint, and stretched out his hand for the thirly before he knew Whether it would be grafted or not, she Was too wise a mother to do so very wrong athwards her little boy. She loved Willy dearly, and did not mean to hurt him so sadly as to allow him to have what he wanted, when her own sense was against it.

Bit when she saw how readily Willy took off his fingers, and that he looked pleasant, and waited quietly, though she sat a while saying no more about the knile, she then thought that it might be as well to give him a treat which might turn into a good and safe lesson.

Willy did not get sulky; he did not ask a second time; but still he waited for an answer. He knew very well that he would not get the knife at all, if he showed any bad temper; but he also knew that his mother would say something to him about the metter.

And so she did. After a little while, she laid down her work, and told Willy that he might have the knife, to cut something soft with it, like an apple or a potato; but not a stick. "I think; Willy," said she, "that you will use the knife without much care, after you have had it as very short time, and that you will cut yourself. If you were cutting a hard thing, like wood, you are very likely to hurt yourself badly; I am afraid you would cut off your tinger. But if you cut an apple, you will not use so much force; the knife will not go much deeper than your skin, and I shall not be very sorry for you, if you suffer pain from a little wound which will soon heal. You will be much more careful after that, in the use of a knife or any other sharp instrument. You may go to Sally in the pantry, and tell her I wish you to have an apple; and when you bring it, you may have my sharp little knife, and cut the apple into

Willy ran as hard as he could to find Sally; and when he had his apple, he ran as flard as he could again, to get the loan of the knife. " I will be so careful," said he "as not to cut mysell at all mother. and then you will let me have the knife to cut a boat out of a piece of soft wood."

It was a rare sight, to observe this little boy cutting one side of his apple into a face with two hollow eyes, a blunt nose, a sharp chin, and a mouth from one ear to the other: he was steady and cautious like a barber. Some five or six times already has had called out to his mother to look, and he was beginning to be not a little proud of his clever doings, when the voice of his play-mate Dick, who had come to spend an hour with him, threw him entirely off his look at the apple-woman's face that I am carving diand at that moment he gave a sudden cuttin order to finish the right ear close to the corner of the mouth : the knife glanced off from the smooth outside of the apple, and went into his finger. He felt the pain, which would not have signified so much; but he saw the bood covering his hand, and he was afraid that he had really cut; off a joint of his finger. Now he screamed out; and now his pride was all gone, and now he was so sorry he did not wait till his mother would of her own accord have told him to use her knife; and he felt so determined in his heart, just then, never again to trust himself, contrary to his mother's mind and judgment!

In the mean time, his mother had washed his finger, brought the two edges of the cut close together, and wound Willy's handkerchief round, which she bid him hold tight; until she cut a piece of stickingplaster; that would secure the wound and leave his hand free for common use. When the little boy felt that his finger was still in one piece, he began to be a good deal com? one piece, he begins to be a good dear com-fortedly he stopped crying, and wiped his eyes Pas to the pain, he scarcely felt any, since the wound was closed and held toge-ther, at the mother brought the stickingplaster, all ready cut to be put on; and when the handkerchief was taken off, Willy sawithat the cut was very far from having taken off the joint of his finger. " It will taken of the joint of his linger. It will sold the Well again," he said now, in a careless this rail the whole matter was a mere triffication and will soon make its well. It hopges that his mother; "and lie it is that kept the knile from going any deeper.

boy. He was a comfort to his father and THE MECHANIC'S WANDERING-YEARSIN mother, and took great delight in studying GERMANY. mother, and took great delight in studying their pleasure, remembering the first coffmand with promise : "Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be ling in the land which the Lord thy God giveth

CHINESE ETIQUETTE.

The Chinese are so punctilious that their code of etiquette outvies the most ceremonious courts in Europe. As soon as a guest alights from his sedan chair, he is met by the has , who bows his head, bends his body, and his knees, joins both hands in front, and with them knocks his chest. When he wishes to be very polity, he takes his guest's hand with his and knocks it upon his chest. This Is their mode of shaking hands. Now follows a pelite contest as to precedence, which, after various knockings, bowings, and genuflections, terminates by the host and guest entering the house logether. At the sitting apart. ment another coremony takes place, equally protracted and irksome. The point to be determined is where each shall sit, and who shall be seated first. Etiquette extends even to a decision on the size of a chair, by which invariably the rank or importance of a guest is determined. The host now motions to a large chair, and attempts to take a smaller one himself. Good breeding compels the guest, in turn, to refuse this compliment; and, after a wearying contest of politeness, the point is amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of the belligerents, either by both parties sitting down simultaneously on the same bench or upon two chairs of equal dimensions. The fatigue of this courtesy may be easily conceived, as the same routine is performed on the arrival of each guest. As soon as the guests are assembled, ten is handed round in covered cups, which are placed in silver stands in the form of a boot. These are fluted and beautifully chased .- The cups on the occasion to which I refer were of that antique porcelain so exceedingly valued, which is as thin as paper, pure white, perfectly transparent, and is ornamented with obscure figures, whose dark outlines are only perceptible when the vessel is filled with tea. The mode of making tea in China is similar to that in which coffee is made in Turkey. The tea is put into a cup, boiling water poured over it, and instantly covered, to prevent the escape of the aroina, with a lid, which is used as a spoon to sip the tea. They never use sugar or milk with tea in China.—Dublin

CURE OF OPIUM SMOKERS IN CHINA. From Dr. Macgouran, Missionary Physician, in connection with the American Baptist Missionary Union, stationed at Ningpo.

Unicersity Magazine.

Moved by the frequent appeals made for aid by the victims of this destructive habit, have been endeavouring for a long time to devise a course of medical treatment for their relief. A remarkable degree of success has attended these efforts, and I am now able to point to more than fifty percons formerly addicted to this form of intextication, who are now sober, healthy, happy men. The reformation of this unfortunate class is regarded as such a hopeless work, that a missionary of very long experience in China writes me he would never admit to church membership one who had been addicted to opium smoking. Could he see some of my patients, he could not but alter his opinion as to the posability of the change. Some of these have been reformed for nearly two years. One of them has been an earnest applicant for haptism for nine months past, and is a diligent reader of the sacred volume. Those cured "Dick, Dick," he cried out, form only about one third of the number treated. Many applicants turn away without undergoing any treatment at all; instead of some charm, they find very hard terms imposed for their cure. One of these is the lelivery of the pipe. I have now a box ful of these implements of death, which I am anxious to send home as curiosities,-For some days the more aggravated cases seemed to be on the threshold of the grave; when stimulants, tonics, and words of encouragement need to be administered very freely; the latter may be pushed to any extent, with stronger language and in a louder tone as the patient's strength fails him. A week or so after the commencement of the treatment, an improvement takes place, which quiaine and good food conduct to health. The cases posgeneral statement will suffice here. In some cases the relatives of the opium smoker keep him as a prisoner whilst under treatment, lest he should resort to the pipe again. The land-lord of our chapet was cured whilst under domestic duress. He frequently appealed to his wife and mother "just to let him have a single whill," but they well knew that a compliance would certainly procure his discharge from my core, and he call din vain. One case somewhat similar, of which I had strong hopes, find nearly weathered the point, when his children, moved by his entreaties, got up at night and gratified him, by which he was undone. A single trial is allowed except in very few cases; and as this is known to the applicants, they herve themcane. There does not appear to be that hankering after the pipe in the reformed smoker, which is left by the reformed drunk. that kept the krite, from going any deeper and all property of the pipe in the reformed drunk and all it is that roan give you a heart to waith it gracious bidding, and not to choose your gown ways with all property of the property of the

The different craits in Germany are incorrespond recognised by law, governed by disages of great antiquity, with a fund to

derrivethe corporate expenses; and in each considerable town a house of entertainment is selected as the house-of-call, or " harbour," as it is styled, of each particular craft. Thus you see in the German towns a number of taverns indicated hyathern signs, "Mason's Harbour," &c. No one is allowed to set up as a master workman in any trade unless he is admitted as a freeman or member of the craft and such is the stationary condition of most parts of Germany, that no person is admitted as a muster workman in any trade, except to supply the place of some one deceased or retired from business. When such a vacancy occurs, all those desirous of being permitted to fill it present a piece of work, executed as well as they are able to do it. which is called their master-piece, being offered to obtain the place of a master workman. Nominally the best workman gets the place; but you will easily conceive that in reality some kind of favouritism must generally decide it. Thus is every man bliged to submit to all the chances of a popular election whether he shall be allowed to work for his bread; and that, too, in a country where the people are not permitted to have any agency in choosing their rulers. But the restraints on journeymen in that country are still more oppressive. As soon as the years of his apprenticeship have expired, the young mechanic is obliged, in the phrase of his country, to "wander," for three years. For this purpose he is furnished, by the master of his craft in which he has served his apprenticeship, with a duly-authenticated wandering-book, with which he goes to seek employment. In whatever city he arrives, on presenting himself, with his credentials, at the houseof-call or harbour of the craft in which ho has served his time, he is allowed, gratis, a day's food and a nights's lodging. If he wishes to get employed in that place, he is assisted in procuring it. If he does not wish it, or fails in the attempt, he must pursue his wandering; and this lasts three years before he can anywhere be admitted as a master. I have heard it argued that this system had the advantage of circulating knowledge from place to place, and impartng to the young artisan the fruits of travel and intercourse with the world. But however beneficial travelling may be, when undertaken by those who have the taste and capacity to profit by it, I cannot but think that to compel every young man, who has just served out his time, to leave home in the manner I have described, must bring his habits and morals, into peril, and be regarded rather as a hardship than as an advantage. There is no sanctuary of virtue like home. - Governor Everett.

A HORSE REMARKABLY BROKEN IN-The celebrated Polish General, Kosciusco. wished to send some bottles of good wine to a clergyman in Solothurn; and as he hesituted to send them by a servant, lest a part should be smuggled away, he gave the commission to a young man of the name of Zeltner, and desired him to take a horse which he himself usually rode. Young Zeliner, on his return, said to Kosciusko that he would never ride his horse again unless he gave him his purse at the same time. The General asked what he meant? lle replied, "As soon as I met a poor man on the road taking off his hat and asking for charity, the horse immediately stopped, and would not stir till something was given to the petitioner; and as I had no money about me, I was obliged to make a motion as if I had given him alms, in order to satisfy the horse." A higher eulogium could hardly be pronounced on the Polish hero, who was not less celebrated for his benevolence than for his military, valour,

OUR CALIFORNIA .- Our California is within reach of us. The soil, the estudries, the rivers, the mountains, the sea-coasts, the very bogs of Ireland, abound in, not money, but money's worth. It may become to us a more splendid acquisition than all the mines of gold which the new world can furnish. But, happily, it can only become this to us, as the result of a complete surrender of pretensions founded on injustice, a hearty recognition of the sons of the man in the foble, who dying, told them that buried beneath the surface lay an immense treasure—it will not return ins gold, but it will repay us in produce; whenever we set to in earnest to develop its resources. If it is a curse, it is a curse which we shall one day turn into a blessing .- Non-

conformist. TURNING SPACE TO ADVANTAGE. -- If the rail way arches at Lambeth were floured, and board ed on the sides, they would form a refuge for the houseless to sufficient extent, that no unfortunate person in Lundon would want a dry covering in the inclement season. A merely raised flooring on, each ride, like those in the illitary guard-rooms, would afford the worn and weary a better repose than a heap of stones, or try trenches in the parks. Other details would be readily suggested by the philanthropic; but even for baths and wash houses for the poor, as well as somp kilchems these arches are well adapted in Furthe latter purpose, an enormous and constant, supply, of that water could be obtained from the wastell beat, of the

should be passed, but though the promoters could not commence building as a society there will be a promoter of the Remainding to present the middle so a findividually, and therefore Mr. Joseph Sturga was disposed to take a portion of life land and build restages for his work-people. The amount of land in each allotment would be himited as nearly as unsable to one-eighth of Revenue. limited as nearly as possible to one-gighth of an acre, as experience showed that if well cultivated, it would be sufficient for supplying a family with regelables; and it was unlessible that it work, people should buy inhere than was necessary for this nurpose, because their favings might be netter laid out. Cottagers would not be permitted to buy an adjoin ing allotment, nor to let any of their land off without the consent of the society, until it became their own freehold, and even then it might be necessary to propose restrictions. They would, however, be allowed to take in lodgers. The persons selected as cottagers would be of suitable character. In order to facilitate the passing of an act of Parliament, by removing any suspicion that there was an it had been determined to ulterior object. limit the cost of the cottages to £150 each. The lowest price at which a cottage could be built was £90. He had been tavoured with plans for cottages by Mr. Price, of Tibberton Court these were built in pairs, and cost £215 per pair, but there was ornamental work about them which might be saved. Mr. Bowly took the opportunity of adding that Mr. Price was a warm supporter of the Society, and had made an unsolicited advance of £500 towards its objects. The meeting was ufterwards addressed by Mr. J. Storge and other gentlemen. - Gloucester Journal.

METHOD IN STREET-CLEANSING, IN

LONDON.

From a Report just issued by the National Philanthropic Association, established and carried no for the purpose of employing the poor in a work which, if carried out as it should be would become one of national utility, we learn that the sanitary system of street cleansing origin ted by the Association was commenced in Great Windmill-street on the 9th August, 1848, and that the men employed have been either inmates of workhouses, or labourers in parish stone-yards, or otherwise in such a condition as would have compelled them speedily to apply for relief. The forty-eight "streetorderlies," have each allotted to them daily space from two to three thousand yards, from which they remove without delay the deposits from the passing cattle. These deposits are taken every quarter of an hour to some stable yard, and in a few hours carted away by the market gardeners, or else to a laystall near the canal or river side. The immediate removal of these deposits preserves the street clean, as the dirt on the pavements chiefly arises from this source. The average quantity of manure has been, during the last two mouths, from five loads to five loads and a half per day, which are worth from five to ten shillings per load. The street orderlies have a uniform dress, consisting of a warm blue coat blouse, and a glazed hat, with "street orderly" and a number on it; they are lodged and fed by the National Philanthropic Association, and receive a weekly payment of three shillings. The average expense is about 12s. each perweek. They have preserved personal cleanliness since they have been engaged, presenting a singular contrast to the parish scavengers. The following are a few out of many alvantages which the Committee anticipate would result from the more general adoption of the system : Permanent employment, which would convert able bolied pauners into independent labourers, effecting a great saving in the poor rates; a good example to the rest of the metropolis and other towns, of similarly fornishing employment to thousands of the poor; the diminution of the street watering rate; diminution of the sewage rates; appropriation of large quantities of manure for ayncultural purposes; the improved sanitary condition of lowns; promotion of cleanliness amongstal classes, the poor in particular; diminution of losses to shop keepers, now sustained in the exposure of goods for sale, affects from £15 to £150 per annum. Saving of sapense in the cleaning of shops, shop will dows, halls, and houses generally (these losses amount to from £5 to £50 per annum) ; the provention of crime, by giving employment to the poor. It is calculated that if the system were generally adopted it would give employ-ment to 10,000 persons in the metropolis, and 100,000 in the United Kingdom .- Jerroll's

Paper.

In the year 1846, Mr. Borrer says, twentyfour thousand despatches were received by the civil administration from the chief bureau in the French capital, in exchange for twentyeight thousand sent. Instead of imparting all possible celerity to the administrative forms requisite to the establishment of emigrants, these must often wait a year or more before they are put in possession of the land granted. Meanwhile they expend their resources, and are enervated by idieness and disease. The climate of North Africa is ill-adapted to French constitutions. M. Desjobert has already told us the average loss of the army, and General Duvivier, in his "Solution de la Question d'Al-gérie," fully corroborated his statements. A man, said the general, whose constitution is not in harmony with the climate of Africa, never adapts himself to it; he suffers, wastes away, and dies. The expression, that a mass of men who have been for some time in Africa have become inured to the climate, is inexact. They have not become intred to it; they have been decimated by death. The climate is a great sieve, which allows a rapid passage to everything that is not of a certain force. Supposing 100,000 men sent from France to Algeria for six years' service. At the end of that time; their loss by disease alone, at the rate of six per cent.- proved by M. Desjobert to be the annual average—would amount to upwards of 30,000, of to more then three-tenths of the whole. The emigrants lare no better. 'They look for, milk and honey,' says Borrer: 'they find pal-metta and 'disease. The villages scattered about the Sohel or Massif of Algiers (a high ground at the back of the city, forming a raman) are, with one or two exceptions, a type of desolation. Peroned upon the most arid spots, distant from water, the poor tenants lie sweltering between sun and strocco. A Mississippi awamp must be as eligible squatting, ground as this Arabs instead of alligators, and the Algerine fever in place of Yellow: Jack and AV to the left bankly dering our troops to battley the gates of Algiers, in the village of the Sabel; il Lordy Gough presolved to dislodge them from gerine fever in place of Yellow Jack and AV said the Algeria newspaper of the Papel December that positionering feeting this thangerous work her 1845, the coloniate desect, driven authylby, hunger. If any remain H is possible they have no strength to move. In the plain of the Metidia, the initiality and desolation are greater still. At Fondouck, his the last live mouths,

ALGERIA A COSTLY COLONY.

REVENUE. £. d.

Customs Montreal and Quebec,
Canada East., 229,305 2 3

Customs Inland Ports, Canada
East., 111,57,78,809 0 0 0

" " Cunada West., 102,948 11 8

Excise. " W. 17,728 2 11

Light House or Tonnage Duty,
Canada West. 865 19 1 £. s. d.

Canada West 865 19 1
Bank Imposts, both Sections, 16,006 75.22.

Casual Revenue...C. E.... 7,781 11 8 C. W ... 673 18 6

" 25,757 15 6 Territorial, Total Currency £506,826 14 83 Expenditures.

Interest on Public Debt 148,264 Do. Tutnpike trust . 2,881 1 0 Civil Government, under dif-

£458,021 17 1 Add Excess of Revenue on Ex-

Total Currency £506,826 14 8

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the net Revenue and Expenditure of the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada for the years 1846, 1847:

REVENCE. 1546. £ s. d. £ s. d. Customs....391,171 1 3..381.063 11 10 Excise 18.640 8 01. 28.820 14 Territorial 23.528 0 1. 25.757 15 Light House Duty 819 12 11 865 19 Bank Imposts 15.899 1 1 1 16,006 7 Public Works 48,480 7 4 12,557 8 Militia Com-48 10 0.. missions. . . 3,330 4 10. 2,247 4 lic Deposits. 2,525 16 5. 1,008 14 10 Casual Revenue 8,552 16 9. 8,455 10 2 EXPENDITURE.

Total Cy. .. £512 893 18 8 £506,626 14 8 1817. j 1846. 1817. £ s. d. £ s. d. Interest on Public Debt ... 115,249 9 3. 118,261 7 3 Civil List A. Union Act. . 50,000 0 0 . . 37,818 15 Do. B . . . 33,333 6 8 . 2),589 14 9 Civil List Provincial Act Schodule A. Civil List Schedule B. Provincial Act.. 9,997 18 9

Permanent Charges under Acts Canada East. 6,613 5 8 .. 6,347 19 5 Canada, West 9,839 9 4 8,746 15 3
Permanent
Charges un-

der Acts of Canada 75,024 1 9,1 82,648 8 5 Estimate 1845, 62,857 0 5., 26,281 17 10

items..... 17,754 2 8

Total Cy...£505,228 12 5 £458,021 17 1

BATTLE ON THE CHENAR -The first blow

has been struck in the Indian campaign. By to the 20th Dec., with advices from Calcutta to the 10th, and Madras to the 12th, together with news from Montlan to the 5th, and from the commander-in chief's camp at Rannugui to the 7th Dec. Lord Gough joined the army of the Chenah on the 21st November; but the heavy guns did not arive till the 30th, having been detached to make a detour to compel the unconditional surrender of a rebel fortress on the road. As the official despatches of Lord Gough will be found in another column, we need here only succinctly lay before our readets the main incidents which occurred after he joined the army. On the 22nd his lordship de-termined upon a surprise before daybreak, apparently with a view to ascertain the strength of the enemy. The Sikh forces were posted mainly on the right bank of the river Chenab, with a considerable detachment on an islet in the middle of the stream, whilst from the islet to the left bank, ran a shallow branch of the iver, by which a large hody of Sikhs were nabled with facility to communicate with the eft bank where they were posted. The posttion of the Sikhs on the left bank was protect d by the formidable batteries on the right bank of the river, which took a bend at the well as by the guns which were placed upon the islet. In the reconnaissance our troops, in the recommissions of thoses, in attempting to pass the shallow watercourse or "mullah?" mentioned, got one of the guns embedded in the sand, and the deadly aim of the Sikh batteries was so severe that we were compelled to spike the gun and abandon i large body of Sikhs having now crossed vice the gallantry of our troops led them too far, and they were betrayed into an ambush of Sikha concelled in the contral affered

most severely. In this inconsiderable skirmish; which lasted but twenty minutes, the Sikhs, with their unering matchlocks, killed several still. At Fondouck Life the half five months, which lasted but twenty intuites, the Sikhs. 120 persons have died out of a population of the cool of our hest officers, amongst whom were Majort. French budget of 1837 (Monsdur, Bignon) addition are fitted that the results of the colonisation are almost negative by Hescouldinto obtain, he said, an estimate of the agricultural population. At the results of the agricultural population. At the fitted that the results of the colonisation are almost negative by Hescouldinto obtain, he said, an estimate of the agricultural population. At the fitted that the agricultural population. At the fitted that the agricultural population are the fitted that the results of the colonisation are fitted that the results of the colonisation are the fitted that the results of the colonisation are fitted that the results of the day of publication, inserting the fitted that the results of the day of publication in series of the day of

nab and come down the right bank, while Lord Gough attacked the enemy with his main body in the front. Through some unavoidable causes General Thackwell was compelled to go up as high as Vizierabad before he could cross the river, by which a day was lost, and the troops too wearfed out to attack the enemy troops no wearies out to attack the enemy immediately. On the 2nd and 3rd General Thackwell, having marched 19 miles, commended the heavy cannolade, which was the signal for Lord Gough to commence operations whilst the attention of the Sikhs was directed to our troops on their own star of the liver. The Sikhs advanced, whilst Thackwell's troops halted. Thus encouraged, the Sikhs moved to the strack, altempting to then the flanks of the British, when they received such a destructive fire from us as completely to silence their guns and frustrated all their opera-tions. The general battle, owing to the ex-hausted state of gour troops, was adderred till the following day, but during the night of the 3rd the whole of the Sikh force precipitately fled, or, at least completely disappeared, carrying away their guns and exploiting their magazines. The whole of Gen? Thickivell's loss did not exceed 40 men. Lord Gough pushed across the river in pushit. Shere Singh has fled towards the next of the five tivers, the Jhelum, where, doubtless, there will be another battle. The following is we have every resson to

believe, a nearly correct list of the casualtica, of which no official return has been published: Bligadier-general Conreton; C. B., killed (shot through the heart.) Her Majeriy a 14th Light Drugbons: Colonel Havelock, killed; or, at least, his hody had not been found up to the 1st inst. Capt. Fitzger Id wounded, in five places by sword cuts, chiefly about the head and neck (since dead.) Captain M'Mahon wounded in the neck. Capt. Scudamore, wounded. 27 men killed or missing; 22 men wounded.—Her Mejesty's 3rd Dragoons; Captain Cauttey, wounded. Seven men wounded.—5th Light Cavalry: Lieutenant-colonel Alexander. ander, right arm so much injured as to render amputation necessary. Was saved by the gallantry of Sergeant-major: Drinkwater. Captain Ryley wounded; hit by a spent half in the log. 27 rank and file killed and wounded. Sth Light Cavalry: 35 men killed and wound-ed.—Her Majesty's 61st Foot: One man killed.—Artillery: Two men killed, and several wound d.—45th Native Infantry: Ensign Herdinge, A. D. C., wounded severely, shot through the shoulder .- 12th Irregular Cavalry ; Captain Holmes, wounded, whilst trying to carry off the hody of General Cureton, shot through

Our latest intelligence from the eamp of Ramnugur is to the 26th of November. We regret to say, that as far as we can learn from the varying statements that have reached us, both Lieutenant- colonel Havelock, her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, and Captain Fitz-gerald of the same corps, had died of the wounds they received during the action of the 22nd ult.
The last named officer was doing well up to the evening of the 25th, when he became suddenly worse, and expired during the night. The other sufferers from wounds are said to he doing well. Amongst those mentioned as wounded, but whose names have not previously appeared are Brigadier J. Hoggan, Captain Batten, Brid Dragoen; Captain Newbold, Commissarial; and Cornet Chetwynd.

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