

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best copy. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a essayé d'obtenir la meilleure copie. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |                                     |   |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured covers /<br>Couverture de couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Covers damaged /<br>Couverture endommagée   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Covers restored and/or laminated /<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages restored and/or laminated /<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Cover title missing /<br>Le titre de couverture manque  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured maps /<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages detached / Pages détachées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /<br>Relié avec d'autres documents  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Includes supplementary materials /<br>Comprend du matériel supplémentaire   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Only edition available /<br>Seule édition disponible  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Blank leaves added during restorations may<br>appear within the text. Whenever possible, these<br>have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que<br>certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une<br>restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,<br>lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas<br>été numérisées. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion<br>along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut<br>causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la<br>marge intérieure. |                                     |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /<br>Commentaires supplémentaires:  |                                     | Continuous pagination.  |

# The Berean.

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

VOLUME II.—No. 43.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1846.

[WHOLE NUMBER 100.]

## THE WINTER-LAY.

FROM THE GERMAN OF KUMMISCHER.

Al! why roused thou so pale,  
So very still, thy white cold,  
Thou cherub's Father-land?  
Where are the pious lays of spring,  
The varied hue of summer's wing,  
Thy glowing vestment band?

But half-attired, thou shondest now,  
No flocks to seek thy pastures go,  
O'er your or mountain steep;  
Silent is every warbler's lay,  
No more the bee hums through the day,  
Yet art thou fast in sleep!

On all thy trees, on every bough,  
Thousands of eyes-stalks sparkle now,  
Where'er our eyes alight;  
Faint on the spotless robe we tread,  
Which o'er thy beautiful form is spread,  
With glittering hoar-frost bright.

Our father kind, who dwells above,  
For thee this garment pure hath wove,  
He watches o'er thee;  
Therefore, in peace thy slumber take,  
Our Father will the weary wake,  
New strength, new light to see.

Scent to the breath of spring's soft sighs,  
Delighted thou again wilt rise,  
In wondrous life so fair,  
I feel those sighs breathe o'er the plain,  
Dear Nature, then rise up again,  
With flower-wreaths in thy hair.

Prof. Chubbman.

## MEDITATION FOR LENT.

HINDRANCES TO PRAYER.—All that is to rescue man from the effects and domination of sin, and to fit him for heaven, must come down from God; salvation—take it in whatever sense you choose—is from beginning to end the gift of God. If God bestow it not, man must perish. But God—though he be a Sovereign, and can give it to whom he pleases, has ordained that salvation shall be given in answer to prayer. The promise is, *whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved*; and the firm and irreversible decree—*I will yet for this be enquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them*. Now although prayer be so important, and essential, not only at the outset, but in every stage of the Christian's journey, yet after all, thousands of Christians pray but little, and therefore progress but little in the divine life. While we would urge upon our readers at all times the importance of frequently drawing nigh unto God to commune with him—we would particularly do so at this season of Lent, when so many voices—so many arrangements—so many providences are calling to prayer. There are several hindrances to prayer to which we would direct attention in order that they may be removed—because these hindrances stand like great embankments to dam up and turn off from their souls the streams of grace, the river of life, and this causes them to live in a dry and thirsty land where no water is.

1. One of the grand obstacles referred to is a natural indolence, which prevents our giving ourselves suitable opportunities for seeking God's face. Men take time for business—for pleasure, and for every enjoyment in life—but they take little or no time for communion with God—yet seeking his presence and favour. The kind of prayer which we mean—prayer which drives the soul to God with an importunity that will not cease asking, till he lift upon it the light of his countenance, is laborious. It demands effort, and labour on our part. It requires a habit of thoughtful and patient consideration—opposed to the levity of the natural heart; it requires self-examination, self-recollection, and watchfulness. It demands time—a good deal of time every day. This kind of prayer is not to be dispatched at odd intervals. It is a work in itself. It requires the exercises of all our powers and faculties at their highest pitch. Against this, indolence rebels. The yielding to this indolence has brought leanness and darkness upon many a soul.

2. Another obstacle—and a still more serious one—is the love of sin remaining in the heart. Love of sin weakens all prayer, but especially fervent, importunate prayer—that prayer which looks at the blessing and says—*I will not let thee go till thou bless me*. This is the grand impediment to effectual prayer—the heart still holding on to some secret, cherished lust—some sinful idol.

We pray against some particular sin, yet there is a lurking love of it in our hearts. How then can we put our whole soul into the prayer? We pray on any particular point to be directed, and yet have pretty well made up our minds, how we will act. This we do not confess, but it appears in the coldness, and languid formality of prayer. Alas—alas, has not God's inspired servant told us—*If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me*? What reason have we all to pray, *CLEANSE THE THOUGHTS OF OUR HEARTS BY THE INSPIRATION OF THY HOLY SPIRIT THAT WE MAY PERFECTLY LOVE THEE*. If we perfectly love God, the love of sin will expire. Reader, beware—lest some secret love of sin keep thee from the mercy seat—and in the day of thy extremity rise up like a wall of adamant to shut out light and peace from thy soul—and to separate thee for ever from God!—*Episcopal Recorder*, 1842.

## THE FIRST RECEPTION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.

“What is required of them who come to the Lord's Supper?”  
“To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins, steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ,

with a thankful remembrance of his death; and be in charity with all men.”—*Church Catechism*.

Inquire, then, as to your REPENTANCE. Do you know your exceeding sinfulness before God? You cannot repent of your sins without knowing them, nor can you know them, but as you are acquainted with the word of God. *By the law is the knowledge of sin*. It is from ignorance of the holy law of God, that you hear so many say—they are not great sinners—they are not worse than others—and they have never done anything particularly wrong. Even when they admit they are sinners in general, they will not confess that they are guilty of any one particular transgression, nor do they feel that they daily come short of the glory of God. Alas! such know not God's perfect law, and are wholly ignorant of themselves. They may know the character of thousands around them; they may know the histories of thousands of years of every country; but they know not what is to them the most important of all, the history of their own hearts and their own lives. We are not only sinners in general, but we never did one thing wholly free from sin. We are born in a sinful world, prone to iniquity from our earliest years, and through the whole course of our lives we have been offending God. Every day, from our rising up to our lying down, in many things we offend. For what is sin? not merely what man will acknowledge to be wrong, nor what human laws punish; but sin is what God says is wrong. *Sin is the transgression of the law of God*. What says that law? It requires us to love God with all our heart, and our neighbour as ourselves. It calls us to be spiritually-minded. It tells us, *whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God*. The bare recital of these things will show us, if we are duly conscious of our state, that there is not a day, nor an hour, in which we do not fall short of God's requirements, and sin in his sight. The reasonableness of God's law, his tender grace and mercy, redemption by Jesus Christ, the proffered aid of the Holy Spirit, and the long-suffering and forbearance of God, are all powerful and plain arguments why we should keep his commandments; they therefore aggravate our disobedience. In inquiring, then, as to the reality of our repentance, each of us should ask himself—what are my thoughts of my sins? Have I another thought of sin to what I once had? Do I breathe and hate it as the worst of all evils? Does it grieve me as being committed against God? Have I an habitual mourning for sin? A broken and contrite heart? It is the first work of the Holy Spirit to convince of sin; have I sought the gift of that Spirit?

Our repentance, if sincere, will be proved by *steadfast purposes to lead a new life*. Has the conviction, then, of your sinfulness led you to see your need of a new heart and a new spirit, without which you can never lead a new life? Under a deep conviction of the infinite importance of fleeing from the wrath to come, have you determined to do so? Have you, in retirement, seriously reflected on these things? Have you, in short, come to a deliberate and solemn resolution to give yourself up to God? Your examination on this point should include not only an inquiry as to the *godly sorrow for sin*, but as to the determination to *walk in newness of life*.

Another material subject of inquiry is, as to your FAITH. Have you a *lively faith in God's mercy through Christ*? Is the conviction of your sinfulness led you, as a poor and lost sinner, to renounce all self-dependence, and to place your whole trust and reliance on his obedience unto death, as your only and all-sufficient ground of hope for the pardon of sin, peace with God, the gift of eternal life, and every spiritual blessing? And here we have need to watch against self-deception. Many think that they have faith in Christ when they have it not. If we were to ask them, Do you believe in Christ? they would be ready to take offence at the question, and to reply, “Do you take me for an infidel? I am a Christian, and of course believe in him!” But, alas, this is not “of course.” Would to God that all that are called Christians were trusting in Christ Jesus! Real faith is not a mere unimportant assent of the understanding to the truths of Christianity; but such a belief of the Gospel as leads us to a daily and hourly looking up to Christ for supply of all our necessities! It does not only produce an outward profession of Christianity, but a reliance on Christ as our Saviour, a personal reliance on him for ourselves, and a coming to him individually in our own case, as our Teacher, and obedience to him as our Governor.

There is another very common error, that of leaving the Saviour out of sight and trusting in a vague notion that God is merciful, and all will be well. Is this a *lively faith in God's mercy through Christ*? far from it. Let not a mere idle fancy, or uncertain notion like this, built on no solid foundation, satisfy you. You want a lively faith, a faith that leads you constantly to the Saviour, that influences the heart, moves the affections, and excites us to work for God, and yet renounces all hope but in Christ Jesus, as the channel through which every blessing flows, the treasury of spiritual riches, and the fountain of every good. Inquire, then, where am I fixing my hopes? On whom do I depend for salvation? is it not in part on my own goodness, my own prayers and endeavours? You must indeed strive, and labour, and pray, or you will never be saved; but even if you did all required, you are an unprofitable servant; and with our manifold transgressions, we are also but as condemned criminals—God's mercies in Christ are our only refuge. “So far as you think of doing anything (call it what you may) with a hope of being pardoned and justified for its sake, so far you reject the only way of salvation (Rom. iii. 4, 5) and

have reason to expect your portion with unbelievers.—We must fix every hope on the atonement of Christ; then we shall discern the Lord's body, we shall eat his flesh and drink his blood, and be in a prepared state of mind duly to improve this ordinance.

We should further inquire as to our GRATITUDE to God. Have we a *thankful remembrance of the death of our gracious Redeemer*? If your mind is awakened to a due sense of your sinfulness and ruin, and enlightened with a knowledge of the way of salvation by Christ Jesus, then the next point of inquiry should be—*Is the love of God shed abroad in my heart by the Holy Ghost*? Am I ever ready to say, *Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift*? Contemplate for a moment that wonderful love of God which, before time began, planned the way of salvation. Consider the manner in which this love was manifested. *The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us. God spared not his only Son, but delivered him up for us all*. Consider the amazing benefits, pardon, peace, salvation, and eternal life, which thereby come to us; and then you may better judge what a thankful remembrance we ought to have. Ask yourselves, then, Have these things deeply affected my heart? Have they kindled within me any warm emotion of gratitude, and called forth my devout thanksgiving? If we love Christ, we shall think much of Christ. Those things concerning which our thoughts most abound, mark the state of the soul. Dr. Owen remarks, “Let a man profess what he will, if his thoughts are generally conversant about worldly and sensual things, he has an earthly and worldly mind; as he thinks so he is: there is the image and likeness of the soul. If then we are affected with the love of Christ, it will beget in our souls many thoughts of Christ, in our lying down, and in our rising up, in our beds, in our ways, on other occasions as well as in ordinances. If indeed our hearts are affected with the love of Christ, our thoughts of Christ will abound, and those thoughts will work again on our affections, and conform us into and more to the image of Christ.” Inquire, then, if gratitude for the gift and love of a dying Saviour be a permanent and prevailing feeling in your mind, inducing you to forsake those things which would displease God, and zealously to seek his glory. Is it in this view you go to his table, saying, with David, *I will come into thy house in the multitude of thy mercy*?

There is yet another very important subject of inquiry, namely, your LOVE to MAN. Are you in *charity with all men*? The greatest knowledge, a faith that could work miracles, and other excellent gifts, are vain without charity. This love to man is of such importance that our Lord gives an express rule, equally applicable here as to the Jewish sacrifices, and doubtless principally designed for the use of the Christian Church—*If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift*. Matt. v. 23. An unforgiving temper, and a prevailing spirit of selfishness, a spirit of enmity and ill will, even towards our worst enemies, are utterly unsuitable to this solemn occasion, or the due worship of God. Inquire, then, whether you really love your fellow-men, and what proofs you have of this love. Do you make sacrifices of your own ease, and will, and comforts for them? Are you kind and tender-hearted, ready to forgive, and abounding in works of mercy? Are you liberal towards the destitute, gentle towards the froward, forbearing towards the impatient and irritating, and kind and loving to your enemies? Are you pitying, and praying for the ungodly? Are you delighting in, and doing good to, the pious? In short, you should inquire, Have I that charity which *suffereth long and is kind, beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things*?

A close examination on these subjects is calculated to produce that humble mind and contrite spirit, and that sense of sinfulness and weakness which are most especially adapted to the advantageous reception of the Lord's Supper.—Who can question himself on these points, without seeing his own sinfulness? But be not too much discouraged by such a review; remember, the real desire after the grace of God is a sign that you have a measure of that grace already.

Some on the other hand rely on their examination rather than on Christ, and think that they have made their peace with God, because they have gone over some questions of self-examination, and some prayers, and have made some good resolutions. If these form the foundation of your hopes, they lead you from dependence on the Saviour, and merely delude and deceive your soul. Self-examination should bring you to Christ, and not take you off from him. He only by his Spirit gives those graces and dispositions in which faithful examination will show you to be so greatly deficient.

After having gone through this examination, the all-important questions will naturally arise, Am I a child of God, or not? Am I going to heaven, or not? Have I the root of the matter in me? No questions can be of greater moment; and you ought to have some hope that you can satisfactorily answer them before you go to the table of the Lord.—*Bickersteth's Devout Communicant*.

## JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH ONLY.

Resistance to it in the human mind.

“No one can have read the Bible so cursorily, as not to have carried away some impressions of the extent to which it labours to impress upon us, the guilt and danger of pride; and those who know it best, know how many

of the severest denunciations and most solemn warnings of the sacred volume are directed against this besetting sin of our fallen nature. How strikingly its jolly and unreasonableness are exposed—how impressively the vices, of which it is the parent, are exhibited; above all—how distinctly is declared God's determination to subdue it in those who obey Him, and to punish it in those who resist him. Every nearer approach that we by any means make to a knowledge of our true relation to God, of our nature and His, has doubtless a tendency to abate this vice; but faith in the Redeemer is founded upon its overthrow, and makes a provision for its extirpation. It is founded upon the ruins of human pride, for it only exists in the degree in which self-dependence is vanquished, and grows, advances, and strengthens as the subjugation is completed. It is not only founded upon the knowledge of what the Bible communicates to us of our nature and condition—of our guilt, degradation, weakness, and wants—of the sufficiency of that provision of mercy by which we are freed from guilt and secured from danger, by which our weakness is to be supported and our wants supplied; but the principle requires that this conviction should be so complete and intimate as to vanquish all dependence upon ourselves, and to lead us to rest our eternal welfare upon the work of the Redeemer, and upon it alone. Its very essence consists in this abjuration from the heart of all merit in ourselves, and unfeigned ascription of all glory to Him.

What obstinate resistance this master-vice makes before it surrenders, and how often it renews the struggle, none can require to be reminded who have ever sustained the conflict. Even where the criminality of our conduct is too clear to be denied, we continually look for some consulatory palliations of it: some peculiarity in our constitution, or circumstances, or in the temptations to which we have been exposed, which though it may not take away entirely our sense of guilt, abates in no small degree the severity of our self-condemnation. But if we reluctantly condemn our known vices, how much more slowly and reluctantly do we yield to the conviction that the very acts upon which we most pride ourselves partake of the same ungodly character; that, far from being able to secure forgiveness for our acknowledged offences, they need pardon themselves at the hands of our all-seeing Judge! And even after we are convinced that if we would stand before Jehovah, it must be in the righteousness of another, not our own; that we must before HIM, draw all plea of merit for our works; how often are we found preposterously substituting for this the merit of our faith! and driven from this more absurd form of pride, still clinging to the notion of some merit, in the humility with which we remove all merit both of faith and works; and even when we discern the folly of such pretensions clearly, far from being secure from a worse form of self-dependence, a reliance upon the clearness of our religious views, and the soundness of our religious principles. Whatever place our language may give to the Redeemer, still in our inmost thoughts recurring to ourselves—still looking for something in ourselves which may be united to the merits of our blessed Lord, something to be joined to that which we really in words confess to be above all fellowship in the work of a sinner's justification: inasmuch that you will often find men who have passed a great part of their lives in maintaining the doctrine of JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH ONLY, as much strangers to this simple exclusive trust in the Redeemer's work, as those who have been their life-long opposers. Men are, from various natural causes, brought to take up, to maintain, and defend the doctrine in terms; but a cordial acquiescence in God's humbling plan, of saving us by the obedience and sufferings of his only begotten Son, is only to be wrought by the Spirit whom He sends. *It is only through that Spirit, that a man is ever brought to come to Christ simply as a blind and needy sinner; to cast down himself and all that he prides himself upon—his works, his faith, his humility, his knowledge—all at the foot of the cross of the Redeemer—glorying only in it, desiring in life, and death, and judgment, to be found in Him that suffered upon it, and in Him to find every thing—wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption. Now this, and nothing short of this, is faith in the Redeemer; and if you only consider what a fruitful source of error, since the beginning of the world, self-dependence has been, and what the natural consequence of substituting for it a sense of dependence upon God must be, you cannot, I think, fail to see in faith a powerful restraining principle.—*Sermons on the Nature and Effects of Faith, by the Right Rev. J. T. O'Brien, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ossory*.*

## REFLECTIONS SUGGESTED AT THE HOSPICE ON THE GREAT ST. BERNARD.

It is a curious fact that on account of the extreme rarity of the atmosphere at the great elevation of the Hospice, the water boiled at about 187 degrees of Fahrenheit, in consequence of which it takes nearly as long again to cook meat, as it would if the water boils at the ordinary point of 212 degrees. The fire must be kept glowing, and the pot boiling, five hours, to cook a piece of meat, which it would have taken three hours to get ready for the table, if the water would have waited till 212. This costs fuel, so that their dish of bouilli makes the monks consume an inordinate quantity of wood in the kitchen. On the other hand, it may take less fire to boil the kettle for tea, or to make coffee, or to boil an egg. As to the baked meats, we take it the oven is no slower in its work here than in the valleys; but for the business of boiling they lose 25

degrees of heat, for want of that pressure and density of the atmosphere, which would keep the water quiet up to 212. Just so, some men's moral and intellectual energies evaporate, or go off in an untimely explosion, unless kept up under forcible discipline and restraint.

This, therefore, is but a symbol of the importance of concentrating thought and passion in order to accomplish great things in a short time, with as little waste as possible. A man has no increase of strength after he gets to the boiling point. A man, therefore, whose energies of passion boil over, before his thoughts get powerfully heated, may make a great noise, but he will take a long time at the expense of much fuel in doing what a man of concentration would accomplish in half the boiling time. A man, therefore, whose energies of passion boil over, before his thoughts get powerfully heated, may make a great noise, but he will take a long time at the expense of much fuel in doing what a man of concentration would accomplish in half the boiling time. A man, therefore, whose energies of passion boil over, before his thoughts get powerfully heated, may make a great noise, but he will take a long time at the expense of much fuel in doing what a man of concentration would accomplish in half the boiling time.

“He who would do some great thing in this short life,” says Foster, speaking of the fire of Howard's benevolence, “must apply himself to the work with such a concentration of his forces, as to idle spectators, who live only to amuse themselves, looks like insanity.” This delay in boiling is undoubtedly a great element in decision of character, as it is in tenacity and perseverance. While some men are boiling impetuously, others, at a much higher point, with far greater intensity of heat, keep quiet, manifest no turbulence whatever; but when the proper time comes, then they act, with a power and contumacy all the more effectual for their previous calmness. So it is with religious feeling: that which is deepest makes the least noise, but its principle and action is steadfast and intense. Still streams of water fairest meadows; and the bird that flutters least is longest on the wing.

I believe it is some years since any persons have been lost in passing the mountain, though Brockedon says that some additions to sepulture are annually made. In December, 1825, three domestics of the convent, together with an unfortunate traveller, of whom they had gone in search with their dogs in a stormy time, were overwhelmed with an avalanche. Only one of the dogs escaped. These humane animals rejoice in their benevolent vocation, as much as the monks do in theirs. They go out with the brethren in search of travellers, having some food or cordials slung around their necks; and being able on their four feet to cross dangerous snow-sheets, where men could not venture, they trace out the unfortunate storm victims, and minister to their sufferings, if they find them alive, or come back to tell their masters where the dead are shrouded. These melancholy duties were formerly far more frequent.

The scene of greatest interest at the Hospice, a solemn extraordinary interest indeed, is that of the Morgue, or building where the dead bodies of lost travellers are deposited. There they are, some of them as when the breath of life departed and the Death Angel, with his instruments of frost and snow, stiffened and embalmed them for ages. The floor is thick with nameless skulls, and bones, and human just heaped in confusion. But around the wall are groups of poor sufferers in every position in which they were found as rigid as marble, and in this air, by the preserving element of an eternal frost, almost unchanging. There is a mother and her child, a most affecting image of suffering and love. The face of the little one remains pressed to the mother's bosom, only the back part of the skull being visible, the body enfolded in her careful arms, careful in vain, affectionate in vain, to shield her offspring from the elemental wrath of the tempest. The snow fell fast and thick, and the hurricane wound them both up in one white shroud and buried them. There is also a tall, strong man standing alone, the face dried and black, but the white unbroken teeth firmly set and closed, grinning from the fleshless jaws—it is a most awful spectacle. The face seems to look at you from the recesses of the sepulchre, as if it would tell you the story of a fearful death-struggle in the storm. There are other groups more indistinct, but these two are never to be forgotten, and the whole of these dried and frozen remnants of humanity are a terrific demonstration of the fearfulness of this mountain-pass, when the elements, let loose in fury, encounter the unhappy traveller. You look at all this through the grated window; there is just light enough to make it solemnly and distinctly visible, and to read in it a powerful record of mental and physical agony, and of maternal love in death. That little child, hiding its face in its mother's bosom, and both frozen to death;—one can never forget the group, nor the *memento mori*, nor the token of deathless love.—*From the Wanderings of a Pilgrim.—Southern Churchman*.

THE ADVANTAGES OF MEDITATION.—“I will consider thy testimonies.” (Ps. 119. 95.) Recollection is the life of religion. The Christian wants to know no new thing, but to have his heart more elevated above the world, by secluding himself from it as much as his duty will allow; that religion may effect this its great end, by bringing its sublime hopes and prospects into more steady action on the mind.—*Cecil*.

THE REMEDY AGAINST TEMPTATION.—Temptation serves to awaken faith. Not one moment passes but we have occasion to say, “Lord Save me!”—*Ibid*.

WHAT THE WORLD DOES FOR YOU.—Think how little the world can do for you, and what it doth, how deceitfully; what stings there are with its honey; what farewell succeeds to welcome. When this Jacl-Brings



you milk in one hand, know she bath a nail in the other.—Bishop Hall.

PARDON AND PURITY THE JOINT OBJECTS OF THE GOSPEL.—The Gospel runs in two golden streams—pardon of sin, and purity of walking; they run undividedly all along in one channel, yet without confusion one with another; as it is reported of some great rivers that run together between the same banks, and yet retain distinct colours and natures all the way, till they part. But these "streams that make glad the city of God" never part one from another; the cleansing blood and the purifying light, those are the entire and perfect sum of the Gospel; purification from sin, the guilt of sin, and the purity of walking in the light flowing from that, makes up the full complexion of Christianity; which are so nearly conjoined together that if they be divided they cease to be, and cannot any of them subsist, save in men's deluded imagination.—Binning.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1846.

We have entered upon a season to which the appointment of the Church has given a peculiarly solemn and grave character, and the commencement of which, this year, acquires additional interest in this parish through the recent solemnity of Confirmation. A large number of our fellow-parishioners, most of them in the early time of life, have renewed the solemn promise and vow made for them at their baptism—they have with their own lips declared their faith and duty, and by their own act and deed bound themselves to adhere to the one and to live in the performance of the other.

While the Church has thus invited them in one direction, the world has not been backward to allure them in another. The theatre and the ball-room have publicly put forth their claims, to conformity with the world, and there has not been lack of influence in private, tending to neutralize the serious impressions which so solemn an act as that of Confirmation might well be supposed to have produced. The devout Churchman, zealous for the adorning of the Bride whom the Lord has redeemed from captivity under sin and condemnation with his precious blood, must be filled with solicitude that so large an accession of members, recognised as arrived at years of discretion, should be, to the Church an accession of gracefulness by their consistency of walk, and of strength by their active zeal in good works. Both of these—consistency and zeal—can be expected only where, according to the impressive prayer which precedes the laying-on of hands, the Holy Ghost has given that whereof the water of baptism is the sign—where that divine Person has bestowed the manifold gifts of grace, and also daily gives them increase—where the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and ghostly strength, the spirit of knowledge and true godliness, and the spirit of holy fear is within—there will be unswerving consistency of walk, and earnestness of zeal in works of Christian love.

The abstinence from the more public engagements of mere pleasure and diversion which is considered decent, and which is commonly yielded, at this season, is a favourable coincidence to the young who have recently ratified their baptismal covenant. It may afford them an opportunity for meditation and prayer, less broken in upon by the intrusion of levity; and salutary impressions may be less likely to be so effaced as to leave no trace behind. Let, then, ample profit be taken of this opportunity, but not without the recollection that the tone of mind and the course of conduct which are suitable for Lent, are suitable for the whole year—and that they are the only ones suitable for a dying hour—and that in the midst of life we are in death. Those who feel seriousness and abstinence from dissipation a severe privation to-day, may be on their death-bed to-morrow. An unwilling, reluctant, and impatient submission to the Church's appointment amounts to self-condemnation for hypocrisy;—submission yielded only because the church imposes restraint, is in itself no evidence of grace, though it may become the means of good;—submission to the appointment of the Church, because it affords retirement and gives aid to thoughtfulness which we greatly need and in which we may seek for a more spiritual frame, for fervency in prayer, and for longing after divine communications—this is the obedience which promises an abiding blessing. But it implies a frame of mind which we shall need, and which will be proper for us, after the Lent-season is over, even as while these solemn days last. With that view the true Churchman engages in the exercises to which the present time of the year is appropriated, and he will rest satisfied with no outward observance which does not bring forth the spiritual result of withdrawing his affections from the things of earth, and placing them permanently on a treasure in heaven which the Saviour's temptation and agony and death purchased for his peculiar people.

SUPPLY OF CLERGYMEN.—Two very important items of intelligence have been brought by the last arrival, relative to increased facilities for theological instruction and training for pastoral labours. The first is the resolution of the Council of King's College, Lon-

don, to provide a course of study for the ministry, on the following plan:—

- I. That a Theological Department be established in King's College.
- II. That it be open to
  - 1. All students of King's College who shall have passed three years in general literature and science, and have received a diploma.
  - 2. All graduates of Oxford and Cambridge bearing testimonials of good character.
  - 3. All persons who shall be approved by the Principal and recommended by a bishop.
- III. That the course of study be as follows, and continue during six terms (two years.)
  - 1. Evidences of religion.
  - 2. Holy Scripture in the original languages.
  - 3. The Articles and Book of Common Prayer.
  - 4. Ecclesiastical History, ancient and modern.
  - 5. The Pastoral Office: the reading of the Liturgy and composition of sermons.
- IV. That measures be taken to employ the students as district visitors, and to teach them the best methods of conducting schools.
- V. That they also learn congregational singing; and also acquire some knowledge of medicine.
- VI. That the fees be £12 12s. per term; and for matriculation, £4 13s. (In the whole, £80 5s. for the two years.)
- VII. That these regulations being complied with, the Principal be empowered to grant certificates of attainments and good conduct, which certificates are to be exhibited to the bishop on application for Holy Orders.

In addition to this a Staffordshire paper announces, seemingly in an authorized manner, a plan which the Lord Bishop of Lichfield has formed for the admission, to Holy Orders, of individuals who have given proof of their qualifications for efficient pastoral services, far superior to what has ever been afforded by College-residence and attendance in lecture rooms: the information is as follows:—

"His Lordship proposes to admit, as candidates for holy orders, persons of a proper age, who, having laboured during at least two years as district visitors or Scripture readers, each under some one incumbent of a parish in the diocese of Lichfield, shall be especially recommended to him by the incumbent for this purpose. They will have to pass exactly the same examination for orders as other candidates."

KING'S COLLEGE, Toronto.—At a Convocation holden in the hall of this institution on Thursday, the 29th of January, the following Alumni received the medals awarded to them at their examination for the Bachelor's degree in October last:

- MR. HELLIWELL, the gold medal for Classical Literature.
  - MR. STENNETT, the silver medal for Metaphysics and Divinity.
  - MR. ROAF, the silver medal for Chemistry.
- The latter of these gentlemen is the son of the Rev. J. Roaf, Congregational Minister. His connection with dissent has prevented him neither from taking his degree nor from obtaining College honours. Agitation on the University question has recommenced. Divines unite in efforts to exclude Divinity from among the branches taught in this Seminary. The sagacious Editor of the *Quebec Gazette* makes the following remarks upon the proposition that the body in which the endowment of King's College is vested be annihilated, and another body be created in its stead to hold the same:—

"This seems to us to be a dangerous precedent. It is the same as if an individual who holds lands from the crown were to be divested of them by a legislative act, and another person substituted in his place. If the conditions of grants of land from the crown are alleged to be not complied with, the proper authority to determine the fact is a Court of Justice, and the land may be forfeited or the holder compelled to fulfil the conditions of the grant. Legislative bodies are apt to be influenced by party considerations, adverse religious feelings, and insufficient knowledge. The endowments of no religious institution would be safe under such circumstances; particularly if it were imagined that these endowments were to contribute to the advantage of numerous parties adverse to the existing institutions.

"We trust that the right and the precedent, will be fully considered; and if there have been abuses, they will be remedied, if necessary, in due course of law."

A despatch from Lord Stanley upon the question agitated in New Brunswick respecting the Charter of King's College, Frederickton, recommends a Commission, "composed of men unanimous in the desire to promote public education among the wealthier classes of society on Christian principles. Their range of enquiry should be as unlimited as is the object itself. Yet there is happily one principle on which amidst all the discussions before me, a general agreement prevails, and by that principle therefore the Commissioners ought to be bound. It is that King's College should be open so far as its advantages, emoluments, and honors are concerned, to every denomination of Christians, but that according to the original design, the public worship performed within its walls should be that of the Church of England, and that the Chair of Theology should be occupied by a Clerk in Holy orders of that Church, of which of course therefore all Graduates in Divinity must be members. These reservations in favour of the Church of England are made in no spirit to which the members of any other Church could even plausibly object. They proceed on no claim of ascendancy or superiority. Their object is simply to retain for the Anglican Church the advantage actually enjoyed by every other body of Christians in New Brunswick, of having one place of public education in which young men may be trained up as Ministers of the Gospel."

Most probably, the views embodied in this despatch from the Colonial Office in the mother-country will be found to prevail in the councils of the home government as respects also the University of King's College, Toronto.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—LOWER SAXONY, Dec. 29.—The sayings and doings of the Catholic dissidents occupy at the present moment much less of public attention than the divided state of the Protestant Church, and the measures suggested or likely to be adopted in the hope of healing already existing and warding off anticipated schisms. None of the great leaders of the Catholic Reform movement have made during the last month any a live demonstration; and since Ronge's return to Breslaw, he seems to have restricted his exertions within the sphere of his pastoral duties. We should ill, however, appreciate the energy of his mind and the extent of his influence, could we interpret this calm as indicating either lassitude or disaffection; assuredly we shall yet learn that his retirement has not been idly spent. Meanwhile an interference with what might naturally have been deemed the indisputable rights of the Catholic dissidents has arisen in a quarter where we should have least expected it—viz., in Wurttemberg, it being announced from Stuttgart that Würmle, the pastor of the German Catholic Church in that city, had been summoned before the city magistrate, and informed that the Government prohibited his proceeding farther in his announced intention of imparting religious instruction to the children of his own congregation. The premises, therefore, which the municipality had awarded for the purpose remain unoccupied. The managing Committee of the German Catholics having learned this official prohibition, hastened to the school-room to dismiss the already assembled children, and the Catholic dissidents have now determined to take serious steps for obtaining a recognition of their body by the State, as the only means of putting an end to the daily-increasing difficulties and anomalies of their position.—*Morning Herald*.

GERMAN PROTESTANT CHURCH.—An Evangelical Congress has been sitting during several weeks past, in Berlin. The result of the deliberations of the members up to the present time has not yet been officially published, but it has transpired that their discussions have turned upon the four following points:—The junction of all the Evangelical congregations in Germany; the organization of a general Church government, arrangement of the mode of worship, and the congregational confession of faith. It appears that they have unanimously voted in favour of establishing ecclesiastical conferences at regular periods, the delegates to be chosen by the various districts, and by the Universities. With regard to the form of Church government, it is all but certain that Prussia, Wurttemberg, Saxony, and Baden, are favourable to a Synod and to Presbyterian institutions. It is probable that the proceedings of the Congress will not be fully made public until the first General Synod is held, of which mention was made in the *Landtags-Abschied* of the province of Prussia.

THE REV. DR. WOLFF.

To all those friends in India who are collecting money in order to reward me for having gone into Bokhara in order to effect the liberation of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly.

Wakefield, Jan. 14, 1846.  
My dear friends.—Previous to my departure for Bokhara, I publicly declared that I had undertaken this expedition for no other reason but for being useful to two sufferers, and in order to convince the British nation that I sincerely love my adopted country, England, but that I did not expect to receive the least remuneration, for my trouble.

As both officers had already been executed a considerable time previous to my arrival at Bokhara, my mission was naturally unsuccessful, except in that I convinced the Mohammedan nation fully that Christians love each other.

I am, therefore, not entitled to the least remuneration; however, through the benevolence of the British public, I have been enabled to pay all the expenses of the journey, except the £400, sterling advanced to me by the gallant and excellent Captain Grover! and having been informed that they are collecting money in India, and have already collected £400, sterling, I should feel myself most amply rewarded if the benevolent friends in India would most generously transmit the £400, sterling to my excellent friend Captain Grover, and also reward him for the losses he sustained on account of my detention at Bokhara; for on my account he went to St. Petersburg, and, also on account of that expedition, that excellent gentleman has lost his promotion in the army, and he is therefore by far more deserving the gratitude of the public than myself.

The gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Michel has presented me with a living of £200, a year, and Lord Aberdeen has most kindly promised me to give a situation to my son in the Foreign Office, and therefore I am quite out of danger of starvation, and this is all I want; but I cannot bear the thought that my generous friend, Captain Grover, should remain a sufferer.

I am, dear friends,  
Your most grateful servant,  
JOSEPH WOLFF.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, LEEDS.—A Correspondent of the *London Record* states that the Bishop of Ripon exacted a promise in writing, before the consecration of this place of worship, that the inscription over the church-door, requesting the prayers of those who should enter the building, for "the sinner who built it," should be taken down, upon the decease of the founder. In connection with this subject, we will mention that attention has been drawn in England to a decision, given, several years ago, by Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, respecting an objectionable inscription on a tombstone in the Carisbrooke church-yard; the judge on that occasion assumed that the practice of praying for the dead is not forbidden by the Church of England. An anxiety is expressed that efforts will be used to procure a reversal of the sentence in that case, lest it be taken advantage of by those who are using every opportunity for a return to errors in doctrine and practice.

Another piece of information is added, connected with the new church at Leeds. A superb communion service had been provided at a cost of 500 guineas, including one vessel which bore the inscription "Orate pro anima [Pray for the soul of]—Pusey"—the name being that of a deceased female relative of Dr. Pusey. That inscription was erased, upon the Bishop's demand, previous to the consecration of the church.

SECESSIONS TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.—It is stated by the *Morning Post*, that the number of these lamentable cases which have occurred from the upper ranks of Society, within the last few months, exceeds one hundred. Nearly forty are clergymen. Our readers who remember the translation furnished in our number of January 8, of a Romish Ecclesiastic's account of his intercourse with members of the University of Oxford, will not be surprised to find the name of the Rev. J. B. Morris, Fellow of Exeter College, and Under Professor of Hebrew, among the unhappy individuals. The Rev. H. Formby, vicar of Ruar Dean, Gloucestershire, and his Curate, Mr. Burder, are the last names mentioned. A brother of Mr. Morris, who was Tutor of Christ Church, had an interview with the Dean of that establishment in which a doubt was expressed to Mr. Morris, whether he could continue to take part in the education of the College, consistently with the opinion he held on certain points of Roman doctrine; he in consequence resigned his tutorship, but disavowed every intention of giving up either his studentship or his rooms in College. The following are also given as known instances of adhesion to Romanism during two or three weeks past in the *Morning Herald*: Rev. J. S. Northcote, M. A., late scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Mr. Robert Simpson, Commoner of St. John's College, Oxford; Mr. Henry Mills, of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Vigil of St. Malo states that on Christmas day a young Protestant minister, a pupil of Mr. Newman, embraced the Roman Catholic faith at the church of St. Servan, after high mass.

ESTIMATE OF TRACTARIAN MORALITY.—The Rev. C. P. Gollightly, M. A., of Oriel College, Oxford, wrote to Dr. Synnott, the Vice-Chancellor, under date January 5th, to direct his attention to certain passages in Dr. Pusey's publications, and suggest the propriety of requiring that Divine to renew his subscription to the 39 Articles, previously to his preaching again in his turn before the University. The Vice-Chancellor admits that such a course would be fully warranted by the nature of some of the passages, but he declines adopting it, on the following grounds:—

"When, however, I observe that in the letter of October last, signed with Dr. Pusey's initials, to which you make particular reference, the writer not only plainly intimates his readiness to subscribe the Articles, but gives a studied exposition of the grounds on which subscription might be made, however distinctly and strongly those grounds have been condemned by every one (I believe) at our spiritual governors who have noticed them, and however incompatible in my judgment they are with the real and hitherto recognised meaning and purport of subscription, I am led to the conclusion that the application of the statute would in the present case be ineffectual; and being so, would be worse than useless. A subscription founded upon the principles maintained in the 90th number of the *Tracts for the Times* abandons its proper character, and may be made indifferently by the partisan of any erroneous doctrine whatever. Such subscription could manifestly afford no satisfaction to the University; it would cease to be that criterion of the soundness of the subscriber's faith, which is the express object of the statute, and, as I am unwilling to be the means of tilting with so formal and solemn an act, I have resolved to forbear any present recourse to it."

Dr. Hook of Leeds seems to be pulling off from Dr. Pusey as from an unsafe craft: he has published two sermons, in the preface to which he quotes with disapprobation the palliating terms in which Dr. Pusey speaks of Mr. Newman's secession. Yet, Dr. Pusey was a prominent character and chosen preacher at the consecration of Dr. Hook's new church-building of St. Saviour's!

Dr. Pusey's Sermon has been preached, reported, and reviewed; we have not had time to look over the articles on the subject contained in our files.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dioecesis of Quebec.

CONFIRMATIONS.—THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL held Confirmations last week in the Mission of Portneuf, and administered that rite to 12 persons in the Seigneurie of Portneuf—to 34 in the Seigneurie of Bourg Louis, and to 11 at St. Catherine's, in the Seigneurie of Fossambault. At the latter place some candidates were unable to present themselves on account of a severe snowstorm which rendered the roads in certain parts impassable.

At the Confirmation holden in the Cathedral Church in this city, on Sunday last, 218 persons ratified their baptismal engagements.

We understand that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop shortly to hold a private Confirmation, as several candidates for the rite were prevented attending, owing to the prevailing sickness.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—Collections were made, pursuant to notice, in the Churches of this City, on Sunday last, in aid of the general designs of the Society. The amount raised in the Cathedral Church was £35 1s. 8d. Trinity Chapel, £5 2s. 0d. St. Paul's Chapel, £3 5s. 7d. All Saints' Chapel, £3 11s. 6d.

LENT-SERVICES.—Notice has been given, that divine service will be held at the Cathedral Church in this city, until Passion-week, every Wednesday and Friday in the afternoon, as has been usual in this parish.

MONTREAL.—Among the public services performed by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese on his late visit to Montreal on Diocesan business, not the least interesting was His Lordship's preaching to the youth under instruction in the Sunday School connected with Trinity Church, on the evening of Wednesday, the

28th of January, being the day preceding the Confirmation. About 400 were present with their teachers, occupying the centre-block of pews, while the adult congregation took the side-pews, gallery, and such temporary seats as could be placed in the aisles. His Lordship expounded the 34th Psalm, the singing was remarkable for the part taken in it by the congregation generally, and the whole occasion of an uncommonly encouraging character as regards the scriptural training of the young through the instrumentality of Sunday Schools. May the training which the young receive at home, be in accordance with the privilege afforded to them in the house of God!

BISHOPRIC OF JERUSALEM.—The nomination to this interesting charge devolves for this time upon the King of Prussia, in accordance with the terms of agreement between the Sovereigns of England and Prussia upon which the Bishopric was founded. The *Augsburg Gazette* states, upon the authority of intelligence from Berlin, that the choice of His Prussian Majesty has fallen upon Mr. Belsion, an Israelite, like the late Bishop, who has been converted to the Christian faith, and is in English orders.

THE QUEBEC JUVENILE CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION closed its accounts for the year last week, and rendered a statement at a meeting held in the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel's school-room on Thursday last, when the attendance of a number of friends, both Juvenile and Adult, testified to the interest taken in the cause of missions among the Mohammedans and Heathens. A half-yearly meeting had been held in October last, when particulars of accounts were presented; combining the two statements into one, for the purpose of transmission to the Parent Society, the following satisfactory result presents itself:

Received from weekly and monthly subscriptions and occasional donations through the young Sub-Treasurers	£9 8 2
Collected by Master Lewis Bradshaw, 29th June	0 9 8 1/2
Missionary Boxes, Mrs. H. Hotheam's, 28th Aug.	1 0 0
Miss Ahern's	0 11 8
Miss Mary Brown's	0 7 11
Mrs. Bray's	0 8 2 1/2
Mr. Travers's	0 19 0
Rev. C. L. F. Haensel's	6 5 8 1/2
Collected by Miss A. Robinson, at St. John's, Sept. last, £0 10 0	
February, 0 16 3	
	1 6 3

Mrs. Alford, 5s.; A Friend to, &c. through the Editor of the Berean, 6s. 3d.	0 11 3
St. Charles' Street Branch of this Association	1 8 0
Trinity Chapel Sunday School	1 18 4
	£21 14 2 1/2

From an anonymous donor, through the Editor of the Berean, July 3	5 0 0
Subscriptions from members of the Parent Society, to be remitted with the funds of this Association	
Rev. G. Mackie	1 5 0
C. L. F. Haensel	1 0 0
John Travers, Esq.	0 12 9
	£32 11 1 1/2

Received since the meeting, Subscription to the Parent Society, from W. S. Sewell, Esq.	1 5 0
	£33 16 1 1/2

The Receipts of last year having amounted to £22 9s. 5 1/2d., there appears an increase of more than £11, by the operations of the year; which affords much cause for gratitude to those friends who have fostered this humble and retiring attempt at reminding those who enjoy Christian privileges, of the destitution under which millions of immortal souls in distant lands are suffering, and of the Saviour's command to his disciples that they should "go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

INTERVIEW OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA WITH THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(From the *Church Missionary Record*.)  
On the 16th of December, the Bishop of Calcutta attended a Meeting of the Committee of Correspondence of the Church Missionary Society. His Lordship had long expressed a wish to meet the Committee; but had been prevented from doing so at an earlier period by successive attacks of illness and pressing engagements. On being introduced to the Committee, the Chairman, James Farish, Esq., expressed on their behalf their gratification at his Lordship's presence among them, and their gratitude to him for the kindness which he had shown to the Society's missionaries in India, and for the encouragement and aid which he afforded them in their work.

The Bishop of Calcutta in reply, assured the Committee of the pleasure which it gave him to meet them, and expressed the highest esteem and regard for the Society's missionaries in India—remarked the great advance of things in India, in a way of preparation, though positive and well-ascertained conversions were comparatively few—said that the work at Krishnagur was proceeding hopefully, and that the anticipations which he had formed six years ago respecting it had been confirmed—spoke of the converts in India as weak, but sincere—and was of opinion, on a full view of the matter, that more success had resulted from missionary labours in India than the limited extent of the means employed would have warranted us to expect.

The Bishop further stated, that there were several points for which he especially honoured the Church Missionary Society. 1. Because it had stood forward with decision for the truth of the Gospel, against the semi-Popery of the present day; and had thus been made a blessing to the Church at home, as well as to the Heathen abroad. 2. For the great care which it took in the choice of the men sent out. 3. In the sound general learning and ecclesiastical instruction imparted to the missionaries of the Society by their course in the Islington Institution. 4. For the har-



monious working of the Committee; for their laboriousness; some of them he recognised as having been active members in that room many years ago; and for the promptitude and decision with which they acted.

At the conclusion of the Bishop's address he arose and pronounced the benediction; and then withdrew.

To CORRESPONDENTS:—Received Wt. and sent extra by English Mail;—Wy we had the information only through public channels;—B. next week;—A's closing part has been read by M. and he must write.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED:—From the Baroness de Longueuil from No. 53 to 104; Rev. J. A. Allen No. 53 to 104; Mr. John Waddell No. 99 to 112.

Local and Political Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—On Saturday last the Western Mail brought forward extras of the Montreal journals, giving a few items of the news brought by the 4th of February Mail steamer, the Cambria, from Liverpool.

The news is highly important in a commercial point of view, though political matters present nothing very striking; the repeal of the corn laws is now certain.

For several years a desolating and sanguinary warfare has afflicted the States of the Rio de la Plata. The commerce of all nations has been interrupted, and acts of barbarity have been committed, unknown to the practice of a civilized people.

The Convention concluded with France, in the course of last year, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, is about to be carried into immediate execution by the active co-operation of the two Powers on the coast of Africa.

It is my desire that our present union, and the good understanding which so happily exists between us, may always be employed to promote the interests of humanity, and to secure the peace of the world.

I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States in respect of the territory on the North Western Coast of America, although they have been made the subject of repeated negotiation, still remain unsettled.

You may be assured that no effort consistent with national honour shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to an early and peaceful termination.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, The estimates for the year will be laid before you at an early period. Although I am deeply sensible of the importance of enforcing economy in all branches of the expenditure, yet I have been compelled, by a due regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the state of our Naval and Military Establishments, to propose some increase in the estimates which provide for their efficiency.

I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measures which you have presented to me from time to time, calculated to extend Commerce, and to stimulate domestic skill and industry, by the repeal of prohibitory, and the relaxation of protective, duties.

The prosperous state of the Revenue, the increased demand for labour, and the general improvement which has taken place in the internal condition of the country, are strong testimonies in favour of the course you have pursued.

I recommend you to take into your early consideration whether the principles on which you have acted may not with advantage be yet more extensively applied, and whether it may not be in your power, after a careful review of the existing duties upon many articles the produce or manufacture of other countries, to make such further reductions and remissions as may tend to insure the continuance of the great benefits to which I have adverted and, by enlarging our commercial intercourse, to strengthen the bonds of amity with Foreign Powers.

Any measures which you may adopt for effecting these great objects will, I am convinced, be accompanied by such precautions as shall prevent permanent loss to the Revenue, or injurious results to any of the great interests of the country.

I have full reliance on your just and dispassionate consideration of matters so deeply affecting the public welfare.

It is my earnest prayer that, with the blessing of Divine Providence on your councils, you may be enabled to promote friendly feelings between different classes of my subjects, provide additional security for the continuance of peace, and to maintain contentment and happiness at home, by increasing the comforts and bettering the condition of the great body of my people.

Upon the re-assembling of the House of

Commons, after the delivery of the Royal Speech, Sir R. Peel and Lord John Russell both entered into explanations of the course which they had found it necessary to take during the adjournment of Parliament; and Sir R. Peel then gave notice of his intention to bring forward at an early day, a measure of the highest importance to their commercial interests.

Accordingly, on the 27th idem, before a House crowded to excess not only with members but strangers of all classes, Sir Robert, in a long and masterly speech, developed his policy for the future. The limits of the Berean admit only of a summary of a speech which occupied four hours in the delivery: the following list gives some of the principal changes proposed.

Tallow, duty reduced from 3s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt; duty on timber to be gradually reduced to a point not yet determined; on calicoes, prints, and articles of cotton manufactures the duty of 10 per cent repealed; on cottons made up, reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. Duty on woollen goods made up reduced from 20 to 10 per cent; on made-up linens reduced one-half; on silks from 30 to 15 per cent; on paperhangings from 1s. to 2d. per square yard; on manufactures of metals from 15 to 10; and in cases of other articles not enumerated, the highest duty to be 10 per cent.

The duty on Corn to be repealed entirely after the 1st Feb. 1849, and in the mean time a sliding scale to be substituted in lieu of the present one, in which the maximum rate of duty will be 10s. per quarter. A number of other articles are effected by the change in the tariff, but the above are those of most interest to Canada. This promulgation of the principles of free-trade naturally caused great excitement and much difference of opinion.

The Oregon Question has not yet caused much sensation in England. The excitement caused by the new Commercial Policy doubtless occupied the public minds to the exclusion, for the moment, of other subjects.

THE WAR-QUESTIONS.—Upon the anticipated war with the U. States, I rather think Mr. Adams, who in his old age has added much fuel to the fire that was blazing, must be in his dotage, and deserves the censures of every body, his speech being calculated to mislead even well disposed people.

THE ABOVE IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER written by a General Officer residing in England and received in town by the last Mail.

IRELAND.—The state of this country is very melancholy: murders and outrages of all kinds abound. The Irish board of education are about to build thirty-two model schools, for training teachers, in the several counties of Ireland.

NEW PLANET OR COMET.—Mr. Hencke, of Dresden, in Prussia, has discovered a new star in the constellation Taurus. It is a star of the 9th magnitude. Sir J. South, in a letter in the Times, mentions that he has also seen it by following the directions given by Mr. Hencke.

THE AFRICAN TRADE.—A few weeks ago, the smallest vessel that ever cleared out of the Clyde for an Atlantic voyage, measuring only twelve tons, new measurement, left the river with a general cargo for Cape Coast Castle. This yacht was built at Port Baunatyne, in Buteshire, and was intended for pleasure excursions alone, but she attracted the attention of an African merchant who was in this country last summer, and was purchased for the river trade in that country.

ISTHMIAN OF PANAMA.—Some time since M. Garella received a commission from the French government to proceed to Panama, for the purpose of inquiring upon the spot into the practicability of the many schemes which have been devised for cutting a ship canal through the isthmus. The report of that gentleman on this subject has recently been published, from which it appears that the whole distance will be about 47 miles in length, of which 33 are between the Chagres and the Pacific, 7 1/2 between the Chagres and the Bay of Simon, and about six along the bed of the river itself.

600,000 francs. M. Garella, however, suggests the magnificent experiment of a tunnel through the mountain, which, besides the dimensions stated above for the canal itself, must be of height sufficient to permit the passage of vessels with their lower masts standing 120 feet at least, and will be three miles and one-third in length. The estimated cost of the tunnel is fifty millions of francs, but it will enable the canal to be constructed with a summit level of only 160 feet, and greatly enhance the future advantages of the undertaking, by dispensing with by far the greater number of the locks. The total expense of the canal is estimated at 125 millions francs (five millions sterling).

TIMBER DUTIES.—In the House of Commons, last night, Sir R. Peel stated to the House his proposed reduction of the duties on timber. His plan would be to ultimately reduce the differential duties on foreign timber from 25s. to 15s., but he did not propose to do so immediately. He would, when he brought the question forward, move that from the 5th of April, 1847, the duty should be reduced by the sum of 5s., and that a further reduction of 5s. should be made on the 5th April, 1848.

VESSELS BUILDING ON THE CLYDE.—There are now building and outfitting on the Clyde 37 vessels, amounting, in the aggregate, to 18,027 tons; of these 26 are iron steamers, collectively amounting to 11,137 tons and 5,550 horse-power, the residue being timber ships, amounting to 3,890 tons. Valuing the timber vessels at £20 per ton, the iron steamers at £25, and the machinery at £10 per horse-power, over head, the total value of these vessels, when ready and equipped for sea, will amount to £651,125.

A letter from Rome, of the 26th ultimo, says that the chestnuts, which in that country are, like potatoes in the north of Europe, the principal food of the lower classes, have suffered from the same disease as the potatoes, and that scarcely one in ten is eatable. The grapes also have become already rotten, instead of remaining dry and fit for food until the end of February, as in ordinary times.

A letter from Cannes, (in the south of France), has the following:—"The temperature here is very mild; we have roses in full flower, and the orange-trees are all covered with flowers, as fine as in spring."

The house of the famous Jewish philosopher, MOSES MENDELSSOHN, in Berlin, has just been purchased for 35,000 dollars by the Jewish Community. It is to be converted into a free school for the education of poor Jewish children.

A machine for shipbread baking has just been invented, which is exceedingly complicated in its construction, and capable of making upwards of 250 biscuits, with the name of the maker impressed thereon, in one minute.

Thirty-one pounds of Shropshire iron have been made into wire upwards of one hundred and eleven miles in length; and, so fine was the fabric, that a part of it was converted, in lieu of the usual horse hair, into a barrister's wig!

The new tariff is producing some rare imports. For instance, there were put up at a public sale, in London, thirty baskets of China vegetable or tree tallow, and thirty bales of China hemp, just received from Shanghai.

DUELING DISCOURAGED.—The King of Bavaria has issued a decree, ordering that, in future, all persons killed in duels, or who had committed suicide, shall be interred without religious ceremony of any kind.

The capital of Great Britain has a population estimated at 2,000,000 of souls, exclusive of strangers. The population of Paris now exceeds 900,000; the population of Vienna is 330,000 souls; Berlin, 365,000; and St. Petersburg, 476,000.

COPPER MINES IN UPPER CANADA.—A recent number of the Scientific American, published in New York, contains the following:—"Some of the British officers in Canada have lately made an important discovery of some of the richest copper mines in the world. This discovery has created great excitement. Some of the officers, en route to England, are now in this city, and will carry with them some specimens of the ore, and among them, one piece weighing 2,200 pounds. The ore is very rich yielding as we learn, 75 per cent. of pure copper. Some of the copper was taken off from the bed of a river, and some broken off from a cliff, on the banks. The latter is six feet long, four broad, and six inches thick."

Mr. J. C. Lee has recently established a Knitting Factory at Sherbrooke, for the manufacturing of drawers, shirts, hosiery, shawls, &c. From specimens shown us, we should pronounce his articles superior to anything of the kind heretofore sold in this section of the country.—He has 13 of the knitting machines which, when in full operation, will turn out 36 dozen shirts and drawers, 42 dozen pairs of stockings, and 6 dozen shawls per week.—Stanslead Journal.

In another column will be found an advertisement from Messrs. J. G. Mackenzie & Co., announcing that they have become the Agents of the Chambly Cotton Company.—Though perhaps it will be long before Canada can approach Britain, or even New England in her manufactures, there is in the Lower Province, particularly in the Eastern Seigniories, a considerable amount of surplus labour which may be advantageously employed particularly in the manufacture of heavy cotton fabrics for domestic use. The excellence and strength of the Chambly manufacture is well known.—Montreal Gazette.

The Agricultural Society of the County of Quebec held their annual meeting at the Court House on Tuesday before last. In the absence of the President, A. Anderson, Esq., the Vice-President, Alex. Simpson, Esq., was called to the chair. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing two years: The Hon. John Neilson, President, The Hon. W. Sheppard, Vice-President, J. C. Fisher, Esq., Secretary, Wm. H. Anderson, Esq., Treasurer.

The Gore Annual Agricultural Show was held at Hamilton on the 3rd inst. The Hamilton Journal says, "the appearance was highly satisfactory, and the improvement seen has been gradually progressing each year from the commencement of the Society, in 1811."

LORD METCALFE, it is said, has taken a residence in London. The present state of his health is not mentioned. A numerous signed address having been presented to his Lordship, upon his retirement from the Government of Canada, by gentlemen connected with the North American Colonies, His Lordship made the following reply:

"To the Subscribers to the Address of the Merchants and others connected with the British North American provinces.

"Sirs,—I am deeply sensible of the honour conferred on me by the sentiments which you entertain, and I beg you to accept my warmest thanks for the kindness which has induced you to express them.

"Had it been possible, with reference to the state of my health, to perform efficiently the duties of my late office, I would gladly have devoted the remainder of my life to the welfare of Canada, and to the furtherance of those purposes which you state to have been promoted during my administration of the government of that province.

"The aggravation of the malady with which I have been long afflicted having rendered the continued discharge of my functions impracticable, I was under the necessity of soliciting Her Majesty's gracious permission to resign the trust conferred on me; but so long as I live I shall never cease to feel an anxious desire for the prosperity of Canada, and a grateful recollection of the loyalty and public spirit by which the measures of my administration were supported in that country.

(Signed) METCALFE.

"2, Mansfield-street, Jan. 27, 1846."

ADDRESS TO THE LATE MAYOR.—A public meeting of the citizens is to be held in the Parliament Buildings this afternoon at 3 o'clock for the purpose of presenting to the Hon. R. E. Caron the address adopted at the meeting on the 12th inst.

PROFANAL PENITENTIARY, KINGSTON.—A fire occurred at this Institution lately by which the blacksmith's shop, together with several other shops and out-houses, all of wood, were destroyed. The flames did not communicate to the main building.

ARMY CHANGES.

43rd Foot—Ensign R. H. Weyland to be Lieut. without pay. v. Bruce, dec.

46th.—Brevet Capt. G. De Rottenburg from 60th Foot to be Capt. v. Mansel, ex.

52nd.—Mjr R. French to be Lt-Col. without pay. v. W. Blois, who ret. upon full-pay; Capt. C. W. Forester to be Mjr. v. French; Capt. F. Andrews, fm half-pay 45th Ft. to be Capt. v. Forester; Lt C. G. Fontaine to be Capt. by pur. v. Andrews, who ret.; Ens. W. F. Riley to be Lt. by pur. v. Fontaine; G. C. Syngé, Gent. to be Ens. by pur. v. Riley.

60th.—Capt. G. P. Mansel from 46th ft. to be Capt. v. De Rottenburg, ex.

Ryl Canadian Rifle Regt.—Bvt-Lt-Col. W. H. Newton to be Lt-Col. without pay. v. Elliot, dec; Bvt-Mjr R. Muter to be Mjr. v. Newton; Lt H. Monro to be Capt. v. Muter; Ens and Adj. R. Macdonnell to have the rank of Lt; Ens J. B. Geale to be Lt. v. Munro; H G A Powell, Gent. to be Ens. v. Geale. Lieut. G. A. Young fm 5th ft. to be Lt. v. Geale, ex.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Asst-Surg G N Foaker, fm 43rd Ft. to be Staff Surg. of the 2nd Class, v. Brodie.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Montreal, 21st Feby., 1846. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

GERALD G. DENLEVIE, Esq. to be a Surveyor of land, in and for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada.

William Pocer, Esquire, of St. George d'Aubert Gallion, Resident Agent for the disposal of Public Lands, in the Townships of Jersey, Linéere, Marlow and Shanley, in the County of Dorchester.

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY, 1846.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Thermo., Weather. 19 Thurs. 4 below Very fine. 20 Frid. 14 above Cold-windy. 21 Sat. 23 " Fine-warm. 22 Sux. 22 " Snowy. 23 Mon. 22 " Warm-fine. 24 Tues. 13 " Fine. 25 Wed. 4 " Col.l.

BIRTH.

At Sherbrooke, on the 17th inst., the lady of the Rev. W. W. WAIT, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, January 15, at Casterton, the Rev. Roneur Courten Black, M. A., eldest son of John Black, Esq., of Wigtown, N. B., of Worcester College, Oxford, and High Legh, Cheshire, to Elizabeth Anne, the fourth daughter of the Rev. Wm. Canus Wilson of Casterton Hall, Westmoreland.

DIED.

On Saturday evening last, HORACE GIFFENEY, son of Mr. JOHN PARKER, aged 15 months At the Manse of Caputh, Perthshire, on the 31st December, James Wylie, second son of the Rev. P. C. CAMPBELL.

On the 11th of January, at Hillsborough in Ireland, Doctor Moorhead, after only two days' illness, of a malignant fever caught in a hospital attended by him professionally.

NOTICE.

A PAIR OF FUR-GAUNTLETS (ladies' size) were left in the Sale-room of the Gospel-Aid-Society last week. The owner can have them (by proving property) upon application at the office of this paper. Quebec, 26th February, 1846.

MISS THRELOCKE

HAS commenced taking a limited number of Pupils, to instruct in the usual branches of Education. For particulars apply at No. 3 St. Francois-street, on the Cape. Quebec, 11th Feb. 1846.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, Unit, Price. Beef, per lb. 0 2 a 0 5. Mutton, per lb. 0 3 a 0 6. Ditto, per quarter 2 3 a 3 0. Lamb, per quarter 1 6 a 4 0. Veal, per lb. 0 5 a 0 6. Do., per quarter 1 0 a 5 0. Pork, per lb. 0 5 a 0 7. Eggs, per dozen 1 3 a 1 6. Potatoes, per bushel 3 6 a 4 0. Maple Sugar, per lb. 0 4 a 0 5. Oats per bushel 2 0 a 2 6. Hay per hundred bundles 25 0 a 35 0. Straw ditto 17 0 a 22 6. Fire-wood, per cord 15 0 a 17 6. Cheese per lb. 0 4 1/2 a 0 5. Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 0 a 1 3. Ditto, salt, in timets, per lb. 0 8 a 0 9. Pot Ashes per cwt. 21s. 0d. a 21s. 6d. Pearl do. do. 22s. 6d.

TO BE LET, FROM 1st May next, THREE OFFICES in Arthur Street, opposite the Exchange. C. & W. WÜRTELE, 86, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 11th February, 1846.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

IN CONNECTION WITH BISHOP'S COLLEGE, RE-OPENS at the close of the Christmas Holidays, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, under the superintendance of B. Miles, A. M. one of the Professors in the College, from whom, on application, a printed prospectus may be had, detailing the system pursued in this Seminary. Lennoxville, January 16th, 1846.

Just Received, and for Sale at the Office of this Paper:

ADVICE FOR THE NEW-YEAR;

OR, A PASTOR'S OFFERING TO HIS FLOCK; BEING

A SERMON

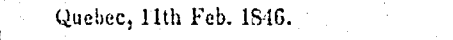
Preached in St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, on Sunday, the 4th January, 1846,

BY THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, A. M.

Published by Request.

PRICE—3d. PER COPY.

Quebec, 11th Feb. 1846.



A MEETING OF THE MAGISTRATES OF THIS CITY.

held at the Court House, on the 30th instant, for the purpose of granting Certificates to obtain Tavern Licences for the City and Bailliwick of Quebec, for the ensuing year, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted by their Worship, viz:—

Whereas, it has been found that the number of Taverns has of late years greatly increased, and that many persons who have Trades or other means of earning a livelihood are keepers of Taverns, which Taverns are in many instances without the accommodation by law required.

Resolved,—That after the expiration of the next twelve months, the Magistrates will not grant a certificate to obtain Tavern Licence in the City or Bailliwick of Quebec to any Stevedores or Tradesman.

Ordered,—That this Resolution be inserted in both languages in the public newspapers of this City for one month.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Quebec, 30th January, 1846.

F. H. ANDREWS,

ORGAN & PIANO-FORTE

TUNER.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, Nov. 1845.

COALS.

NEWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co. Porter & Co's Wharf, Late Irvine's. Quebec, 1st Jan. 1846.

Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Constitution and Regulations of this 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 Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society; by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles.

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THIS Company, which established its Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to assure against fire.

Office, Gillespie's Wharf, open from 10, A. M. to 4 P. M.

GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

THE Girls' department of the British

and Canadian School will re-open on MONDAY, the 6th instant, in a room in the Military Asylum. JEFFERY HALL. Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1845.



YOUTH'S CORNER.

A VERY ALARMING SITUATION.

Two Frenchmen were travelling on horseback in the island of Sicily, where they found the inhabitants to be any thing but well pleased with the people of France; they became rather uneasy on discovering that they had mistaken their way and would not be able to reach their intended night's lodging before dark, and that there was no choice for them but they must put up at a solitary house in the forest beyond which it would be impossible for them to proceed that night. They found the place inhabited by people engaged in burning charcoal: an old couple was surrounded by a dozen men who looked exceedingly fierce, and every thing in the place had a gloomy, threatening appearance.

The older of the two travellers quietly resolved to keep awake all night, but he said nothing of it to his companion, who was exceedingly tired, and soon forgot his fears in a sound sleep. A clean, but very rough kind of bed had been assigned to the two strangers in the loft which was connected with the dwelling-room by a ladder, and had no door or fastenings for security. The people of the house had, indeed, received their guests with every appearance of kindness, but the elderly Frenchman's suspicions were excited by a variety of circumstances, and among the rest he was alarmed to find that the old couple kept awake in much consultation, talking in a low voice, and sometimes listening as if to know whether the strangers were quite still and fast asleep. He heard the woman ask the question: Oh, do you really mean to cut the throats of both of them? and the old man answered: Don't let it grieve you for the young one—it may be months before we have such company to serve again.

Soon after this, the old man was heard to sharpen a knife: he came climbing up the ladder, as noiselessly as possible—the woman followed him just so far as to let the light from her lamp shine into the loft: the watchful Frenchman saw the old man approaching the bed with a large carving-knife in his hand; he stretched forth his arm and seized—

Well, he just seized a large ham which was hanging over the bed, and cut from it two huge slices, handed them to his wife, and then descended the ladder as silently as he had come up. The Frenchman was so much relieved by this unexpected issue, that he fell into a sound sleep and did not awake until the music and odour of the ham on the frying-pan roused his slumbers. The two guests found the table spread for them in rude abundance: there was the ham, and there were two fat capons ready dressed. One of the two was cut up to serve for their breakfast, and the other, they were told, was to make a luncheon for them on the road, as they had got so far out of their way, that they would not reach their next resting-place in good time for dinner. One of the capons was "the young one" whom the old woman was rather reluctant to deliver up to the knife. Thus the two travellers found, under very alarming appearances, the most unexpected manifestation of kindness and hospitality.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, the celebrated navigator and distinguished admiral, was the son of Edmund Drake, a sailor, and was born near Tavistock, in Devonshire, in the year 1545. He was brought up under the care of his kinsman, Sir J. Hawkins, and soon embraced the profession in which he afterwards so much distinguished himself. He commenced his nautical career in the Merchant service and, at the early age of eighteen, was purser of a ship trading to Biscay. Four years afterwards he had obtained the command of a ship and, being in the Gulf of Mexico along with his uncle Sir John Hawkins, Drake behaved very gallantly in the actions which took place against the Spaniards, and returned to England with a high reputation. He did not remain long idle, for in 1570 he set off with two vessels on an expedition against the Spanish possessions in the West Indies; the Spaniards and the English being then unhappily at war. In the following year he made another expedition, and again another in 1572, all against the same quarter. These expeditions were not ordered by the Government, although they were permitted. They were in fact a kind of private speculation where those who joined the undertaking expected, by going through certain hardships and dangers, to obtain great wealth from the gold and silver of which America was then supposed to be full. And in most cases they were not disappointed, but returned with much booty. In these expeditions Drake was much assisted by a nation of Indians who were hostile to the Spaniards. Their chief, named Potito, admiring a cutlass which Drake wore, the latter presented it to the chief, upon which he in return gave Drake four large wedges of gold. Drake threw these into the common stock, saying "Those who bear the charge of so uncertain a voyage on my credit, should share the utmost advantage the voyage produced." His success and honourable behaviour to his owners gave him great

credit. Soon after, he fitted out three frigates, and served as a volunteer on the coast of Ireland. Upon his return he was introduced by Sir Christopher Hatton to Queen Elizabeth. Drake now proposed to make a voyage to the South Seas, through the Straits of Magellan, so called after a Spaniard who had a short time before discovered their existence. My young readers must consult their maps to see their situation. This project, which had never been attempted by any Englishman, was well received; the Queen furnished the means, and volunteers came in readily. He only had five small vessels and 161 men, and with these he set sail on the 13th Decr. 1577. After a good many delays, on the 20th of August he entered the Straits of Magellan which he passed through on the 25th of the following month. He then sailed along the western coast of America, until he reached the 48th degree of north latitude, trying to discover a passage back into the Atlantic, but without success. Before leaving, he landed and called the country New Albion, taking possession of it in the name of his Sovereign, after which he departed and reached Plymouth on the 3rd of November 1580, having sailed round the world in about two years and ten months. Queen Elizabeth visited his ship soon after his arrival, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. The ship in which he made his voyage was ordered to be preserved, and at last, when it was going to decay, a chair, made out of the planks was presented to the University of Oxford. Sir Francis Drake behaved with his usual skill and gallantry upon several subsequent occasions, and when the great Spanish Armada was threatening the English shores, of which a more particular account is given in the sketch of Lord Howard of Effingham, Drake was appointed Vice-Admiral under that distinguished commander, and contributed much to the overthrow of the Spanish fleet.

He continued to be actively employed until the end of his life, and died on board his ship on the 23rd of Jan'y. 1595, much lamented by the nation.

ADMIRAL BLAKE.—Robert Blake acquired great renown during the time when Oliver Cromwell governed England under the title of Protector. He was born in the year 1589 at Bridgewater in Somersetshire and finished his education at the University of Oxford, where he obtained the degree of B. A. During the civil wars which soon after broke out, Blake attached himself to the party opposed to the court, and behaved with much courage; still he was unwilling to bring the King to trial, and declared the measure illegal. In the year 1652, he was appointed sole admiral, and entirely defeated the Dutch fleets in three successive engagements, where the latter lost eleven men of war, thirty merchantmen and 15,000 sailors. Besides his victories over the Dutch Admiral, Blake chastised the insolent privateers of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, obliging them to restore the goods and prisoners, which they had taken; and by his bold and resolute conduct here and elsewhere sustained the honour of the English flag and caused it everywhere to be treated with great respect. His last action was a most successful attack on the Spanish fleet at Santa Cruz in April, 1657. In the summer of the same year, finding his health failing, he returned to England, and died on the 27th of August, just as he was entering Plymouth Sound. He was buried, at the public expense, in Westminster Abbey. GS.

LORD RODNEY is another of the commanders distinguished in the history of the British Navy. He was the son of a naval officer in much favour with King George I., and his father received an early promise of promotion for the boy, if he were brought up to the Navy. In 1751, when he was only thirty-three years old, he had advanced to the rank of Commodore, and in the course of the war with France which broke out soon after, he became Rear-Admiral, and it was found that he was not undeserving of the rapid promotion he had obtained. He took the island of Martinique in 1762, and was highly honoured for his important services; but in his private life he was so extravagant that he was obliged to live in France in order to be out of the reach of his creditors: the vice of gambling caused him his greatest difficulties.

When France took part with the American Provinces in the revolutionary war, naval commanders of reputation were so much wanted, that Rodney's services were sought, and so much the more, as the French King would have been very glad to give him employment; which, however, the British seaman indignantly refused. Arrangements were made with his creditors, and he went to sea in command of a squadron with which, in the year 1780, he took nineteen Spanish Transports, and soon after obtained the victory over the Spanish fleet and greatly relieved the hard pressed garrison of Gibraltar under General Elliot (see last BEREAN). He continued rendering great services in the war, the last of which was his victory over the French Admiral Count de Grasse whom he took prisoner, in 1782. Peace was concluded soon after, Rodney was advanced to the peerage by the title of Baron Rodney of Stoke, and promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral. A pension of £2000. was settled upon him and his two successors. He died in the year 1792. HSL.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

HONESDALE, Jan. 15, 1846.

On Monday morning last, about nine o'clock, an accident occurred in the coal mines of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at Carbondale, which has produced considerable excitement in the community. A large portion of the hill or mountain into which the mines extend, following the law of gravity, suddenly descended on the honey-comb cavities within its bosom, burying all the unfortunate individuals, within its reach. Very many acres descended in a mass; and so great was the pressure of the atmosphere, occasioned by this descent, as to shoot out from the mouth of one of the mines, as from a cannon, a train of ears with a horse and a boy, throwing them to a considerable distance. Think of a bellows moved by mountain power, and you will form a very correct idea of the blast. Painful to relate, fifteen individuals were beneath the descending mass, only one of whom has had the good fortune to escape; and his adventures exceed every thing on record. The remaining fourteen are buried alive, if not crushed, and may be now hopelessly wandering in those gloomy caverns, beyond the reach of human aid, and shut out forever, in all probability, from the light of day.

To present a distinct idea of this occurrence, I must first give a brief description of the mines, and the manner of working them. There are several openings to the coal, which are numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c; two of them are above the bed of the Lackawana, and the others are below it. These openings are holes in the side of the hill about six feet by eight, and are the main entrances to the mines. From these mouths are roads leading into the interior of the mountains, following the dip of the coal, sometimes ascending and sometimes descending. The extent of the mining operations will be perceived from the fact that there are thirty-five miles of railroad laid underground, in the bosom of the mountain, including the main roads with all their ramifications.

The coal lies in a horizontal stratum of from four to six or eight feet in thickness, between strata of slate. The method of mining is, to cut out and remove the coal, leaving only piers of it to support the bill above, aided by wooden props made of sections of trees, cut of a suitable length. As fast as the coal is removed, the lateral branches of the road are abandoned, and the main avenues pushed on to the coal beyond. In this way the coal has been removed for a mile and a half under the mountain, and the roads extend that distance. About a mile from the mouth of mine No. 1 an air-hole was cut to the surface, up an inclined plane, by which access could be had to the surface of the earth, and down which props were taken. The excavation for coal extends half a mile or more beyond this opening. It was in this vicinity that the accident occurred, and by closing the mouth of this passage cut off all hope of escape to those within, in this direction.

As fast as the coal is removed, no particular care is taken to support the mass above, in the chambers which are abandoned; the props are left to decay that the rock and earth may gradually settle down and fill up these cavities, as it has done in former instances; but care is taken to guard the main avenue to the coal from being thus obstructed. The coal lies beneath a mass of slate; above the slate is the sand stone rock, and above this are the gravel and soil. I have often noticed, in passing through the mines, that many of the ends of the props, which support the slate above, were shivered like a broom, from the vast pressure on them; and I never saw this indication without thinking what might happen, should the mass from above take a notion suddenly to descend, and always breathed easier when I had passed through the mines and emerged to the light of day.

Symptoms of the working of the mass above had been for some time observed; and these symptoms had greatly increased for a few days previous to the catastrophe. Every thing was done which could be done in these circumstances to avert danger. No one supposed it possible that the rock above would prove so firm, or that it would settle suddenly or in a mass.

Only a few of the workmen, of whom there are nearly four hundred employed in the mines, had gone in on Monday morning, when Mr. Clarkson, the superintendent, discovered the ominous appearances, and immediately set some hands to work in propping up the slate. On coming out of the mines, about 8 1/2 o'clock, he met Mr. John Hosie, (who is well known on the Croton water works as one of the ablest masons, and who has been in the Hudson and Delaware Canal Co's employment for about a year, preparing himself to take charge of the new mines to be opened below Carbondale,) and told him that he had better wait till he could go with him, and they would examine the mines together.

Mr. Hosie went on, however, into No. 2, intending to join Mr. Clarkson presently, and had proceeded about a mile when instantly the mountain over his head descended with an awful crush of every thing which opposed its progress, and shot down over him, filling up the road with crushed coal and bending him double, leaving not a foot of space be-

tween the solid mass above and the crushed coal below. The distance descended was the height of the mine, or from six to eight feet. So great was the pressure of the air that it produced a painful sensation as if some sharp instrument had been thrust into his ears. All was total darkness, every light in the mine being instantly extinguished. Ever and anon the thunder of the falling masses roared through the caverns. After waiting a suitable length of time for the rocks to cease falling, Mr. Hosie began to remove the loose material around him and to creep. He tried one way and it was closed. He then proceeded in the other direction; and after nine hours incessant toil, creeping, removing loose coal and slate, and squeezing himself past obstacles, he made his way into the open mine. Here he tried to strike a light, but his matches had become damp and would not ignite. He then felt around him and discovered by the railroad that, instead of making his way out, he had gone farther into the mine, and was cut off from a return by the mass which had settled down upon the road. He then bethought him of the air hole, and attempted to reach it; but that passage had been crushed in and closed. Being in the vicinity of the mining operations, he found some powder and spreading it on the floor, endeavoured with a pick to ignite it, but could not. He found also a can of oil, which he reserved in case of necessity to use for food.

All was total darkness, and the part of mountain over him was also settling, throwing off huge pieces of slate and exposing him to imminent danger at every step; for but a part of the mass above had come down at once, and the other seemed likely to follow. Sensible of his danger, Mr. Hosie protected himself as well as he could; he wound up his watch, and felt the time by the hands. He also with a piece of chalk wrote in different places his name and the hour when he was at certain points. Being in total darkness, however, he missed his way, but was enabled through his acquaintance with the mines to set himself right. He first tried to reach No. 1, but after toiling to that road, found that it also was crushed in. His only chance seemed then to proceed at right angles with the main arteries of the mines and pass over to No. 3, and this he laboured to do in accordance with his best judgment.

At one time he passed through a narrow entrance into a chamber, and in endeavouring to creep out on the other side, he was caught in a narrow place by the hill above settling down upon him, and remained in this position an hour, expecting to die there. But another settling of the mass crushed out some of the materials around him, and he was enabled to free himself and draw back into the chamber of the mine. In returning, however, to the hole by which he had effected his entrance, he found to his dismay that all was closed; and he was compelled to hunt a new passage and finally to dig his way out with his hands.

Thus, after working for more than thirty six hours, he at length reached No. 3, where he rested, and then when the hill had partially ceased its working, proceeded toward the mouth of the mines. On his way he met Mr. Bryden, one of the superintendents, who, with his men, was exploring the cavern with lights, in search of him; and at about five o'clock in the morning he emerged to the light of day, having been given up as dead, and been incarcerated in utter darkness beneath a settling mountain for forty-eight hours.—Mr. Hosie told me many of these particulars, and the others I gleaned from the principal officers of the company, to whom they were narrated.

At one time Mr. Hosie saw lights at a distance, but they soon vanished. They were the lights of men in No. 3, seeking for him. These lights however assured him that he was pursuing the right course.—Mr. Hosie's hands were scratched and cut up by working, so as to be completely covered with sores. He never for one moment lost his self-possession, and to this fact, added to his tact and perseverance, is to be ascribed his deliverance.

There were about forty men in the mines when the catastrophe occurred, and the twenty six who escaped owed their preservation, in a great measure, to Mr. Bryden, one of the superintendents, who conducted them out with great coolness and self-possession, while portions of the hill, others than those which first fell, were settling down around them. Learning that one poor Irish labourer, who had been struck down by a slate, was left, with his leg broken, he went back alone and brought him out. Sometimes he was compelled to creep, and draw the man after him, through crevices which were soon after closed by the settling of the hill. In two hours more the whole had shut down, so that if he had been left, his death would have been inevitable. Thanks to Mr. Bryden for his coolness, intrepidity and humanity.—Letter from the Rev. Mr. Rowland, in the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

FOR SALE, English Linseed Oil, Imported French Burr Stones, this London Bottled Porter, season. WELCH & DAVIES, No. 2, Arthur St. Quebec, 26th May, 1845.

NOTICE. THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the FETINA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Ct., and is now prepared to take risks against Fire.—This office has now an Agency in Montreal, which has been in operation for the last 20 years, has been always prompt and liberal in settlement of losses. Such being its character, the undersigned looks for a portion of the public confidence and patronage. DANIEL MCGLE, Hunt's Wharf, Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

SIGHT RESTORED. NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED, BY THE USE OF GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF. Patronized by the ROYAL FAMILY OF Great Britain. For its efficacy in removing Disorders incident to the EYES AND HEAD.

THE FORCERS, 14th Decr. 1844. This Scientific Medical Reviewer made the following critique on GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF, demonstrating its powerful influence on those delicate organs, the Eye and Ear. GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF.—Perhaps there is no one thing that has effected so much good, and that in so pleasant a manner, as Grimstone's Eye Snuff; and we are really surprised that it has not commanded more attention from the medical profession, for although we are aware that some eminent professors of the medical art have taken advantage of its usefulness, there are many who, however they might be convinced of its utility, prescribe it not because it is a simple remedy that might, on a future occasion, be resorted to without their aid. Independently of its usefulness in removing pains in the head and inflammations of the eye, it is a pleasant stimulus to the nose, so that those who use it combine pleasure with profit, and we can scarcely understand how snuff-takers can forego its advantages for compounds that in many cases possess only the recommendation of being foreign. We would recommend every one requiring its aid to try Mr. Grimstone's Snuff, and we feel convinced that they will be grateful to Mr. Grimstone for the talent he has displayed in forming his excellent compound, and to ourselves for calling their attention to it.

Other Testimonials can be seen. The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has just received a fresh supply per *Zelus*. THOMAS BICKELL, Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware, St. John Street, Quebec.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY. TO THE PRINTERS AND PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, &c. &c.

THE undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the Patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry. Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent. The services of an experienced practical man, from New York, have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers, in this City are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type cast in this Foundry. A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their support. Old Type taken in Exchange at 6d. per Pound. Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. in advance. CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE, June 12th, 1845.

PRINTING WORK, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE BEREAN, On the most reasonable terms.

THE BEREAN, EDITED BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Is published every THURSDAY Morning BY G. S. F. & N. B. E. Y., Printer, Bookseller and Stationer, 4, ANN-STREET. Terms:—Fifteen Shillings a-Year, or Twelve Shillings and Six Pence if paid in advance. The Rev. MARK WILLOUGHBY, (Montreal), " CHARLES BANCROFT, " " W. THOMPSON, Christville, Mr. BENJ. BURLAND, St. John's, " SAMUEL MCKENZIE, Kingston, are so kind as to act for the BEREAN.

Terms in Great Britain:—Ten Shillings Sterling in advance. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. JOHN HENRY JACKSON, Bookseller, Islington Green, Islington, London. Terms in the United States, including postage to the lines:—\$3 Dollars a-year, or \$1 Dollars if paid in advance. AGENTS AT New York at 75 Nassau-street; Mr. F. G. FISH, Brooklyn at 41 Front-street; Boston: Mr. CHARLES STIMSON, Washington-St. ADVERTISEMENTS, delivered in the evening before the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 2s 6d for six lines and under, first insertion, and 7d each subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six lines 3s 4d first insertion and 10d each subsequent insertion; above ten lines 4d per line first insertion, and 1d per line each subsequent insertion. Advertising by the year or for a considerable time as may be agreed upon.