

South's Corner.

JOURNEY FROM INNSBRUCK TO YERONA.

Early in the morning of the 24th of September I set out from Innsbruck, the capital of Tyrol, to pursue my journey southwards, with my companion. We proposed to ourselves a long day's march, full twenty miles, to Sterzing, which lies on the other side of the formidable Mount Brenner, so that we thought we had a good deal of climbing before us. We went along a narrow defile, on a road like a gallery on the side of the mountain, with a railing on the other side; sometimes the two mountains approached so near that a bold bridge transferred us to the opposite one, and then we had the light railing on the side where just before we had the steep mountain. The travelling was easy, and yet the road was constantly ascending; it could not be called climbing at all; but, after a while, we found ourselves on a height from which we could look down into valleys like pits, so far below; and at a great distance ahead we espied the snow-tops of mountains, glittering above the black forests of another range of mountains, not so high, and much nearer. The road began gently to descend, which we perceived much more sensibly than the rising; but still we thought ourselves very well off, fearing that the worst was yet to come: because it is only at Matrey that the veritable Mount Brenner is considered to commence its ascent. The trains of loaded mules with their pretty tinkling bells, which we met from time to time, were new to us, and made pleasant changes of the scene for the eye, as well as cheerful music to our ears.

I had avoided asking for information respecting the road over the mountain, for it was my wish to enjoy in the fullest measure the surprise and delight of looking from its height down into the charming fields of Italy, which may be considered as commencing on the southern descent of Mount Brenner, inasmuch as all its brooks and rivulets on that side send their waters down into the Italian river Adige, even as those from the northern declivity help to swell the German Inn, which in its turn unites to form the mighty Danube. It must not be supposed that the Brenner makes a very sudden division in point of language, of nationality, or of government. German is still spoken at Sterzing, and a little further south, interchanging with Italian: the people of the Tyrol on both sides of the mountain have a decided fellow-feeling with each other, and are attached to the Austrian government which bears sway over them.

Mount Brenner being about 5000 feet in height, I was very naturally prepared for severe climbing work, and it was a good deal like a disappointment when, just about the place where I expected to see the steep road commence, a tavern made its appearance, of which I had heard that it was on "the summit." And sure enough, on the other side of the tavern the road went on in a gentle descent; so that the summit of the road turned out to be a very different thing from the summit of the mountain. This is pretty much as a reasonable man will generally discover his journey through life to be ordered by his kind, heavenly Guide. If he forms expectations fairly, according to the natural tendency of things, he must be prepared for much severer trials and hardships than he ever does encounter. Therefore, instead of complaining of the amount of tribulation he does endure, he has great reason to be thankful that God deals with him so gently—considering how he has provoked God, and run into perils by waywardness and presumption.

As to looking down from the summit of the mountain upon the fields of Italy, there was no such thing, for we found the view into the valleys quite shut up by the curves in which the road kept winding along the mountain-sides. But we were shown a water-pipe close by the tavern, which poured its contents into a hollow with two outlets: the one sent a portion of the water down the north-side into Germany; the other southwards into Italy. The two streams seemed like wayward little boys; self-willed, each chooses a path for himself, and when they have passed on separately a little way, perhaps they long to be set at one again, but it is too late. The course they have chosen, they must pursue, and other rills and brooks, from the right and left, come and claim companionship with them, probably none in such sweet harmony as the little brother far away. That costs many a pang, and brings on broils and conflicts, and the little rill that broke away from its brother on Brenner height comes to be completely lost in the great river Inn, while the other forms part of the Eisach and hurries with that river into the Adige. Yet, in the course of God's appointment, these two little brothers are taken up again to great heights in the shape of vapour, which the sun draws up from the rivers; and may be they meet in one and the same cloud and come down again on the height of Mount Brenner, as rain-drops; and who can tell but they will rush along once more in one stream through the water-pipes near the tavern. Then let them keep together, if they have found separation painful!

It was evening when we arrived at Sterzing. This place is so wedged in between high mountains that it forms little more than one long street; and the appearance of the houses indicates at once that the cool shade is in much more request here than the warmth of the sun. Beyond the town a high mountain, called Yauffen, elevates itself, and compels the carriage-road to the city of Brienza to wind round its foot; but a foot-path right across its height brings the traveller into the Passer-Valley, the patriotic Andrew Hofer's birth-place and home. We desired to see this locality of historic interest, and therefore willingly undertook the somewhat severe task of climbing the height from the descent into the valley has to be taken. Andrew Hofer, called the landlord on the sand (Sandwirth) because the public-house kept by him; was situated on a spot covered with the deposits brought by the mountain-stream from the rocks above, entered with fiery zeal into the plans laid by Baron Harnay, in the year 1809, for the recovery of Tyrol, which had but recently become part of Bavaria, for its ancient ruler, the Emperor of Austria. All Tyrol rose, and, in the space of three days, almost the whole country was in the hands of the insurgents, chiefly peasantry, who attacked regular troops in the plains with pitch-forks, flails, and spiked clubs, but in the mountains were a much more formidable enemy by the accurate use they made of the rifle, nearly every Tyrolese being an expert marksman. Hofer was the idol of his countrymen; and when the terrible defeats which the Austrian armies suffered on the Danube laid all the rest of the Emperor's dominions open to the victorious enemy, so that the Tyrol had to be left to its fate, Hofer continued to hold it against the French who threatened from the south, and the Bavarians who were pressing in from the north, until Austria had concluded a humiliating treaty of peace with the French Emperor. This was on the 10th of October, and not until the 1st of November did Hofer tender his submission to Prince Eugene, the Viceroy of Italy.

To be continued.

THIRD ASCENT OF MOUNT ARARAT.

On the 25th of September (7th of October) in the afternoon, I sent to Stephan if he would join the party, but received from him an answer declining the invitation; he came, indeed, himself to St. James's, but said that he still felt too sore from the toils of the preceding excursion to be able to make another attempt so soon. Yet he engaged to send me four active peasants, as I desired, and also three oxen with a driver, for hire. The following day, early in the morning, five peasants, instead of four, came to St. James's to take part in the expedition. Well, the fifth came of his own accord, but I welcomed him, and to these I added two of our soldiers. The deacon also accompanied us on the occasion, and M. Hehn followed us with the intention of studying the vegetation in the higher parts of the mountain, but not of going beyond the limits of the snow.

The experience acquired in my former ascent had taught me that everything depended on spending the night as close as possible to the limits of perpetual snow, so as to be able to reach the summit and to return again the following day, and that, to that end, the loads of the oxen and of the men must be confined to what was absolutely indispensable. I had therefore three oxen only, laden with some warm clothing, the requisite supply of food, and a small quantity of firewood. I took also a small cross, made of bars two inches in diameter, but cut of oak, and so put together that the longer piece might serve as a staff to the man who carried it. We directed our course to the same side as before, and, in order to spare our strength as much as possible, Abovian and myself rode this time, as far as the rocky nature of the ground allowed us, to the vicinity of the grassy plain, Kip-Ghiol; we did not, however, leave our horses there, as Stephan had done, but sent them back with a Kossak, who attended us for that purpose: from this place M. Hehn also returned.

It was not quite noon when we reached this point. We took our breakfast, and after resting about an hour and a half, we set forward in an oblique course upward, deviating a little from our former track: the oxen, however, could not follow us so fast; one of them, in particular, seemed much weaker than the others; and as it threatened to cause us no little delay, we deemed it advisable to make ourselves independent of such aid. We talked, therefore, at the base of a towering pile of stones, over which the poor animals could hardly have climbed; we then freed them from their loads, which we distributed fairly among the party, so that each man carried his share of covering and fuel, and this done, we sent back the oxen with their keeper.

About half past five o'clock we were close to the lower border of the snow, and had attained a height considerably above that of our former night quarters: the elevation of this point above the sea was 13,800 feet. The large masses of rock here scattered about determined us in selecting this spot for our night's lodging. A fire was soon kindled, and something warm got ready for the stomach. For me, this repast consisted in onion soup, the use of which I can recommend to mountain travellers in such circumstances as extremely warm and reviving, and better than animal food or meat soups, because these require for their digestion more strength, which they restore, indeed, but not so quickly as to allow you to feel any benefit from them within the usually circumscribed period of exertion. Abovian was unluckily prevented from sharing in this excellent meal; a Church holiday compelled him to fast strictly. And was there fasting, too, with such exertions and toils? Yes, in truth, without ceremony or pretence, and without having told me beforehand, or else I might have provided for him some permitted restorative, as an infusion of tea or bruised pepper, with which he might, without violating the rules of the Church, have sought to renew his strength. The other Armenians, too, observed strictly the prescribed fast, and were satisfied therefore with the bread which we had brought with us, and with the brandy distributed among them and the soldiers by myself in certain portions—for the use of this stimulant requires much caution where there is a great demand on the physical energies, as in ascending a high mountain, or else it produces an effect the very opposite of that expected, namely, a sensation of weariness, and an inclination to sleep—and the people were too reasonable and discreet to wish for more brandy than I thought it expedient to give them.

It was a delicious evening which I spent here, my eyes at one time set on my good-humoured companions, at another on the clear sky, on which the summit of the mountain was projected with wondrous grandeur, and again on the gray night, spreading in the distance and in the depth beneath me. This I became resigned to the single feeling of peace, tenderness, love, thankfulness, submission—the silent joying

of the past, the indulgent glimpse of the future; in short, that indescribable, delightful sensation which never fails to affect travellers at great heights and under agreeable circumstances; and so, favoured by a temperature of 40° Fahr.—no slight warmth for the atmosphere at our elevation—I lay down to rest under a projecting rock of lava, while my companions still remained for a long time chatting around the fire.

At the first dawn we roused ourselves up, and at about half past six proceeded on our march. The last tracts of rocky fragments were crossed in about half an hour, and we once more stood on the limits of perpetual snow nearly in the same place as before, having first lightened ourselves by depositing near some heaps of stones such articles as we could dispense with. But the snowy region had undergone a great, and, for us, by no means favourable change. The newly-fallen snow, which had been of some use to us in our former attempt, had since melted from the increased heat of the weather, and was now changed into glacier ice, so that, notwithstanding the moderate steepness of the acclivity, it would be necessary to cut steps from below. This made our progress a laborious affair, and demanded the full exertion of our strength from the first starting. We were obliged to leave one of the peasants behind at the place where we spent the night, as he complained of illness; two others, tired in ascending the glacier, stopped at first only to rest, but afterward went back to the same station. The rest of us, without allowing ourselves to be detained an instant by these accidents, pushed on unremittingly to our object, rather excited than discouraged by the difficulties in our way. We soon after came again to the great crack which marks the upper edge of the icy slope just ascended, and about ten o'clock we found ourselves exactly in the place where we had arrived on the former occasion at noon, that is to say, on the great plain of snow, which forms the first step downward from the icy head of Ararat. We saw, from a distance of about half a mile, the cross erected on the 19th of September, but it looked so uncommonly small, perhaps owing to its black colour, that I could not help doubting whether I should be able to make it out, and to recognise it with an ordinary telescope from the plain of the Araxes.

In the direction of the summit, we had before us an acclivity shorter but steeper than that just passed over, and between it and the farthest pinnacle there seemed to intervene only a gentle swelling of the ground. After a short rest, we ascended, with the aid of bows steps, the next slope (the steepest of all), and then another elevation; but now, instead of seeing immediately in front of us the grand object of all our exertions, a whole row of hills had developed itself to our eyes, and completely intercepted the view of the summit. At this our spirits, which had never fluctuated so long as we supposed that we had a view of all the difficulties to be surmounted, sank not a little, and our strength, exhausted by the hard work of cutting steps in the ice, seemed hardly adequate to the attainment of the now invisible goal; yet, on calculating what was already done and what remained to be done—on considering the proximity of the succeeding row of heights and casting a glance at my hearty followers, care fled, and "boldly onward!" resounded in my bosom. We passed, without stopping over a couple of hills; there we felt the mountain wind; I pressed forward round a projecting mound of snow, and behold! before my eyes, now intoxicated with joy, lay the extreme cone, the highest pinnacle of Ararat. Still, a last effort was required of us to ascend a tract of ice by means of steps, and that accomplished, about a quarter past three on the 27th of September (9th of October), 1829, WE STOOD ON THE TOP OF ARARAT.

What I first aimed at and enjoyed was rest; I spread out my cloak and sat down on it. I found myself on a gently vaulted, nearly cruciform surface of about two hundred paces in circuit, which at the margin sloped off precipitously on every side, but particularly towards the southeast and northeast. Formed of eternal ice, without rock or stone to interrupt its continuity, it was the austere, silvery head of Old Ararat. Towards the east, this summit extended more uniformly than elsewhere, and in this direction it was connected by means of a flatish depression, covered in like manner with perpetual ice, with a second and somewhat lower summit, distant apparently from that on which I stood above half a mile, but in reality only 397 yards, or less than a quarter of a mile. This saddle-shaped depression may be easily recognised from the plain of the Araxes with the naked eye, but from that quarter it is seen forestriated; and as the less elevation stands foremost, while the greater one is behind, the former appears to be as high as, or even higher than the latter, which from many points cannot be seen at all. M. Fedorov ascertained by his angular measurements, made in a northerly direction from the plain of the Araxes, that the summit in front is seven feet lower than that behind or farther west; to me, looking from the latter, the difference appeared much more considerable.

The gentle depression between the two eminences presents a plain of snow moderately inclined towards the south, over which it would be easy to go from one to the other, and which may be supposed to be the very spot on which Noah's ark rested, if the summit itself be assumed as the scene of that event, for there is no want of the requisite space, inasmuch as the ark, according to Genesis, vi., 15, three hundred ells long and fifty wide, would not have occupied a tenth part of the surface of this depression. Kerr Porter, however, makes 'on this subject a subtle comment favourable to the opinion that the resting-place of the ark was not on the summit of the mountain, but on some lower part of it; because, in Genesis, viii., 5, it is said, "On the first day of the tenth month the tops of the mountains came forth;" but

"Travel in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, vol. I. p. 163. (Dr. Parrot in view the German rendering "the tops of the mountains looked forth;" our version has "were the tops of the mountains seen." True enough, it is not said that they were seen by Noah; and the original may be rendered "became apparent," as justly as "were seen." Ed. B.]

in vi., 16. it is stated that the window of the ark was above; consequently, Noah could have seen only what was higher than the ship, which was therefore lower down than the tops of the mountains; on these grounds Kerr Porter is inclined to look upon the wide valley between the Great and Little Ararat as the place where the ark rested. In this reasoning, however, he takes the above quoted texts of Holy Writ in a sense different from the literal one; for it is nowhere said that Noah saw the mountains coming forth, but it is simply stated that after the ark had rested, the waters subsided, so that already on the first day of the tenth month the mountains began to come forth; then, "after forty days Noah opened the window which he had made in the ark and let fly a raven;" and again, after three weeks, "Noah took off the cover of the ark, and saw that the ground was dry;" respecting which he might have formed as good a judgment, or even a better, from the more elevated point than from the lower.

Should any one now inquire respecting the possibility of remains of the ark still existing on Ararat, it may be replied that there is nothing in that possibility incompatible with the laws of nature, if it only be assumed that immediately after the Flood the summit of that mountain began to be covered with perpetual ice and snow, an assumption which cannot be reasonably objected to; and when it is considered that on great mountains accumulated coverings of ice and snow exceeding 100 feet in thickness are by no means unusual, it is obvious that on the top of Ararat there may be easily a sufficient depth of ice to cover the ark, which was only thirty ells high.

From the summit I had a very extensive prospect, in which, however, owing to the great distances, only the chief masses could be plainly distinguished. The valley of the Araxes was covered in its whole length by a grayish cloud of vapour, through which Erivan and Sardarabad appeared only as dark spots no bigger than my hand. In the south, the hills behind which Bazarduz were more distinctly visible. In the north-west, the serrated head of Alaghies rose majestically, covered in every hollow with large masses of snow—a truly inaccessible crown of rocks. Immediately in the neighbourhood of Ararat, particularly towards the southeast, and on the west at a greater distance, were a number of smaller mountains, for the most part having conical summits, with hollows in the middle, apparently at one time volcanoes. Then towards the east-southeast was the Little Ararat, the head of which no longer appeared as the simple termination of a cone, as it seemed from the plain, but like the section of a truncated quadrangular pyramid, having at its angles and in the middle a number of rocky elevations of various heights. One thing surprised me not a little, and that was to see a large portion of Lake Gokchak, its surface of beautiful dark blue glistening distinctly in the northeast, behind the high mountains which inclose the lake immediately on the south, and are so elevated that I never should have thought it possible to catch a glimpse, looking over them from the top of Ararat, of the waters which they imbosom.

Having thus surveyed the prospect around, I turned to look after my companions, and missed the faithful Abovian; he was gone, I was told, "to set up the cross." That was what I intended to do myself, and had selected in my mind the round area in the middle, where it would have stood most securely, and in the worst place. But Abovian, influenced by pious zeal, had taken the business in hand, and had looked out a site for the cross on the northeastern edge of the summit, because, as he justly remarked, if it stood in the middle it would not be visible from the plain, being scarcely five feet high. In order to gain his point, that the cross should be visible not only from the plain, but also from Arguri and St. James's, he ventured, at the risk of his life, so far on the steep slope of the margin that he stood full thirty feet lower than the middle of the summit, and consequently had at first escaped my notice. There I saw him hard at work, cutting a hole in the ice to fix the cross in. It was evident that this spot was highly unfavourable for the permanent support of the cross, inasmuch as, from the great inclination of the surface, it was more liable to fluctuations in the ice, and to a progress downward in the mass, to say nothing of sudden falls or avalanches—movements which continually take place in the glacier ice of all mountains—and that, in a few years, perhaps, the only memorial of our having been on the summit would disappear from it. Nevertheless, I was ultimately swayed by the reflection that this mark would probably have a long time to wait for the coming of another traveller; and that, on the other hand, it would be no less honourable for us if a signal, visible for the present, at least, from the plain, were to bear witness to the feat which we had been so fortunate as to achieve; but what particularly decided me to leave the cross in this place was, that I hoped to see it made use of as a mark in M. Fedorov's trigonometrical measurement of the mountain.

I let the deacon, therefore, have his own way, and proceeded myself to observe the barometer which I had set up in the middle of the summit. The mercury in it stood no higher than 15 inches $\frac{2}{3}$ line, Parisian measure, at a temperature of 63° of Fahrenheit's scale below the freezing point. This observation, compared with that which M. Fedorov was good enough to make contemporaneously in St. James's, gives the summit an elevation of 10,876 feet above the monastery; adding, therefore, the observed elevation of the latter place, Ararat has a vertical height above the level of the sea of 17,210 feet.

After staying on the summit about three quarters of an hour, we began to think of returning; and by way of preparation took each a morsel of bread, while at the same time, from the small quantity of wine brought with us, we gladly poured a libation to the Patriarch Noah. We then went, one after the other, rapidly down the steep, by

means of the deep steps cut in the ice during the ascent; yet the descent was extremely fatiguing, and to me, in particular, caused much pain in the knees; nevertheless, we hastened on, and as the sun was already low, and before we reached the snow-plain of the great cross, it had sunk below the horizon. It was a magnificent spectacle to observe the dark shadow thrown on the plain by the mountains beneath us to the west, then the deep darkness which encompassed all the valleys, and gradually rose higher and higher on Ararat, while now only its icy head was illumined by the rays of the sunken orb; but they soon shot above that also, and our path downward would have been involved in perious darkness had not the luminary of night arisen in the opposite quarter of the heavens to throw a clear and lovely light on our footsteps.

About half past six in the evening we reached our place of bivouac, where a cheerful fire was made with the wood that remained, a small supper cooked, and the night, as bright and warm as the preceding one, spent agreeably. There also we found our attendants whom we had left behind, together with our things. The next day, about six in the morning, we set off, and about half past eight reached Kip-Ghiol, where the beasts of burden were waiting for us, and about noon on the 28th of September we joyfully entered St. James's, as the Patriarch Noah, "with his sons, and with his wives, and with his sons' wives," had, 4000 years before, descended from Ararat. On the day after our return, in our Sabbath devotions, we bore to the Lord the offering of our thanks, perhaps not far from the very spot where Noah "built an altar to the Lord, and offered thereon burnt offerings."—Dr. P. Parrot's Journey to Ararat.

It may be right to observe, that the author's assertion, that he reached the highest eminence of Mount Ararat, has been contested, and he has endeavoured to sustain it by affidavits from the persons who accompanied him. Of these, the Armenians deny the fact of their having been on the summit, and from the Deacon Abovian, an affidavit at all is forthcoming; but this may perhaps be accounted for by the religious belief entertained by the Armenian priesthood that the top of Ararat, on account of its sacredness, is inaccessible. The two Russian Yagzes, who were of the party, swear to the fact of their having reached the very top of the mountain. The reader must judge for himself. The journey is interesting, though it should not have been quite so successful as the author persuades himself.—Ed. B.]

DISINTERESTEDNESS.—Mr. Warren, the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," "Diary of a Physician," and last, though by no means least memorable, the dramatic narrative "Now and Then," in the course of a lecture delivered in the Hall of the Law Society, in Chancery-lane, on Friday last, "On the Social and Professional Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors," recounted the following beautiful incident:—"A short time ago," said Mr. Warren, "a gentleman of large fortune, a man, in fact, worth his £10,000, was indignant with his only child, a daughter, for marrying against his wishes. He quarrelled with her—he disinherited her—he left his whole property of £10,000 to his attorney, and to two other gentlemen, all of whom were residing in Yorkshire. What did the attorney do? He went to his two co-legates, got them to sign their respective claims over to himself, and then made over every sixpence of the £10,000 to the daughter and her children! When I mentioned this circumstance, this very morning, to a friend of mine, one of the most distinguished men at the bar, he exclaimed, 'God bless that man!' The above gratifying circumstance is literally true. The gentleman of fortune was a manufacturer in a town celebrated for its linen manufactures within the district of the circulation of this paper, and the disinterested attorney is one of the brightest ornaments of his profession in the West Riding of Yorkshire; enjoying the fruits of an ample fortune realised by his own industry and talents. We could mention his name, but we feel that his honourable nature would shrink from the publicity thus given to a circumstance which is comparatively unknown, except to a few of his own immediate friends.—Leeds Intelligencer.

CAVAIGNAC'S POLICY.

From the Paris Monteur. At no period of our history has the Government of France been charged with a greater responsibility than that which weighs on the administration presided over by General Cavaignac. The destinies of France, and, according to the avowal of the whole of Europe, those of the civilised world, are so to speak, in his hands. It is true, particularly at this time, when the dénouement of the affairs of Italy is just created for us a new state of things, which the Government was the first to foresee, and which it would perhaps have succeeded in preventing if Italy herself had been less confident in her own strength. In presence of such grave events, in presence of the general interest which the cause of Italy inspires in France, before entering on a path which may end in peace or war, perhaps in a European war, the Government is bound to take account of what is demanded by the traditional necessities of our policy, and the present situation of the Republic. It comprehends that at a time when the development and the safety of commercial relations are become the condition of the prosperity and the influence of nations, it is important not to lose sight of manufacturing interests. Penetrated with the necessity of re-establishing public credit, which begins to acquire fresh strength—persuaded at the same time that France, from no consideration, can ever compromise the laws of honour,—the Government endeavours to reconcile what it owes to the dignity of the French name with the legitimate demands of private interests. In a word, to accept war if our honour demands it—to accept it, not in the name of a sovereign too often directed by pre-occupations foreign to the wishes and to the wants of the country, but in the name of the country itself, in the name of the National Assembly, the sole arbiter of peace or war; to avoid it, on the contrary, but without weakening any of our duties, and without descending from the rank which France ought to hold among European nations, if to avoid it were possible;—such was the line of conduct which the Government at first traced out for itself—such was the only policy which appeared to it worthy of the Republic. That

policy the Government has faithfully and unreservedly followed. It must find itself sufficiently rewarded for its efforts, since it may now make the whole of France partake in the hopes which it feels of the prompt re-establishment of peace in Italy, through the mediation of France and England. The united action of the two powers has already begun to exercise its effects on several points of the Peninsula; and if any doubts could be felt as to the results which may arise from the understanding of the two most influential nations of Europe, united in one and the same idea, and for an interest which is also that of the whole world, we would add that fresh motives for confidence and security would be found in the relations established between France and the other foreign powers. These relations are most amicable, and do not except from them even those governments which the name of Republic might tend to render unfavourable towards France. We have, therefore, every reason to hope that this mediation of France and England in Italy will be followed by a prompt and favourable result, and that it will serve as the prelude to a general pacification. The struggle which is being carried on in the Duchies, for interests of a comparatively secondary character, should be put a stop to. The German Parliament wished, we doubt not, that its first act should be one of conciliation; and it will unite itself to our efforts to bring about an arrangement already too long delayed. It will not forget that the efficacy of its action depends on its wisdom. Thus the Republic, although scarcely constituted, will have resumed in Germany, in Italy, and in the whole of Europe, the place which the timid, irresolute, and complainant policy of royalty had caused to be lost; and France will give to the grateful world the spectacle of a democracy which, after having regenerated Europe by its principles, knows how to keep within proper bounds all the elements of strength which it contains, and is ambitious of no glory but that of pacifying the world."

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