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# 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 III.—No. 42.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1847.

[WHOLE NUMBER 146.]

**THE BRIGHT ARMOUR OF LIGHT.**  
COLLECT FOR ADVENT SUNDAY, PARAPHRASED.  
Almighty Father, God of all, benign,  
Oh grant us grace—the power, strength, and will  
To cast from us those dreary shades that fill  
Our hearts with darkness; cause therein to shine  
The sweet effulgence, and the ray divine  
Of light's bright armour; in this mortal life  
In which thy Holy Son, with humble mien,  
Once deigned to visit this our earthly scene:  
That in the day, the last dread, awful day  
When He shall come, all glorious with power  
To judge the world—that, at that fearful hour  
We may be saved, and our poor forms of clay  
Rise to a life immortal, pure and blest  
With Him to live in realms of endless rest. T.

## JERUSALEM TRODDEN DOWN OF THE GENTILES.

The hand of Providence, in the uninterrupted fulfilment of this prediction down to the present time, is wonderfully manifest. Two things are especially to be noted in the prophecy: First that the Jews were never to be re-established in Jerusalem, and secondly, that it was not only to be in possession of, but to be "trodden down of the Gentiles,"—until the times of the Gentiles should be fulfilled. That the Jews have never been re-established in Jerusalem since its destruction, has not been owing to any want of desperate effort on their part; nor because the power of the Gentiles has not been vigorously employed on their behalf. In about sixty-four years after their almost total expulsion from Judæa, under the conquest of Titus, Jerusalem was partially re-built by the emperor Adrian. A Roman colony was settled there, and all Jews were forbidden, on pain of death, to enter therein, or even to look at the city from a distance. Soon after this, the Jews revolted with great fury, and made a powerful effort to recover their city from the heathen. They were not subdued again without great loss to the Romans, and immense slaughter among themselves.

In the reign of Constantine the Great, their effort was repeated, and terminated as before, in perfect defeat with increased massacre and oppression. But in the person of the nephew of Constantine, their zeal for the rebuilding of their temple was associated with the determination of the emperor Julian to overthrow Christianity; and between the power of a Roman sovereign with a victorious army at his feet, and the exulting enthusiasm of the whole remnant of the Jewish people, a union was formed for the single object of rearing up the temple with its ancient ritual, and of planting around it a numerous colony of Jews, which, in all human judgment, bore the assurance of complete success. The grand object of Julian was to convert "the success of his undertaking into a specious argument against the faith of prophecy, and the truth of revelation." A decree was issued to his friend Alypius, that the temple of Jerusalem should be restored in its pristine beauty. To the energies of Alypius was joined the support of the governor of Palestine. At the call of the emperor, the Jews from all the provinces of the empire assembled in triumphant exultation on the hills of Zion. Their wealth, strength, time, even their most delicate delicacies, were devoted with the utmost enthusiasm to the preparation of the ground, covered then with rubbish and ruins. But was the temple rebuilt? The foundations were not entirely laid! Why? Was force deficient? or zeal, or wealth, or perseverance? when Roman power and Jewish desperation were associated? Nothing was lacking. "Yet (says Gibbon) the joint efforts of power and enthusiasm were unsuccessful, and the ground of the Jewish temple still continued to exhibit the same edifying spectacle of ruin and desolation." There was no unseen hand, which neither Jews nor emperors could overcome. The simple account of the defeat of this threatening enterprise of infidelity is thus given by a heathen historian of the day, a soldier in the service, and a philosopher in the principles of Julian. "While Alypius, assisted by the governor of the province, urged with vigour and diligence the execution of the task, horrible balls of fire breaking out near the foundation, with frequent and reiterated attacks, rendered the place, from time to time, inaccessible to the scorched and blasted workmen; and the victorious element continuing in this manner obstinately and resolutely bent, as it were, to drive them to a distance, the undertaking was abandoned." "Such authority should satisfy a believing, and most astonished an incredulous mind," acknowledges even the sceptical Gibbon. He cannot but own that "an earthquake, a whirlwind, and a fiery eruption, which overturned and scattered the new foundations of the temple, are attested, with some variations, by contemporary and respectable evidence." One writer, who published an account of this wonderful catastrophe, in the very year of its occurrence, boldly declared, says Gibbon, that its preternatural character was not disputed, even by the infidels of the day. Another speaks of it thus: "We were witnesses of it; for it happened in our time, not long ago. And now, if you should go to Jerusalem, you may see the foundations open; and if you inquire the reason, you will hear no other than that just mentioned."

Whether this attempt of Julian was defeated by miraculous interposition, is a question which our present object does not require us to argue. Two things are certain. First: That the power and wealth of the Gentiles were united with the devoted enthusiasm of the Jews, to defeat the prophecy of Christ, by rebuilding the temple, and by re-establishing its ritual, and by re-organizing a Jewish population as possessors of Jerusalem. Secondly: That contrary to all expectation, when nothing was lacking for the work, and none in the world lifted a finger against it, it was suddenly abandoned, on account of sundry alarming and singular phenomena bursting from the original site of the temple, by which even the fanaticism of the Jews was deterred, and the enmity of Julian, to the Gospel, defeated. These undeniable facts are sufficient to show, with impressive evidence, the hand of God, protecting the prophetic character of our Lord. When, in con-

nexion with these, you consider the great anxiety so universally felt among the Jews of all centuries, to enjoy the privilege of living and dying in Jerusalem; that no risk of life, or sacrifice of property would be thought too great for the purpose of once more setting up the gates and altars of the holy city; that the nation is now as numerous as at any period of its ancient glory; and yet that during almost the whole period since the destruction of Jerusalem, so entirely have Jews been prevented from living on her foundations, that they have had to purchase, dearly, the permission to come within sight of her hills, and to this day are taxed and oppressed to the dust, as the cost of being allowed to walk her streets, and look, at a distance, upon her mount Moriah; you will acknowledge that the prediction of our Saviour, in reference to their exclusion from Jerusalem, has been not only most strikingly fulfilled, but fulfilled in spite of the most powerful causes and efforts for its defeat.

But it was predicted that Jerusalem should not only be possessed by the Gentiles, but "trodden down" by them, till their times should be fulfilled. What the soldiers of Titus did, has already been stated. From that time, during sixty-four years, a Roman garrison alone inhabited the ruins. At the end of these years, the city was rebuilt by the emperor Adrian, under the name of Ælia; a Roman colony was planted there; all Jews were banished on pain of death; every measure was used to destroy sacred recollections, and to debase what were esteemed as holy places. The city was consecrated to Jupiter Capitolinus; a temple was erected to the pagan god, over the sepulchre of Jesus; a statue of Venus was set up on mount Calvary; and the figure of a swine, placed in marble on the gate that looked towards Bethlehem. Jerusalem continued in possession of the Roman emperors till subdued in the year 637 A. D. by the Saracens. The king of Persia had, in the meanwhile, besieged and plundered it, but his dominion was too short-lived to claim an exception from this statement. In the hands of Mohammedans, sometimes of Arabian, sometimes of Turkish, and sometimes of Egyptian origin, it continued to be literally trampled down and desecrated, during a period of more than four hundred years; when having been taken by the crusaders, its government was assumed by one of their leaders, and Christians alone were allowed to dwell therein. Only about eighty-eight years elapsed, however, before the crescent of Mohammed was again planted upon the hill of Zion; where, to this day, it has remained, with a single trifling exception, undisturbed either by Jew or Christian. During the seven centuries of this uninterrupted dominion of Mohammedanism, Jerusalem has been captured and recaptured, again and again, by the various contending families and factions of the Arabian prophet. The desolations of war; the marauds of contending hosts, have indeed "trodden down" her melancholy hills. In the sixteenth century, when Selim, the ninth emperor of the Turks, visited the city, it lay, just as it had been seen by the famous Tamerlane more than one hundred years before, "miserably deformed and ruined," inhabited only by a few Christians, who paid a large tribute to the sultan of Egypt for the possession of the holy sepulchre. Its condition, still, is, thus, stated, by a recent traveller: "At every step, coming out of the city, the heart is reminded of that prophecy, accomplished to the letter: 'Jerusalem shall be trodden down by the Gentiles.' All the streets are wretchedness; and the houses of the Jews more especially (the people who once held a sceptre on this mountain of holiness) are as dunghills." "No expression could have been invented more descriptive of the visible state of Jerusalem, than this single phrase, 'trodden down.'" "Not a creature is to be seen in the streets," says another traveller, "not a creature at the gates, except, now and then, a peasant gliding through, concealing under his garments the fruits of his labour, lest he should be robbed of his hard earnings by the rapacious soldier. The only noise heard from time to time, in the city, is the galloping of the steed of the desert." "The Jerusalem of sacred history is, in fact, no more. Not a vestige remains of the capital of David and Solomon; not a monument of Jewish times is standing. The very course of the walls is changed, and the boundaries of the ancient city are become doubtful."

Thus, during a period of seventeen hundred and sixty years, have the captivities, and dispersions, and oppression of the Jewish people, together with the desolate condition of their city and temple, most signally attested the prophetic character of our Lord. And shall we not hence be confident that what remains of his prediction will be accomplished? Will not the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled? Will not Jerusalem continue, until then, to be trodden down of the Gentiles? And then, will it not cease to be subject to them? And does not the expression of the prophecy imply that it will be again rebuilt and possessed by the Jews in the day when "all Israel shall be saved?" "For what reason can we believe that, though they are dispersed among all nations, yet by a constant miracle they are kept distinct from all, but for the further manifestation of God's purposes towards them? The prophecies have been accomplished to the greatest exactness, in the destruction of their city, and its continuing still subject to strangers; in the dispersion of their people, and their living still separate from all people; and why should not the remaining parts of the same prophecies be as fully accomplished in their restoration, at the proper season, when the times of the Gentiles shall be fulfilled?"—Bishop McRae's *Evidences of Christianity*.

## THE WORD "PROTESTANT."

A name originally insignificant, as we have intimated, and as every one knows, may be made honourable by the conduct of those who have rightfully assumed and borne it. Thus the word which we translate, "Holy," in the Scriptures, in the original means in strictness "separate;" *Kadosh*, from *Kadash*, to separate, (we spare the Hebrew letters, as we are told they give offence); the word "Sacred" has a similar etymology—*Sacer*, from

*Secernere*, to separate; *separate* is, however, a word of very indifferent meaning; but we suppose no one will say that "Holy" or "Sacred" is a "cold," "negative," "adversative," "contentious" term, "an ugly word at best," though all these unfavourable epithets have been cast upon the word Protestant.

Thus we see that the most insignificant words may be consecrated by usage to the highest objects; but why not the word Protestant, if it were indeed originally insignificant?

The word Protestant was not, however, insignificant in its origin—it had a precise, positive, and most noble meaning—it was neither cold, negative, adversative, contentious, nor ugly, as Messrs. Newman, Ward, Pusey, and the reviewer, &c., pretend, nor was it merely a negative of Romanist errors, as Doctor Hook, in the plenitude of his ignorance, affirms. Protestantism was a complete confession of religious faith, independent of the existence even of the Church of Rome, or of any other Church, and therefore not necessarily or essentially adverse to any Church, except as truth is always adverse to falsehood.

The familiar and technical use of the word in later times has altogether wrested the verb "to protest" from its proper meaning, and in common use it has acquired a relative signification. We are apt to suppose that there can be no protestation except there be something to protest against. This is the root of the error of which Romanists and Tractarians avail themselves.

This interpretation of the word protest is, however, altogether false. To begin at home, Johnson interprets the word—"To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution." According to Johnson, therefore, a Protestant is "one who gives a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution."

The French Academy interprets the verb "protester"—asserter on promettre positivement. A Protestant in France is, therefore, one who gives a positive assurance or promise."

The Latin dictionaries all interpret the word *protestor* as "to testify, bear witness." The meaning of the word *protestans*, therefore, in Latin, in which language it was first used as a religious title, is "a witness," "a witness for the truth," and this meaning is supported by Hesychius and all the later Greek lexicographers, who uniformly translate *protestor* by a word signifying—I am a witness."

This verbal discussion may seem very trifling, but we are concerned to prove the ignorance or dishonesty of those who would fighten us from the use of our glorious name of "protestant," by describing it as something "cold," "negative," &c. It is nothing of the kind; it is the most illustrious of titles, "a witness for the Divine truth"—a martyr, we should say, if that word had not been consecrated by later usage to those witnesses—how many of them Protestants?—who have sealed their testimony with their blood.—Standard.

## THE MISSION IN NEW ZEALAND, UNDER THE LATE DISTURBANCES.

From Report by the Rev. R. Burrows.  
On my arrival at the Waimate, John Heke had already commenced his career, which has since led to such disastrous consequences. This Station has felt, more than any other, the sad effects of the war; and from the beginning of March to the present time we have been in a constant state of excitement and alarm. The loss of the fourth flag-staff, and the destruction of Kororarika—attended as it was with the loss of life—the commencement of a storm which had long been pending, and which we are at this moment feeling in all its horrors. The Settlement was often threatened with destruction by some of the more desperate of Heke's party; but it is due to Heke himself to say that he has always shown respect for it, and prevented, as far as possible, any mischief being done to us or ours. The troops having once occupied the buildings here, have, in the Natives' estimation, removed that sacredness which they have hitherto supposed to be attached to the place. It is now a question how long we may be allowed to occupy our present position. Hitherto, no injury has been done to the Settlement by the disaffected Natives; but we have to lament the mischief caused by our own troops, notwithstanding the vigilance of some of their officers to prevent it.

From my arrival until the beginning of March, I was fully occupied with the duties of the Station. Since that period my time, during the week, has been chiefly taken up in visiting the disaffected, the Allies of our Government, and the neutral Natives. I trust my endeavours among the neutral party have prevented not a few joining those who are disaffected.

Heke has used all his insinuating arts to draw them away, telling them that their only safety is in joining him, and making one determined effort to drive the possessors of their soil out of the country. Their old native custom, of visiting the faults of one on the whole tribe, has tended not a little to lead them to expect the same treatment from the British.

Our School, which was rapidly increasing in numbers, and gradually assuming the appearance of an industrial establishment, has been well-nigh broken up. The remaining few, whom the parents have allowed us to keep, we have been compelled to remove from this scene of excitement and warfare to Pahiia.

In taking a retrospective view of the sadly-altered state of this District, during the last year, we have much cause for humility. How is the gold become dim! how is the most fine gold changed! Some, who promised well, have now apparently joined heart and hand with Heke; the conversation of others is any thing but that which becometh the Gospel of Christ; and the withering effects of war and bloodshed are most apparent among all our people. There are, however, bright spots here and there in our beclouded skies: we know of some who are frequent and earnest at a throne of mercy for a suspension of the stroke which, at this moment, threatens us with a long and bloody war. For the preservation of life, and for the general respect shown us by those who are at open war with our Government, we have great cause to be thankful. It is true that the Missionaries' agency in obtaining signatures for the Treaty of Waitangi has again and again been brought against us; but, notwithstanding, not a hair has fallen from the head of any of us.

May He who has hitherto helped us make us steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord!

From Report of Kaikohi, by the Rev. R. Davis.  
From the 1st of January to the 14th of March we remained at Waimate. Much of my time was spent in my District, and in packing goods to remove to Kaikohi. This removal cost the Natives a great deal of hard labour, as they had to carry all on their backs. As there was much excitement among the Natives about the flag-staff which had been cut down by Heke, and re-erected by Government, every thing which could be done to appease them, in order to avert the impending storm, was done; we sometimes thought the object accomplished. But the Lord sceth not as man seeth: we were to be scourged. As our house was nearly ready at Kaikohi, I assembled the Natives to learn their opinion of the solemn aspect of affairs, and their intentions, if things should come to the worst. They acknowledged it to be their opinion, in the District, that the rise of the Natives would be general, and that if Heke should fall in the contest that they should all become Heke's. They recommended Mrs. Davis's immediate removal among them, and assured us that, if things should come to the worst, they would die with us. As our way appeared to be open, we agreed to their proposal, endeavouring to rely on an Almighty arm for protection.

All things were ready, and the people ready to take us to Kaikohi, when Kororarika fell on the 11th of March. This catastrophe caused a little hesitation; but as Mrs. Davis declared that she was willing to remove at all hazards, and we heard that the Bishop was in the Bay, intending to visit Waimate, we only awaited his Lordship's arrival, which took place on the evening of the 14th. During the night his Lordship assembled the Natives, and, after hearing from them their intention to protect us, committed us to their charge.

On the 14th, while the fires were still burning at Kororarika, we left Waimate, and safely arrived at this place. Since we have been here we have had much to distress and harass our minds. Kaikohi has been much exposed during the conflict, in consequence of Heke's Pa being in the neighbourhood, as parties of Natives have often assembled at this Pa when going to fight or returning, and the whole of the warfare has been carried on within five miles of our house. Our Christian party, for the most part, has stood firm; but they have been much excited, as some of their friends, who had nothing to do with the Kororarika affair, have fallen in battle, and several have been wounded. My labours have been almost solely confined to this place, as I did not consider it right to leave my family. The whole of my people of Ohaeawae and Maungaturoto have been involved in the conflict from the beginning, and lately those of Otara also. On our first arrival, my youngest daughter, under the superintendence of Mrs. Davis, commenced a promising School. This was continued until the danger became too apparent for my daughters to remain, and we sent them to Kaitiia for safety.

The failure of the troops in storming the Pa at Taiaia was a cause of much anxiety, as we not only sincerely lamented the fall of so many of our brave countrymen, but were fearful of what may be the next step of the Natives. I have had many wounded men to attend to, and for a length of time they engrossed nearly the whole of my services: three have died of their wounds, and a fourth is likely to die. Heke has not been unkind to us. If we had not been here it is probable that this would have been made the scene of conflict; but he promised it should not be so, and up to this time he has kept his word. The Maungakaha people have often visited us, and have behaved well.

Upon the whole, in the midst of our affliction we have much, very much, to be thankful for. The Lord has preserved us from harm in the midst of hostilities; not a hair of our heads has been suffered to fall to the ground. We trust our coming here has been under the direction of God, for, in addition to keeping the people of the place together, many of the scattered sheep have found a place in which they could assemble. Several of the Maue people, several of the Kiriaka, and a few from Ohaeawae, have joined us and taken up their abode with us. This they could not have done if this Settlement had not existed: they must have remained with the fighting party, with whom both their bodies and souls would have been endangered, or have fled to the woods far away from the Means of Grace.—Church Missionary Record.

## THE MATERIAL YOU WORK UPON.

Addressed to the Sunday School Teacher.

Observe for warning, that the children are sinful though young. You must never omit from your calculations the corrupt nature. They are born in sin. The bitter roots are indigenous in the soil, and spring up spontaneously. If the field be let alone, it is sure to be covered with thorns and thistles. The fool says in his heart, "No God!" and the germ of that folly is bound up in the heart of a child. You must ever remember, when your children are gathered round you, that the carnal mind is enmity against God. In this mould have all these souls been cast at first, and unless they have been made new creatures in Christ Jesus, in that shape they continue still. If you glide into the common infidel conception, that children are innocent, and need only some gentle checks and warnings, your efforts will all be directed to the wrong point, and you will be as one that beats the air. The physician must know the nature and the seat of the disease for which he prescribes. Even though he possess that knowledge, he may not be able to do much good; but if he is destitute of that knowledge, he can only do evil. There are circumstances, more or less aggravating, producing a great variety of cases; but, in all cases alike you have the essential features of the dead in sin, and your aim should never fall short of the quickening by the Spirit of God. This is the state of all the children. The child even of a converted parent is not a converted child. None of them are born heirs of God, except those who are born again. This being the condition of the children, your work is never accomplished, until they have passed from death unto life. You should know fully the difficulty of the task, that you may be kept leaning on an Almighty arm.

For encouragement observe, that the children are

young, though sinful. This gives you a great advantage. It is the Lord's will that you should observe it, and take it. His own word prescribes this course—"Train up a child in the way that he should go"—Prov. xxii. 6. The task of training is most easily plied, and the design of training most effectually accomplished, while the subject of the operation is yet a child. Let childhood be compared to a rivulet just making its way from the spring, and advancing to a river flowing between lofty banks toward the ocean. If your object be to give a direction to the course of the stream, there is no difficulty in perceiving where you should begin. If you begin near the source, a very slight effort may change the course of the water; but after it has run far, and hollowed out a channel for itself in the soil, and increased its volume by many tributary streams, it is beyond the power of man to prescribe the direction in which it shall run. It is true, the Almighty can turn even the rivers of water, but in the experience of the race, this is his strange work. His wondrous way is to give them their final direction, ere they have run far, or cut their channel deep. There are many converted old men, but not many old men are converted. There are many fat and full of sap, and flourishing, even in old age, but examine, and you will find that in most of them the seed of faith was sown in youth. Although the Spirit is sovereign and omnipotent, his ministration is conducted in such a way as to encourage the use of means and the seizing of opportunities. "The hand of the diligent maketh rich." Let Sabbath School teachers work while it is day. Ministers generally find that the effort to teach the aged ignorant, is a stumbling in the darkness. But, besides the prospect of immediate success, there is the additional encouragement from a hope that seed sown, though dormant now, may grow hereafter. Naturalists have observed, that when forest trees that have shaded the ground for more than a century are cut down, certain vegetables which had never before been seen there, spring up in the soil. The seed, prevented from germinating by the superincumbent shade, had lain all that time vital in the earth, and sprung up whenever the obstacle was removed. So the seed that you sow now, may for many years be overshadowed by a thick jungle of cares of the world, and lusts of the flesh; but it is an "incorruptible seed," and you may yet see it growing; and bearing fruit, when God in righteous judgment has taken the hindering things out of the way.—Rev. Wm. Arnold, Glasgow.

## HUGO GROTIUS.

This name has been transmitted to posterity chiefly in its latinized form; but in its native Dutch it is Hugh de Groot, and the celebrated man who bore it was a native of Delft, born in 1563. The child made rapid progress in his studies. He was only fifteen years old, when he accompanied the Dutch ambassador to France, being already remarkable for attainments. At the age of seventeen, he acted as a lawyer in his native country; and when he was not quite twenty-four, he received the appointment of Attorney General. He afterwards settled at Rotterdam, where he held the office of Syndic; and he was sent on a mission to England, on account of some commercial negotiations. This visit afforded him an opportunity of pleading the cause of the Arminian party in the Dutch Church, to which he was much attached, acting with great zeal in concert with the Grand Pensionary Barneveldt, who had taken the same side in the theological conflict which was carried on in Holland at that period. Barneveldt's enemies prevailed against this celebrated statesman, and he was beheaded, on a charge of high treason, in the year 1619. Grotius had become involved in the cause of his friend, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He had been confined eighteen months when the watchfulness of his wife suggested a plan for his deliverance. She perceived that the keepers had become rather negligent as regards inspecting a trunk in which he frequently sent his linen to be washed, or received books for his use; by the advice of the prisoner's wife, a number of holes was bored in that trunk, to supply air, and Grotius got into it and was carried out of prison as if he were a bundle of dirty clothes, leaving his wife in the prison, in order to allay all suspicion at first. His enemies were so angry at his escape, that they seriously thought of retaining her in prison instead of her husband; but her behaviour was so generally applauded that they could not obtain sentence against her, and she was released. Grotius himself was let out of his trunk at a friend's house in the town of Gorkum, but had immediately to assume the disguise of a working mason, in order to avail himself of a public conveyance to Valvet in Brabant, where he met friends again, who helped him on his journey into France.

King Louis XIII. received the distinguished man with great favour, and settled on him a pension of 3000 livres. He continued eleven years under French protection, but the proud Cardinal Richelieu was offended with the man who would not descend to win his favour by flattery, and Grotius found it necessary to quit his asylum. He had received a friendly invitation, from Prince Henry of Orange, to return into his native country, and thither he went, imagining that he might reside there with safety. But his enemies renewed their efforts, and the persecuted man had to expatriate himself a second time. His reputation was so great that invitations reached him from the crowned heads of Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Spain; of these he preferred that conveyed to him by the celebrated Chancellor Oxenstierna, and he entered into the service of Queen Christina of Sweden, who nominated him her Counsellor of State, and, in the year 1635, to Richelieu's great mortification, sent him as her ambassador to the French Sovereign.

He occupied this post till the year 1645, when he set out on his return to give account of his embassy. In this journey, he visited once more his native country, and found matters respecting himself to have undergone a thorough revolution. His personal enemies were dead, his countrymen looked upon him as an ornament to the nation, and honours were heaped upon him at Amsterdam, where he made some little stay in his journey. The reception which he met with in Sweden was equally honourable to him; but he was not the less desirous of spending the remainder of his days in his own native country. It was with difficulty that he obtained his dismissal from Queen Christina's service. He embarked for

\* Gibbon. † Ammianus Marcellinus.  
‡ Gibbon's Decl. and Fall, vol. iii. chap. xxiii.  
§ Lewis's Resencher, p. 200. † Chateaubriand.  
‡ Modern Traveller, Palestine, 75.  
¶ Newton, ii. 336.

\* Gibbon's Decl. and Fall, vol. vi. p. 206. c. xlii.  
† Newton on Prophecy, ii. 310—324.  
‡ Lewis's Resencher, p. 200. † Chateaubriand.  
‡ Modern Traveller, Palestine, 75.  
¶ Newton, ii. 336.



Holland, but the vessel in which he had taken his passage was cast away on the coast of Pomerania, where he landed, in an impaired state of health. Journeying by land, he reached Rostock, but here he found himself too ill to proceed. He died on the 28th of August 1645.

Groutus combined in himself attainments of the most varied character. We find in him the profound scholar, the accomplished statesman, the ripe theologian, the sagacious lawyer, the minute historian, and the accurate linguist. Of his works: De Jure Belli et Pacis; Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures; History and Annals of Holland; De Veritate Religionis Christianæ—the last is the one which probably is most generally, and it is deservedly, known to English readers. It is very commonly used, by the Bishops of our Church, as a text-book in examining candidates for orders.

after the fashion of the country, are regular and secure. War is, indeed, of frequent occurrence between the neighbouring tribes, either for the possession of disputed territories, or the revenge of supposed injuries; but all that is yet known, of these singular communities, shows them to be living in a completely constituted state of civil society—eminently adapted to the peculiar part of the globe which they inhabit—governed by the strong traditions of a primitive people—and fulfilling, with energy and intelligence, the strange vocation of their life.—Edinburgh Review.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1847.

We have been favoured with a copy of the second edition, just published, of "MANUEL DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE TEMPERANCE, dédié à la jeunesse Canadienne, par le Rév. Père C. CHINQUY, Ptre, N. Oblat de Marie Immaculée"—for which we beg the reader to accept our best thanks, adding to them the expression of our solicitude that the cause to which this publication refers may be extensively benefited by the work, and by every lawful means devised to discountenance the dreadful evil of intemperance. The MANUEL is approved by four R. Catholic Bishops, and by a number of Physicians of both Quebec and Montreal. We have not yet had time to read it through; but we find the arrangement of its contents to be given by the Quebec Gazette as follows:

"It is divided into six chapters, under the following heads: of the engagement of those who join the society. (1.) For the love of Jesus whose professed drink was hyssop and vinegar, (2) with the Grace of God (3) I promise (4) never to make use of intoxicating drinks (5) excepting as a medicine, (6) and I engage further, by precept and example to induce others to make a like sacrifice." Under each of these heads the motives in favour of temperance are set forth, the arguments against it refuted by reason and authentic documents, and by numerous examples of the evils occasioned by intemperance, to individuals and society."

The Editor of the Gazette, regretting "that there is not some manual of the sort, within the reach of every body, in the English language" offers, if any friend of temperance who has the leisure and ability to translate the present work, will furnish him with the manuscript, "to print an edition of it to be sold at the actual cost, and give the Translator a couple of hundred copies for his trouble." We should be surprised if those who are familiar with Temperance publications could not point out some one in the English language, ready for the purpose, though we question not that the work before us contains a great amount of matter well meriting the most extensive circulation. Advertising, however, to that portion of the population in whose temporal and spiritual prosperity we are bound to take the most immediate interest, we must confess our fear that some parts of the MANUEL would be quite thrown away upon them—such as the exhortation to say one *Pater Noster* and one *Ave Maria* daily, on behalf of all the Society's members; and to make sure of the indulgences which the Pope grants to those members who, on certain days, with sincere repentance, confess and receive the communion, namely a hundred days' indulgence for every day's faithful observance of the Society's rules, and for every time that they shall offer a prayer or do a good work with the intention of obtaining the virtue of sobriety for themselves or for others."

While throwing out these doubts respecting the suitability of the work to be placed "within the reach of every body," we yield to the author the respect always due to those who, when they demand self-denial from others, commence with denying themselves. We wish success to the cause of Temperance among those whose religious creed will find nothing objectionable in the pages of the MANUEL; and we wish the Clergy and Laity of our own Church to become as zealous in the cause, upon principles and by means which our faith recognises, as the Reverend author, calling in some aids which it is our painful duty to condemn, is among those whom his influence may reach. We do not use the term "cause of Temperance" as if it were convertible with "Temperance Society;" indeed we could wish the high ground were maintained in action which has been assumed in words, that "the Church is the True Temperance Society"—that is, that Church-members were so disciplined to keep their bodies "in temperance" and "sobriety," and to take care that they "hurt no body" by their example in the drinking way, as to render wholly needless any Society to bring them under a special pledge for these purposes. The peculiar method by which every man may acquire himself of his duty towards God and his neighbour in this matter, we leave to his personal consideration; but that a duty is incumbent upon him, which in a multitude of cases is wholly neglected, though flagrant excess is not in every case committed, we must positively affirm.

There are certain "drinking usages" current among men, which sanction and perpetuate the evil of taking drink when the body does not require it for refreshment, i. e. making the beginning of intemperance. The drinking with each other at meals is now unfashionable; we hope the drinking of toasts on public occasions will become so; and that testimonies of respect or rejoicing by public dinners will be done away with. It is well known that the principal attraction to them is not the eating, but the drinking; and there are generally some

Manuel, p. 169.—"99. Chaque membre de la Société doit s'abstenir de toute indulgence à l'égard de la Société: et aussi chaque fois qu'il sera une prière ou une bonne œuvre à l'intention d'obtenir la vertu de sobriété pour lui-même ou pour les autres."

to whom the attraction is, the getting drunk. Whoever has influence to discountenance that which lays temptation in the way, can hardly say that he has acted in love towards his neighbour, when he does not exert that influence.

The kind attention of the author of the MANUEL, having led us to refer to the exertions in favour of Temperance, made by those who have influence in the Church of Rome, we take the opportunity of adding the testimony of the Rev. John Wesley on behalf of that cause. We insert the article as we found it, a few weeks ago, in the Quebec Gazette:

"The following extract from Wesley's Sermons will show to the world in what light this venerable man viewed the sale of spirituous liquors:

"Neither may we gain by hurrying our neighbour in his body. Therefore, we may not sell anything which tends to impair health. Such is eminently all that liquid fire, commonly called drams, or spirituous liquors. It is true, these may have a place in medicine; they may be of use in some bodily disorder: (although there would rarely be occasion for them, were it not for the unskillfulness of the practitioner.) Therefore, such as prepare and sell them only for this end, may keep their conscience clear. But who are they? Who prepare them only for this end? Do you know ten such distillers in England? Then excuse these. But all who sell them in the common way, to any that will buy, are ROISONS GENERAL. THEY MURDER HIS MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS BY WHOLESALE, neither do they ever pity or spare. They drive them to hell, like sheep; and what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who, then, would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them—the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them. The curse of God is in their gardens, their walks, their groves; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell. Blood, blood is there: the foundation, the floor, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood! And canst thou hope, O thou man of blood, though thou art "clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and farest sumptuously every day?" canst thou hope to deliver down the fields of blood to the third generation? Not so; for there is a God in heaven; therefore thy name shall be rooted out. Like as those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul, "thy memorial shall perish with thee."

"The Fourth Rule of 'The People called Methodists,' prescribes that 'all who continue therein, should evidence their desire of salvation, \* \* \* by avoiding evil in every kind;'—and it then declares in explanation, 'Such as' (among other things) 'Drunkenness: buying or selling Spirituous Liquors, or drinking them, unless in cases of extreme necessity.'"

Lord's Day Observance.—We learn from the St. Louis Gazette, that a movement has been made of late, in that city, to get up a petition to the State legislature, asking for a repeal of all laws respecting the observance of the Sabbath. Says the editor:

"Whether a *decade* is to be substituted, we are not informed; without knowing or having seen any of the names on this memorial, we will venture to guess, that some would like to introduce the morality of that notable era of French history."

The following remarks, from the same pen, express a good deal of truth, which is applicable to other meridians beside St. Louis, and to other movements than those which aim at the annihilation of that ancient institution, the holy Sabbath:

"Every community has restless spirits, who are continually for change—and, as they have not invention enough to originate any thing new, they seek distinction by attacking old institutions. Such movements are healthy; they let off the accumulated spleen, and prevent explosion in the community."

The observance of the Lord's day is not only demanded by the law of God, but the temporal good of man requires its observance. This point is very well expressed by the following quotation from the same article:

"We presume there are few mechanics, or working men of any class, but are satisfied with six days' labour: one continuous, unremitting series of working days, would soon wear out the form divine! The present movement shows the value of a Sabbath; it brings a salutary restraint upon the restless spirits of a community; it is a bar across the pathway of life, which constrains the traveller to halt and rest awhile from the feverish excitement of life's pilgrimage. The Sabbath is the great conservative principle of the civil economy; it is most emphatically the poor man's friend; and there is little danger of his ever again becoming so blind to his own interests, as to favour a change—and more than all, such a change as these would bring us."—Boston Christian Witness.

THE LATE REV. CALER STRONG of the Amer. Presbyterian Church, Montreal.—At the usual Monthly Meeting of the Committee of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, held at the Rooms of the Depository, on Tuesday Evening, January 5, 1847, it was unanimously resolved:

"That this Meeting, with deep feeling of regret at the loss recently sustained in the death of one of the active members of the Committee—the Rev. CALER STRONG, M.A.—would bow with submission to the painful dispensation by which we are so seriously reminded of the uncertain tenure and brief period of our opportunities for usefulness—and, with grateful recollection of our departed friend's unwearied activity, Christian urbanity, and fraternal co-operation in all our Evangelical efforts—would address ourselves to our duty in connection with this Society, under fresh convictions that it is all-important to 'work while it is day'—seeing that the night is approaching when no man can work."—Courier.

HARPER AND BROTHER.—It affords us great pleasure to chronicle the fact, that Messrs. Harper and Brother have declined the publication of the future numbers of the infamous work of the French Novelist Eugene Sue. "Martin the Pounding" will not be concluded. Who will not rejoice at this determination! We are unwilling to believe that they have been driven to this step, by the voice of hostility from the moral press of the country; but attribute their present action to that sense of propriety, which has generally been exhibited by them in their history as publishers. Doubtless they did not anticipate the character of the work, when they entered upon its issue. As the numbers have reached them; having discovered the injury they would be doing in disseminating such moral pestilence, like good citizens, as they have always been regarded, they have refused, for the purpose of gain, to pander farther to the taste of sensuality and corruption.

The class of works published by the Harpers, has been for the most part, solid, and instructive. The confidence that the moral portion of the community

have heretofore had in them as publishers, will not be diminished by their present action. In connection with the subject the Philadelphia Post remarks:

"The blow that has now been struck at immoral publications, needs only to be followed up at appropriate seasons, to insure the banishment of demoralizing works from the counters of all respectable publishers and booksellers. Public sentiment when aroused, alone and unaided, is sufficient for this. But there are a more reckless class of publishers, who laugh at public sentiment, because they have no character to lose.—Law alone is competent to reach their hearts—and even law can never entirely succeed in such cases in enforcing its commands. By restricting, however, the issue of such works to such sources, their circulation is limited to a very narrow channel.—Meth. Prot.

[If respectable booksellers must decline publishing such works, will persons who wish to be respected still be found to read them?]

The Rev. WILLIAM JONES, who was in charge of the Stanbridge Mission during the absence, in England, of the Rev. James Jones, has been appointed to the charge of WEST FARNHAM, in this Diocese, and has changed his residence accordingly.

MILITARY ASYLUM.—The sum of £13 17s. 5d. was collected after morning service in the Cathedral on New Year's day, on behalf of the Military Asylum.

PHILADELPHIA.—GLORIA DEI (SWEDEN'S) CHURCH.—This ancient and venerable sanctuary, after having been closed for four months for alterations and repairs, was re-opened for divine service on Sunday, the 20th ult. The Bishop of the Diocese being absent from the city, the rector and the congregation were not favoured with his attendance on the occasion. The clergymen present in the morning were the rector, (Dr. Clay,) the Rev. T. J. Davis, Dr. Colhoun, and Mr. Moorhouse, and in the afternoon, Dr. Coleman and Dr. Colhoun. The rector preached on both occasions; in the morning from Haggai ii. 9, "In this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of hosts;" and in the afternoon from Psalm xxvii. 1, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord." The congregations were large, and all seemed pleased with the manner in which the church has been improved and beautified.

This church was built by the Swedes in the year 1700. A colony from Sweden settled on the shores of the Delaware as early as A. D. 1636, almost fifty years before the arrival of Penn and his followers. That they might not be without the public services of religion, they brought with them men ordained of God to minister in holy things. In 1692 they built a church at Tinicum, about twelve miles below Philadelphia. Some of the materials of that church were used in the erection of Gloria Dei. In 1699, a log church was built where this latter sanctuary now stands. In that humble building, which served also as a block-house to protect them from attacks by the Indians, the Swedes worshipped as long as they had ministers to officiate. There was a time when they were left by death, or the infirmities of age, without the ministers of religion. Letters written home for a fresh supply of the priests of the Lord were not received. Through a kind Providence, however, their wants at length became known to the authorities in the mother-country, and three clergymen, the Rev. Dr. Rudman, Mr. Bjork and Mr. Auren, were sent to take charge of the people in things pertaining to God. They were received with the greatest joy by the Swedes, being welcomed, as one of them in writing home expressed it, "as though they were angels from heaven." When these missionaries arrived, Dr. Rudman took charge of this upper congregation. The log church being soon found to be too small, the present church was built on the same site, and opened for service, with appropriate solemnities, on the second day of July, A. D. 1700. At the same time, or two years earlier, the Rev. Mr. Bjork, who was stationed at Christine, now Wilmington, had the church built which still stands there a monument of the olden time.—Banner of the Cross.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, BOSTON.—On last Sunday afternoon, [3rd inst.] the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, of Penn., preached in this chapel; and in the evening, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Eastburn administered the apostolic rite of confirmation. Evening prayer was read by the Rev. Gen. Leeds, rector of Grace Church, Utica; the sermon was preached by Bishop Eastburn. The preface to the confirmation service was read by the Rev. Mr. Wells. Eighteen persons renewed their baptismal vows in the rite of confirmation, of whom nine were males, and nine were females. A large and attentive congregation witnessed these deeply interesting services, and we trust, such an impression was made as will prove a blessing to many who were present.

The presentation of so large a number for confirmation, is but one of the many indications of the prosperity and usefulness of our city mission, and the increasing good which it is already effecting in ministering to the spiritual wants of a class of people who, were there not a free church for their accommodation, might not attend any place of worship, and consequently might live and die, without enjoying and improving those means of grace, whereby they can secure the salvation of their souls.

This chapel is opened every day, morning and evening, for prayers; the lecture room is also opened every day, and comfortably warmed for the especial accommodation of destitute females, who are here supplied with work.

We trust, that the indefatigable labours of the devoted missionary will be more and more blessed of God, and that the result of this mission will serve to show to the church, and to the world, that pious efforts to provide the Gospel for the poor, will be rewarded with success by the great Head of the Church.—Christian Witness.

To the Editor of the Berean.

Sir,—In common with every one who desires the prosperity of his native country, I heartily rejoice at the public spirit and energy with which the citizens of Quebec have taken up the important enterprise of connecting the capital of Nova Scotia and the ancient metropolis of Canada, by the Electric Telegraph; and I hope the line may be formed at once, and prove eminently successful. But as a religious man, permit me to ask a question, which may serve as a caution to all right-thinking persons, who are concerned in this scheme, and enable them, if they have any authority in the matter, by timely measures to prevent a great evil and sin. I would ask the Directors of the new company whether, in the event of the line being established, communications will be forwarded on the Sunday or not? Perhaps this consideration has not yet been mooted by the Directors or stock-holders; but it is one which must be acted upon sooner or later; and the religious public have a right to know what will be the course pursued in this respect, before they sanc-

tion the line by taking stock. If the Telegraph is kept in operation on the Lord's Day, it will very materially add to the already too general desecration of it; and, however great the advantage of a speedy communication by this means with Halifax and the mother country, I consider that the evil of such a violation of the Sabbath would more than counterbalance the good. Those who are anxious to see God's Day kept holy, should be firm in resisting any attempts which may cause them to become participators in a sin which has always provoked the judgments of Heaven.

OBSEYVEN.—[This is a valuable suggestion. Perhaps the religious public, instead of waiting to know the mind of the Directors, before they take stock, had better take stock at once, and then make their influence bear upon the body of Directors which they have helped constituting.—Editor.]

To CORRESPONDENTS: Received C. B., and sent the papers;—W. C. the remittance will do very well;—W. A.;—W. J.;—W. S.;—R. V. R.

THE UNKNOWN TO TYNO: To call God "divine" is needless; "guiding a career" is incorrect; skies and mysteries make a bad rhyme—and the judgment-day is not a day of mysteries: all will be plain and open there.

RECEIVED PAYMENTS: Messrs. P. McNie, No 79 to 130; Henry Ince, No. 132 to 183; A. J. Maxham, No. 1 to 156;—Reynar, No. 141 to 192; Henry Malholland, No. 145 to 170; John Holland, No. 145 to 196; J. S. Lee, No. 145 to 196; George Grundy, No. 145 to 196; A. Com. Gen. Lamont, No. 141 to 192; Capt. Holbeck, No. 141 to 192; Rev. Dr. Twining, No. 146 to 197; Mrs. Wheatley, No. 105 to 156; Mrs. J. Anderson, No. 105 to 156.

Moral and Political Intelligence.

THE MAIN PART OF POST-OFFICE EXPENSES. From Mr. Rowland Hill.—"I propose a uniform rate of postage, not only on account of the great simplicity which would result from it in all the operations of the Post-office, but because of its abstract fairness. I find that the cost attendant upon the distribution of letters consists chiefly in the expenses which are incurred with reference to their receipt at the Post-office and to their delivery from the Post-office. I find that that additional expense which arises from their conveyance along the mail roads is comparatively unimportant; and as all letters, whether going a small distance or a great distance, must be both received and delivered, it necessarily follows that the chief expenses are common to all, and, consequently, that the cost to the Post-office is much the same, whatever the distance may be in which the letter has to be carried; and it is not matter of indifference but matter of fact, that the expense to the Post-office is practically the same, whether a letter is going from London to Barnet, or whether it is going from London to Edinburgh; the difference is not expressible in the smallest coin we have."

The following article from the St. John's, N. B. Courier indicates that the present rate of Colonial postage continues to be felt as a grievance, and so it will until it is brought down to a rate which shall encourage correspondence and render it needless to resort to private hands for conveyance of letters. The fact stated in Mr. Rowland Hill's article above is of very great importance:

"We trust that our Provincial Legislature, which meets on the 28th inst., will not fail to renew their application to the authorities in the Mother Country for a reduction in the present exorbitant rates of Colonial postage, and for other reforms in the establishment—as their application, if referred to Mr. Hill, would doubtless be favourably received. In Canada, the subject is engaging public attention, and its importance imperatively demands that our Representatives should take it up without loss of time."

UNITED STATES.—The American papers mention the existence of the same mild weather which has prevailed of late through Canada. The Hudson river at Albany, on the 4th inst., was quite clear of ice; and a steamboat from N. York was soon expected, unless some great change should take place: at New York the frost was out of the ground; no snow to be seen, except in particular spots: the young clover, in places exposed to the sun, quite green; the bees flying about the hives; blue birds singing; the ponds nearly free of ice; and every thing having the appearance of Spring.

The accounts from the seat of war relate principally to the movement of troops.

The President recommends the appointment of a Lieutenant General and the increase of the army. The House has negatived, by a strong vote, the proposed duty on tea and coffee. It has also negatived the proposed appointment of a lieutenant general to command the forces in Mexico; but it is supposed to be favourable to the increase of the army.

The correspondence between General Taylor and Santa Anna indicates a determination on the part of the latter, to continue the war unless the American land and naval forces are withdrawn. The expected election of Gen. Herrera may give the matter a different complexion.

Gen. Scott and suite left N. Orleans on the 23rd of Decr. and will proceed to Camargo, thence to Tampico, and from that place, with all the troops he can collect, he will march for San Luis de Potosi, where the forces of Santa Anna are concentrated; and unless an arrangement is there made by the two Generals, we may expect to hear of a serious battle.

An arrival at New Orleans brings advices from Campeachy to the 9th ult.

There has been another outbreak in Campeachy, intended to sever all political connection between Yucatan and Mexico. The garrison at Tobacco has also pronounced against the Central Government.

COMMERCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The "Old Hickory," on her passage up from New Orleans, met near Island 21, on the morning of the 26th ult., 22 steamboats, all within sight of each other, laden with full cargoes of Western produce, for New Orleans. From New Orleans to St. Louis she met 62 boats bound down; and passed 35 bound for St. Louis.

In addition to the numerous casualties sustained by the Americans since the commencement of the war with Mexico, we have to record the total loss of the Brig of war Somers, with nearly half her crew and two officers. The Somers was blockading the port of Vera Cruz on the 8th of Decr., while endeavouring to intercept a vessel, she was struck by a squall, capsized and sunk in ten minutes; and of eighty souls on board, twenty-three perished. There were three British, two French, and one Spanish men of war lying at Sacrificos, about two miles to leeward of the Somers; as soon as the melancholy accident was observed, boats were despatched from all these vessels, although the storm was raging furiously at the time; and the most gallant and persevering efforts were made to save the unfortunate sufferers. Their humane exertions were rewarded



with partial success: about forty officers and men were rescued by the crews from death, and carried to their respective ships, where they received the greatest sympathy and kindness.

THE FIRST AMERICAN STEAM PACKET TO RUN BETWEEN NEW YORK AND EUROPE.—This extraordinary vessel is in a state of forwardness—she is to be called the WASHTON: a name worthy of such an enterprise. It is well known that she is the first of a line of four steamers, to be built by individual enterprise, under the contract and patronage of the Government. They are to run between this city and Bremen, touching at Cowes and Southampton, which is within two hours' travelling of London.

A second steamer, of same size and equal strength has been contracted for by the same parties, to be completed in August.—N. Y. Paper.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH TO NEW ORLEANS.—A contract has been made by the patentees of Morse's Telegraph to construct a line from Washington to New Orleans by way of Charleston, Mobile, and numerous intermediate points of commercial interest. Books of subscription to this, the whole amount of which is estimated at less than \$200,000, will soon be opened.

The New York and Buffalo Magnetic Telegraph Co. have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, for the five months ending 7th February. This is the first magnetic dividend ever declared. The earnings of the line have been about \$11,000 since 7th Sept. The expenses having absorbed about one third. Of this dividend the patentees get \$7000, which may be considered the practical result of this great discovery. This line has now established the fact that magnetic telegraphs, when well managed, are a safe and profitable investment.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.—Mr. Layard, an English gentleman, has for the last twelve months been pursuing the track—first laid open by M. Botta—at Nimroud, near Mosul, on the Tigris. His excavations have not only settled the precise position of Nineveh—the very existence of which had become little better than a vague historic dream—but have brought to light some of its buildings, structures, and inscriptions. According to accounts received at Constantinople, some months since, and communicated to the Athenaeum of Saturday last, Mr. Layard had discovered an entrance formed by two magnificent winged human handed lions.

This entrance led him into a hall above 150 feet long and 30 broad, entirely built of slabs of marble, covered with sculptures. The side walls are ornamented with small bas-reliefs, of the highest interest—battles, sieges, lion hunts, &c.; many of them in the finest state of preservation, and all executed with extraordinary spirit. They add a complete history of the military art among the Assyrians; and prove their intimate knowledge of many of those machines of war whose invention is attributed to the Greeks and Romans—such as the battering ram, the tower moving on wheels, the catapult, &c.

Nothing can exceed the beauty and elegance of the forms of various arms, swords, daggers, bows, spears, &c. In this great hall there are several entrances—each formed by winged lions, or winged bulls. These led into other chambers, which again branch off into a hundred ramifications. Every chamber is built of slabs covered with sculptures or inscriptions, whence some idea may be formed of the number of objects discovered—the far greatest part of which, in fact, nearly all, are in the best preservation. Mr. Layard's excavations have been hitherto confined to a very small corner of the mound under which these antiquities have for ages been buried; it is impossible to say what may come out when they can be carried forward on an adequate scale.—Episcopal Recorder.

CANADA WEST.—The By-town Packet mentions that the stores of John Egan & Co., Aylmer, were lately broken into, and a quantity of goods carried off. The thieves were detected in the act, and sent, at great expense, for trial to Montreal, a distance of more than a hundred miles; this being the nearest court. The inconvenience and expense of being obliged to send prisoners and witnesses to such a distance is loudly expressed of creating a District in that quarter, with resident Judges. From the same paper we learn that Government are determined to have the Ottawa river and its tributaries surveyed during the winter; laying off into Townships all lands that are squatted on.

The Chatham Gleaner states that a coloured man, named Jefferson, was deliberately shot by another coloured man, of the name of Davis, in the township of Harwich, on the 21st ult. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "wilful murder" found by the Coroner's Jury against Davis.—On the 17th, an old man named Johnson was found dead in the woods, where he had gone to chop firewood: supposed to have died from apoplexy.—On the 21st, a young man named James Woods, aged 20 years, was crushed to death by the falling of a tree near Morpeth; and on the following day John McMahon, aged 18 years, lost his life in the same manner, in Tilbury East.

As a proof of the unseasonableness of the weather, we have heard that a schooner left our port two or three days ago, with a cargo. Burlington Bay is perfectly free from ice, and the weather is as mild as autumn. It is scarcely as pleasant, however, for it is either raining or threatening to do so the whole time. As a consequence, the roads are nearly impassable, and the crossings in our streets are almost knee-deep with mud. We see by the Buffalo papers that that harbour is also free of ice.—Hamilton Advertiser.

A Niagara paper says: The flight of pigeons noticed in our last was no doubt ominous—for ever since we have had weather like any thing but winter. Sunday last was the finest "Indian Summer's" day we had in the year 1846, and ever since it has been more like May than December. The roads are, of course, so muddy as to be almost impassable.

We are glad to observe that the Niagara Dock Company seem fully employed. In addition to the Iron Steamer, there are two of wood building, one of which, intended for a freight boat, is already in frame. She is calculated to carry nearly 4000 barrels of flour.

KINGSTON, Jan. 5.—This winter is a most extraordinary one—no snow, no ice, and no crossing to Yankee land, making every kind of trade dull, and raising the price of fire-wood to a rate never before known in this good old city.

SAD CALAMITY BY FIRE.—On the morning of the 4th inst. the whole of the Pulling Mill and Carding Machine, and valuable machinery, in the Township of Camden, belonging to S. Clark, Esq., were consumed by fire. This is the fourth time Mr. Clark has been a severe sufferer by fire.

THE WEATHER IN TORONTO. The thermometer

for the last few days has ranged between 40 and 50. The snow is entirely melted, and the roads are as soft as in April or October.—Banner.

TORONTO TAVERN LICENSES.—We are glad to find that the City Council have properly responded to the Petition of the ladies of the city, in passing a Resolution to grant no License to any house that has not at least five bed-rooms and six spare beds for the accommodation of travellers. This regulation will sweep away perhaps one half the number of taverns, and those of the lowest description.—Toronto Paper.

MONTREAL.—The weather, at the seat of government, has been thus far very unusual and not at all wintry: rain falling instead of snow, and the river so free from ice, in front of the town, that the crossing to the island of St. Helen's has been done in boats instead of with sleighs on the ice, as is usual in the month of January. On Thursday last week, there was another shower of rain; and the Montreal Gazette represents the roads in the vicinity as in a horrible state and almost impassable. A good deal of provision has been spoiled in the country, in consequence of the mildness of the weather, and the impossibility of bringing it to market. The same mild weather has prevailed in Canada West, as will be seen by extracts from the papers.

A large wolf was seen near the Mile-end, in rear of the town, a few days ago: he was pursued by several persons, with dogs, but escaped.—On the 5th inst. a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. J. R. Fraser, Notre Dame Street, which was soon extinguished by the prompt exertions of the fire companies; but property to a considerable amount was destroyed. It was, however, fully insured in the Alliance Office.—A meeting of citizens was held on Saturday at the City Hall, to agree upon the form of a congratulatory address to be presented to the Earl of Elgin on his arrival at the seat of government.

THE MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY was organized on the 5th inst. by the election of Directors and officers, who were requested to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the government of the same. The following gentlemen were named as officers, viz: Mr. Justice Day, President. Rev. Messrs. L. Villeneuve, W. Lunn, Vice Presidents. John Frothingham, Treasurer. S. J. Lyman, Corresponding Secretary. J. E. Guibault, Recording Secretary.

The new Market House, which stands on the bank of the river, and presents so imposing an appearance to those approaching from that side of the town, was opened to the public on the 4th inst. The arrangements of the interior are highly spoken of for neatness and convenience; one wing is to be fitted up as a police-station, the other as a weigh-house; while the lower portion of the building is to be used for the sale of vegetables, fruit, butter, &c.

The Montreal Gazette mentions that the stalls in the new Market Hall have been let to much advantage—and that this department alone will afford the Corporation a revenue of over four thousand pounds for this year.

We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Willy, our indefatigable Chief of Police, for his annual return of the "Statistics of Crime in the City of Montreal."

By this return we find that the total number of offenders taken up by the Police from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1846, was 4376. The decrease on the year as compared with 1845 is 391. Of these

84 men were tried and summarily fined. 8 males } Committed to House of Correction 4 females } for 15 days and under. 21 males } Committed for one month and 63 females } under. 104 males } Committed for two months & under. 123 females } 13 boys } 165 committed for bail. 49 do. for examination. 320 bailed for trial. 35 admitted for want of bail. 1445 admonished and discharged. Decrease since last year 897.

There were also 606 offenders brought before the Mayor's Court for infractions of the Municipal By-Laws.—Courier.

The Sherbrooke Gazette mentions the departure for England of Lieut. Col. John Moore of that town, and Mr. Galt, Commissioner of the B. A. Land Company, on business connected with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail Road Company. The latter gentleman has been authorized to purchase 5,000 tons of iron for the rail-road. The affairs of the B. A. L. Company will be administered during the absence of Mr. Galt, by Joseph Pennoyer, Esq., Sub-Commissioner.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH TO HALIFAX.—A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Quebec was held at the City Hall on Thursday last, for the purpose of taking the necessary measures to forward this desirable project. Mr. W. Washby, the Mayor presided, and Mr. Garneau acted as Secretary. The feeling of the meeting was quite decided and unanimous as to the desirableness of the undertaking; and the Resolutions passed upon the occasion, ten in number, were prefaced by the several movers with remarks which showed that they were fully sensible of the importance of the subject to Quebec and the province generally. The first three resolutions refer to the advantages to be derived from so speedy a means of communication between Quebec and Halifax, the nearest port to Great Britain, and open at all seasons of the year; which would furnish the latest intelligence from the Mother-country several days earlier than it can be conveyed by any other channel. The remaining resolutions follow.

1.—That the establishment of such a line by the Post roads to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, or by such other route, within the British territory, as may be found most eligible, the distance being about six hundred miles, might be effected at an expense not exceeding £25,000.

2.—That the cost from Quebec to the Province line of New Brunswick, is estimated at £6500.

3.—That a Joint Stock Company be formed and Books of Subscription now opened for the purpose of raising the said capital of £6500, to be divided into 650 shares of £10 each, a deposit of £2 per share to be paid on subscribing, and no person be allowed to take more than 20 shares until after the expiration of one month from the opening of the Books.

4.—That a Committee of eighteen be appointed to carry into effect the preceding resolution, and that the said Committee do consist of His Worship the Mayor, The Honourables Wm. Walker, R. E. Caron, J. Neilson, L. Massue, and T. C. Aylwin; J. Tibbits, Capt. Boxer, J. Gilmour, J. Jones, J. Chabot, J. Gibb, J. B. Forsyth, Wm. Stevenson, P. J. O. Chauveau, C. Wurtelle, C. Langevin, and Dr. Fisher, Esquires.

5.—That Cts. GETHINGS, Esq., be requested to act as Treasurer until the appointment of Directors.

6.—That so soon as 400 shares are taken up, a

meeting of Shareholders be called to appoint Directors, with full powers to act for the benefit of the Shareholders, and that a deputation or agent be sent, if requisite, to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to promote the formation of similar Companies there, and that petitions be presented to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, on such terms as the Directors may deem most advantageous.

10.—That the said Directors take steps, as speedily as possible, definitively to fix the line, get out the timber, and adopt all other measures to bring the said line of Electric Telegraph into operation early in the ensuing season.

About 240 shares were subscribed on the spot: the whole number has since been taken up, and many applicants have been disappointed by being too late.

A meeting of the stockholders took place on Tuesday, for the election of nine directors. The following list is arranged according to the number of votes that each of the gentlemen received:—Messrs. P. Langlois, Jr., Hon. R. E. Caron, Messrs. H. J. Noad, C. Wurtelle, Captain Boxer, R. N., Messrs. J. Jones, Jas. Tibbits, Hon. W. Walker, and J. Gilmour, Esquire.

We cut the following article from the St. John's New Brunswick Courier:—

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—We have been informed that the Montreal Board of Trade has addressed a Memorial to the Governor General, relative to the establishment of an Electric Telegraph from Halifax to Montreal, through New Brunswick, by the present post route, without waiting for the proposed line of railway. The Board states, that a line with a single wire can be established at £25 per mile; and with double wires, at £37 per mile; and they pray that His Excellency will be pleased to communicate with the Lieutenant Governors of New Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, in order that these Colonies may be induced to co-operate in the undertaking. In all probability, this subject will be brought officially before the Legislature at its approaching Session. It would not at all astonish us, surprising as it may seem, if within two years, the first information of the Mail steamer being off Halifax, should be made known almost simultaneously in Halifax, St. John, Fredericton, Quebec, and Montreal. Yet such would be the case, and any important news by the Mail would be promulgated within fifteen minutes after the steamer's arrival at the wharf in Halifax, at each of the places named. The merchants of Montreal are desirous of being possessed of the information by the English Mails, at the earliest moment, and without being dependant upon the United States.

We have no doubt, this important matter will receive full consideration from our Legislature, and be treated with every regard for the interests of our fellow Colonists.

LOAN TO SUFFERERS BY THE GREAT FIRES.—The Commissioners request all persons intending to apply for loans to rebuild their houses destroyed by the two great fires to send in their applications before the 1st of February next.

An inquest was held, last week, on the body of a man named Peter Casey, a native of Ireland, whose death was caused by falling from the top to the bottom of the steps leading from the Plains to Diamond Harbour.

FIRES.—On Thursday night last the wooden store house of Mr. G. Henderson, grocer, on St. Ursule St. in rear of his shop in St. Lewis Street, was burnt down, together with the greater part of the goods contained in it. By the exertions of the fire-companies, the military, police, and citizens, the adjoining dwelling house and shop were saved. The stock was insured at the Quebec Office.

Another fire occurred on Monday night on the premises occupied by Mr. Hardie as a paint shop in St. John Street, opposite the store of A. Laurie & Co. A back room, used for keeping oil, paints &c., was found to be in flames about eleven o'clock; but the firemen being very prompt in their attendance, and a good supply of water at hand, the fire was extinguished before it communicated to the inflammable materials which were in such dangerous proximity. The principal damage was caused by the flood of water which was poured in.

BEAUFORT LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Number of patients admitted in the Asylum, since the commencement of the Establishment, viz:—15th September, 1845.

From the District of Montreal, 61 Quebec, 53 Three Rivers, 9 St. Francis, 2 Emigrants, 1 Provincial Penitentiary, 1 — 151

Died, 21 Discharged cured, 16 Removed by their relations, 2 — 33

Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1846, 113

The Asylum is regularly visited by the Commissioners appointed by the Government. We understand that their report to His Excellency at the close of the year, is highly satisfactory as to the provision made for the patients and the care taken of them by Drs. DOUGLAS, MORIN and FREMONT, at whose cost the whole establishment is provided, at a fixed sum per annum for each patient.—Gazette.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held on Tuesday the 5th inst., when the report of the Society's proceedings during the last year was read, and the Treasurer's statement was exhibited. The Patron of the Society, Lord Metcalfe, being removed by death, and the new Governor General being not of English but of Scotch descent, an application has been made to the Lord Bishop of Montreal to accept the office, who, it is understood, has acceded to the request of the Society. The following gentlemen were elected as the principal officers for the ensuing year: W. HEDLEY ANDERSON, Esq., President; PETER SHEPPARD & H. J. NOAD, Esqrs., Vice Presidents; SAMUEL NEWTON, Esq., Secretary; ROBERT SYMES, Esq., Treasurer. The Society has now 201 members; it possesses a permanent fund of £1000, bearing interest which produced, during the past year, the sum of £68. The sum expended in relief, during the year, is £129 9s. 8d. The Physicians (Drs. Racey and Sewell) have uniformly refused sending in for payment the amount of expense incurred by them for medicine, and have consented to continue their valuable services.

Mr. H. Jessopp gratefully acknowledges the receipt of £250 from S. Colman, Esq., as a donation towards the new Organ for the Cathedral, being the amount sent to him by the Treasurer of the St. George's Society.—Mercury.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A Lecture on "Mexico" will be delivered by Mr. R. BRAY, in the Hall of the House of Assembly, this evening at 8 part 7 precisely.

THE WEATHER during the last week has been clear and cold; though the range of the mercury has hardly been below zero. The ground is now well covered with snow: the road over the ice from the Island of Orleans to the North Shore is opened, and the ice is firm on the beach of Beauport, but the channel of the St. Lawrence is not frozen over.—It is quite mild again this morning: 18 above zero at 8 a. m.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The hull and materials of the Ship Empire, stranded at Matane, were sold on Monday, for account of the underwriters, and adjudged to Mr. M. Connolly for £1400. Some provisions and ship's stores remaining on board, were also purchased by Mr. Connolly for £21 5s.

The hull and materials of the ship Mersey of New Ross, wrecked near the same place, were sold on Tuesday at the Exchange, and bought by Messrs. H. J. Noad & Co. for £331 10s.

PASSENGERS, by the CAMARIA for Liverpool:—Mr. and Mrs. Tétu, Messrs. Muckle, Ogden, J. Ross, Oliver, McLimont, Lee, Paradis, Hainel, Welch, Young, Gilmour, McKay, Hewitt, Glover, Pirrie, and Hickson of Quebec.

MARRIED.

At Perth, on Wednesday morning, the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Paddfield, Jas. Stevenson, Jr., Esquire, Agent, Bank of Montreal, Brockville, to Harriet, third daughter of the Rev. Michael Harris, Perth.

At Rose Hill, Port Hope, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Jonathan Short, Ely W. Ward, second son of Thomas Ward, Esq., to Jane S., eldest daughter of Assistant Commissary General, M. Bailey.

BIRTH.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. Robert Shaw, of a son.

DIED.

On Saturday morning last, aged 2 years and 11 months, John, youngest son of Mr. John Frew.

Saturday morning, Grace Cole, aged 21 months, infant daughter of Mr. William Cole.

On Monday, Nov. 23, at Keelby, in the Grimsby Circuit, in his 46th year, the Rev. James Evans, Wesleyan Missionary, during the last 6 years, at Norway House, in the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 12th Jan., 1847.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and another unit. Includes items like Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Potatoes, Maple Sugar, Oats, Hay, Straw, Fire-wood, Cheese, Butter, Ditto, Veal, Pork, Eggs.

ENGLISH MAIL.

LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office till TUESDAY, the 26th of this month.—PAID Letters till THREE o'clock and UN-PAID till FOUR P. M.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE next stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD will (D. V.) be held at the National School House, MONTREAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of JANUARY 1847, at TWO o'clock P. M. Rectory, St. John's, C. E., W. DAWES, Secy. Ch. S.

TO LET,

THE House No. — Buade Street, Upper Town Market Place, at present occupied by Mr. Wadman. Possession will be given on the first of May.

—ALSO—

The following apartments in FREEMASONS' HALL, comprising the first and second flats, with the vaults underneath, and part of the yard and premises in the rear, lately occupied by Mr. Fatoye. Possession given on the first of May, or immediately, if required. Apply to

GEORGE ALFORD,

or the proprietor, GEORGE POZER.

Quebec, 7th January, 1847.

PIANOS.

IN addition to their Stock of PIANOS on hand, the undersigned have just received a new assortment, which they will sell at low prices.

J. H. WYSE & Co.

No. 26, Mountain Street, 11, Palace Street.

N. B. PIANOS to let. Quebec, 26th November, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned on behalf of themselves and their associates, at the next session of the Legislature, for an Act to Incorporate a Joint Stock Company, to work mines of Copper and other minerals on the Lands and Islands bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron, in Upper Canada, under the name of the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association.

PETER PATTERSON, HENRY LEMESURIER, JOHN BONNER, WILLIAM PETRY, THOMAS WILLIAM LLOYD. Quebec, 29th October, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

R. PENISTON, Agent.

India Wharf, 29th October, 1846.

FOR SALE,

- 150 QUINTALS Merchable large Table Cod-fish, 127 Barrels Green do., 35 do. Salmon, 63 do. Mackerel, 39 do. Herrings, 6 Kegs Cod Sounds and Tongues, 23 Barrels Cod Oil.—ALSO— 5 Hogsheads Bright Muscovado Sugar, 6 do. do. Bastard do., 20 Boxes Twankay Tea, 15 do. Superior Maccaroni and Vermicelli, 70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Muscatel Raisins, 60 Tinnets River Ouelle Butter, 30 Boxes Scheidam Gin, 45 do. English Starch, 10 do. Fig Blue, 12 do. Composite Candles, 15 do. English Wax Wick do., 85 Dozens Corn Brooms.

—AND—

His usual assortment of Liquors and Groceries consisting of—

- Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines, Martel's Pale and Cognac Brandy, Spanish White do., Hollands and English Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica, Demerara, and St. Croix Rum, French Liqueurs, Teas, Coffee, English and American Cheese, Pickles and Sauces, Spanish Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, Sperm, Olive and Seal Oils, &c. &c. By A. L'ENFANT, 17 St. Peter St. Quebec 24 Decr. 1846.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE—LENNOXVILLE.

ENT TERM will commence on WEDNESDAY the 24th of January next. Persons desirous of admission are requested to give notice without delay to THE REVEREND PRINCIPAL NICOLLS.

Candidates will be examined in such books (in Latin and Greek), as they have been lately engaged in reading—in the earlier branches of Euclid and Algebra, in Latin Composition, and in the New Testament and general Biblical knowledge.

On admission all students are required to deposit £15 or security for the same, in the hands of the Bursar.

The expenses of the Institution—including Tuition, board, fuel, and washing—do not exceed, in ordinary cases, £40 per annum. Lennoxville, Decr. 22, 1846.

ROBERT CAIRNS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, St. Louis Street, Place d'Armes,

IN thanking those Gentlemen who have for so many years extended their support to him, begs respectfully to announce the receipt of a choice assortment of Goods suitable for the season per Douglas, from London; and as every care has been taken in their selection, he can confidently recommend them as being superior to anything hitherto imported. He would therefore solicit a continuance of their patronage, and all orders entrusted to him shall be executed with every care and attention to ensure satisfaction.

Quebec, 5th November, 1846. 2 m

FOR SALE.

SIXTY HIDS. MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

- 25 Barrels do do, 150 do Guysborough Herring, 60 do No. 3, Mackerel, 20 do Roasted Coffee, 1000 Lbs. Bees' Wax, 100 Bundles Palm Leaf, 10 Tons Fustic, 1 do Cocos Wood, 20 M Yara Cigars, 80 M Cuba do., 80 Boxes Twankay, Bobes, Congon and Gunpowder Teas, 6 Tons Logwood, 50 Lancewood Spars.

J. W. LEATCRAFT.

Quebec, 17th December, 1846.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

65, ST. LEWIS STREET,

JUST received and for sale—

- 75 Fresh Smoked Salmon, in good order, 300 Canisters of Fresh Lobsters, 200 Do. do. Salmon, 100 Do. do. Mackerel, 200 Tins of Sardines in Oil, 100 Boxes Table Raisins, 75 Do. Bunch Muscatels, 50 Quarter-Boxes do., 20 Boxes of Fresh Lemons, 24 Jars of Fresh Prunes, 25 Baskets of Cheshire Cheese, 10 Cases of North Wiltshire do.

J. BRADFORD.

Quebec, 10th December, 1846.

HARDWARE! No. 20, HARDWARE!

FABRIQUE STREET.

MORRILL & BLIGHT,

BEG respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they have now received their Fall supplies, comprising a very general and well selected assortment, which they will dispose of at the lowest terms for CASH or approved credit. Quebec, 26th November, 1846.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

HENRY KNIGHT begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to spare no effort to ensure a continuance of their support.

H. K. also invites an inspection of his stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., having just received per "Safeguard" and "Pearl" from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate prices.

No. 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 19th Nov. 1846.



Youth's Corner.

AN OLD MAN'S REMINISCENCE.

I had quarrelled with my little brother Willy, who had not quite passed his sixth year. I was two years his senior, and he was the only being I ever loved. Willy was a frail and affectionate little fellow, not meant to struggle long through this dark and weary existence.

In a short time he recovered his breath, and said: "Jamie, tell Annie to come and carry me in. I cannot walk; my breast is very, very sore."

I slunk quietly in at the back of the house. In a few moments I heard a low and mournful whisper go through the dwelling: my little Willy had broken a blood vessel. The next evening about sunset I went to the door of the room where he lay, and as I looked in he beckoned me to him.

"Jamie," said he, "Jamie, I am going to die."

I hid my face beneath the bed clothes, and sobbed aloud.

"Don't cry," said the little fellow, "you know I love you dearly; come, Jamie, let me play with your hand again, as I used to when we sat together on the little grass plot in the warm sunshine, and don't cry, my dear little brother Jamie. You will be kind to my little Pussy, when I am gone, and fill her saucer with new milk, won't you, brother?"

Pussy lifted up her head, as she heard her name, and purring, smoothed her sleek and glossy coat against the pallid face of the young sufferer, as though to thank him for his kind remembrance.

"I am going to Heaven," he continued, "and that is a happy place, you know, for God our Father whom we say our prayers to every night, lives there, and you know how often we have wanted to see him, Jamie; and there is Jesus whom we love so much, and who loves little children too so dearly: he will be there, and he will carry me to his father, for he will be like a big brother, and take care of me, you know Jamie! And then there is little Harry Bently, he is gone to Heaven too, and I shall see him there, and we will have two little wings, and a little golden music book between us, but we will leave a corner for you, Jamie, so that when you come, we will all bow down together before the throne of God our Father, and sing his glory for ever and ever."

The little fellow lifted up his bright blue eyes to heaven, and his countenance seemed to grow brighter and brighter; I gazed upon his face for some minutes in silent anguish; but as I gazed, his face appeared to wax brighter, and yet more bright; a smile still lingered upon his parted lips, and his little soul winged its flight to a sure and glorious eternity.

And now, when the hurricane of riotous and irresistible passion sweeps over my soul, tearing down all distinctions of right and wrong, and dethroning reason, their cherub voices seem to come, wafted on the gale, and as these two little angel forms, with their little golden music book, and my empty and unnumbered corner, rise up, as it were in a vision before me, my passion vanishes, my frame shudders, and I burst into tears.—By Mrs. S. Jones; Bedford, E. T.—[Halifax Times.]

ON THE RESTORATION OF THE JEWS TO PALESTINE.

Very many of you who read this little Magazine love the Jews, and therefore I am sure you will rejoice to read what I am going to tell you respecting them.

TEXTS ON THE RESTORATION OF THE JEWS.

I send you some references of God's promises to the Jews, that they shall be gathered out of every nation whither they have been scattered; restored to their own land; no more a reproach and a by-word, derided and oppressed by all; but cultivate the waste places, build houses, and plant vineyards, and be the joy of the whole earth; and Jesus himself shall reign over them. I hope that you will find out these texts, and pray earnestly that the Holy Spirit may guide you unto a knowledge of his word. Deut. xxx. 1-5; Isa. xi. 11, 12; xxviii. 7; Jer. xxxiii. 5, 6; xxx. 3, 10; xxxi. 17, 38-40; xxxiii. 37-41; Amos ix. 11-15; Ezek. xxxvii. 10, 24-28; Mic. iv. 4-7.

Now, if you had been for years away from your own country, would not your heart rejoice at the prospect of returning to it? How much more the Jew, who is so ill treated every where! God has put it into the heart of a gentleman, Mr. Milford, who has travelled a great deal, and seen much of the Jews in Syria, India, Arabia, Turkey, Africa, and Palestine, to pity them, groaning under the cruel tyranny of the Turks, and he has written a book, in which he entreats our country to stretch forth its arm to help the oppressed Jews, and bring back the outcast of Israel.

\* See Milford's "Appeal in Behalf of the Jewish Nation, in connexion with British Policy in the Levant." Harebald.

"to their own possessions," Obad. 17. I will tell you what he says of

THE CRUELTY OF THE TURKS TOWARDS THE JEWS.

The word of a Jew is looked upon as good for nothing in law, whereas if two Mussulmans swear any thing, however falsely, against the Jew, their statements are believed, and the poor Jew is most unjustly punished. They plunder, rob, and beat the Israelite as they like, he can gain no redress, and meets with no compassion from the rulers.

2. Whenever there is any riot or disturbance, the Turks rejoice, because they take this opportunity of rushing to the Jews' quarter, they enter their dwellings, take all they wish for, ill treat those they meet with, and often end with firing their places. This was the case the other day, when a wicked Turkish girl went into a Jew's shop, and stole what she wished for: the Jew tried to seize her, but she fled to the door, and threw herself down in the street, calling out, "Help! help!" and when the Turks ran to her, she wickedly said the Jew was beating her. Two hundred immediately poured down upon the poor unoffending Jew, and depriving them of every thing, burnt their houses.

3. A poor girl, a Jewess, was accused one day by two Mussulmans of having said, "There is but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet." When any one says this, they make him swear that he has become a Mahometan, as it is part of their religion to say this sentence. If the poor Jew will not swear, he is condemned to be burnt! The poor girl in vain protested she had never said these words, nor would she change her religion: the two Mussulmans asserted she had, and though the Jews came and offered large sums of money, all the compassion she could obtain from the Turks was, that instead of being burnt, she was to have her head taken off!

Mr. Mitford urges our country to bestir itself, that it may have the high privilege of sending back the Jew from all quarters of the globe. He proposes that England, after bringing them back, should take them under her protection till they are able to govern themselves; and adds, "The soil is so rich, that it will soon produce every necessary in abundance," so that the desert, in one year, would blossom as the garden of Eden, Ezek. xxxvii. 35.

The Jews would then trade with England, which would benefit our country. Dr. Keith, in his account of Syria, says that Palestine is ready for those to whom God has given it, i. e. the Jews; and that one season is sufficient to render it so fruitful that the hills may drop with wine: read Amos ix. 13, 14. There are actually many houses standing empty, ready to be inhabited: the desolate cities that have been laid waste, and are without an inhabitant, might be rebuilt most speedily. He is now there taking sketches of the old ruins, which he expects will soon be cleared away; and I have been told, but cannot vouch for its truth, that the Sultan has declared his readiness to give the Jews as much land as they wish for.

THE JEWS LONG FOR RESTORATION.

It is a striking fact, that the minds of the Jews are much impressed with the idea that a remarkable crisis is at hand, that their Messiah is coming, and they are about to be restored; so they are flocking thither month after month in numbers. The harsh decrees of the emperor of Russia, such as not letting them exercise their usual trade, not dwell upon the sea coast, driving them out of Livonia, and the cruelties practised upon them in other places, together with their unquenchable love for and yearning towards their country, make them desire to return to the land of their forefathers: and the consequence is, that Jerusalem is full, there is no more room for them, so that they are obliged to go and reside at Jaffa, Acre, Tyre, Sidon, and other places. Thus we see the wrath of man is made to "work together" to fulfil the designs of God.

A RICH JEW WHO LIVES IN ENGLAND, SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, WHO WENT TO DAMASCUS TO INTERCEDE FOR AND PROTECT HIS BRETHREN WHEN SO BARBAROUSLY PERSECUTED, HAS HIS MIND MUCH OCCUPIED WITH THE THOUGHT OF HIS COUNTRYMEN BEING RESTORED TO PALESTINE, WHICH HE ARDENTLY DESIRES, AND WOULD NO DOUBT DO ALL HE COULD TO HELP IT FORWARD.

He thinks that this is the time, that the Jews are ready and waiting, only waiting to be conveyed there under suitable protection, and to be furnished with land and implements of husbandry.

CHRISTIANS LOVE THE JEWS.

One cannot but think that the time to favour Zion, yea, the Lord's set time is come, for his servants take pity upon her. There is a universal interest in and for the Jews nearly as much as formerly there was a prejudice against them, and is not this the Lord's turning the hearts of his people that they may fulfil His designs towards the house of Israel.

SCRIPTURE READERS AT JERUSALEM.

You will be glad to hear that there are three Scripture Readers at Jerusalem; one is a man who was wealthy, but has given up riches, family, home, all for Christ, and now has nothing of his own, but the pearl of great price, which is far better than "silver or gold which perisheth," or aught that this earth can afford, for he has the promise from his Saviour of eternal life. He speaks German, Hebrew, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, and Turkish, so that he can converse with the pilgrims who come up, yearly, to Jerusalem, from surrounding nations, to about the number of 10,000. There is a room where the Scriptures and religious publications are sold; it is often so crowded, that he remains there the whole day, reading and conversing with those that come. The first has been so much blessed in his labours, that two others have been employed; but funds are wanted to furnish them with a small salary each. They can be occasionally employed in

Disciples of the false prophet, Mahomet.

various places where Missionaries cannot go; in Palestine and Egypt, also among the Druses of Mount Lebanon, who are earnestly asking for Christian instruction, amongst whom the Papists have already spread their fearful errors. Now, dear children, will you not ask God to bless the efforts of the Bible Readers, and pray earnestly that the Lord would put it into the hearts of our rulers to help forward the Jews, and restore them to their land? Remember the duty of the "Lord's remembrancers," Isa. lxxii. 6, and the precious promise to those who pray for and love "the chosen people of God," and forget not that "when the Lord shall build up Zion, He shall appear in his glory," Psa. cii. 16.—Children's Miss. Magazine.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

"Well, Squire," said an ill-looking, shabbily dressed man to the village store-keeper, as he was turning away from the shop-door,—"if you will give no goods except for money, I must go without them; but as you are very regular at church, you ought to know that money is the root of all evil." "No, Master Turner," answered the Squire, "I do not see that I ought to know that, and if you were as regular at church as I am, you would know that the Bible does not say it is money, but it is 'the love of money' that is the root of all evil. It would be no evil to you at all, if you would set to work and earn as much money as would pay off your old debt to me, upon which I could honestly trust you some more goods out of my shop. But to deal fairly with you and with my neighbours who are industrious and thrifty, I must accommodate those on whom I can depend for payment, so that the merchants who furnish me with goods may also get their money from me, when they require it."

Turner went away grumbling; but Preston, the shoemaker, had come just in time to overhear the conversation, and he seemed to be in bad humour, as he threw a strong pair of shoes under the bench, and took a seat near the shop-window.

"What you say is true enough, Squire, as regards lazy Turner," said he, but to tell you the truth, the way matters stand in this back country it's of no great use for a man to be thrifty and industrious; for when he has done his work, he can get no money for it. Here is a pair of shoes which I have made for farmer Coley; and when I take them to him, and look for payment, he has no money. He has butter, and eggs, and pork, and oats; but of all that I have as much as I require: what I want is sugar and tea, and some leather and nails out of your shop; and these I cannot get, because I will not have them without paying for them at once. So the love of money seems to be in me this evening bad enough, and yet I cannot see that it is the root of evil in me neither."

"Why, neighbour Preston, it seems to me that it is not the love of money that is in you at all, so far as I understand your case; and perhaps I can make it clear to you by helping you out of your trouble without money having any thing to do with it this time. If you will just let me send your shoes to the farmer, I will take his butter instead of money for them; and you may take whatever articles you require out of my shop, to the amount of what the shoes are sold for. So you can have your comfortable cup of tea with your family, and the material to go on with in your pursuit of industry."

The proposal was accepted, and the business arranged in accordance with it. "But," said the shoemaker, "this is a round-about way of doing business, after all; and it's a poor country where gold and silver-coin is scarce, as in this." "I do not see that, exactly," said Quim, the blacksmith, who had been listening to the conversation from the first. "It strikes me that the Squire's account book would be just as good to us all, as money could ever be. He is always ready to take the farmers' produce at a fair price, so that he may get some profit for his trouble in making up loads of it to send to town for sale: he may put down in his book the value of what is delivered up to him, and may issue that value again, in shop-goods, to the farmer himself or to the tradesman that does any work for the farmer, as you and I have to do, neighbour Preston."

"That would be very much like making me both the merchant and also the banker for my neighbours all round," said the Squire. "I think it might answer pretty well between some of them and myself, because we should deal fairly together; but there are many who would try to take advantage of me in the price of their produce, and would suspect that I take advantage of them in the charge for my goods; and matters might be worse in other parts of the country, where people are not so fair-dealing as we are here in this neighbourhood. Mr. Preston calls a whole country poor, when coined money is scarce in it; and I do not think he is quite wrong, for if there were great riches in the country, part of those riches would be invested in gold and silver-coin. But the quantity of that would after all be but a very small fraction of the riches of that country: it would be there for convenience only, and the great bulk of property would be in other things."

"I suppose, the true wealth of a country is its soil," said Preston. "From that we get the staff of life, grain to make bread from."—"I imagine," observed the blacksmith, "that could be after a manner only. Last spring, I measured out three small pieces of land to my three boys, for them to occupy as they chose, during the year. The land was all equally good, and the youngsters set out as farmers, the one about as rich as the other at the time for putting in seed. So Jim set to, and made a race-course of his piece of ground. All the idle boys from the neighbourhood came to spend hours in setting up poles and banners, and smoothing the earth, and then trying their speed, one against the other. Sometimes they quarrelled and came to blows; and if I had not given the ground to the boys to occupy as they chose, I would have interfered quickly; but upon the whole I preferred making Jim feel it next year, when he shall be kept well at work at the anvil

and hammer. As to Tom, he made his piece of ground into ornamental beds, and planted evergreens which looked like little trees, but never took root; he also sowed flower-seeds, and raised the plants and transplanted them over his beds and for borders; and you may remember what a tasteful thing he made of it; but as to property, nothing is come of all the trouble he has taken with it. Jack, on the other hand, went into my barn, and picked out the largest he could find of the seeds of corn, and of wheat, and of cabbage and turnips—the boy seemed so particular, when I observed him taking up one handful after another of the seed, and throwing them down again, keeping only a grain or two, that I really had to restrain myself from telling him he had better take as many handfuls as he wanted and have done. But at harvest-time, I tell you, the boy brought in such a crop of farmer's produce as I doubt whether any of my neighbours would be able to match. So you see there was the same property of soil to begin with by each of the three boys, but what a difference in the property possessed by each at the year's end!"

"I think, neighbour Quim," said the Squire, "the case of your boys will go pretty near to let us into the secret, what makes the real wealth of a country."

To be continued.

THE HAPPY MINER.

"There's danger in the mines, old man?" I asked of an aged miner, who, with his arms bent, leaned against the side of the immense vault, absorbed in meditation: "It must be a fearful life."

The old man looked at me with a steadfast but somewhat vacant stare, and then in half-broken sentences he uttered: "Danger! where is there not! on the earth, or beneath it; in the mountain or in the valley; on the ocean or in the quiet of nature's most hidden spot: where is there not danger? where has not death left some token of his presence?" "True," I replied; "but the turns of life are various: the sailor seeks his living on the waters, and he knows each moment that they may engulf him; the hunter seeks death in the wild woods, and the soldier in the battle field; and the miner knows not but the spot where he now stands, to-morrow may be his tomb."

"It is so, indeed," replied the old man; "we find death in the means we seek to uphold life; 'tis a strange riddle: who shall solve it?"

"Have you long followed this occupation?" I asked, somewhat struck with the old man's manner.

"From a boy. I drew my first breath in the mines: I shall yield it up in their gloom."

"You have seen some of those trials," said I, "to which you have just now alluded."

"Yes," he replied, with a faltering voice, "I have. There was a time that three tall boys looked to me and called me father. They were sturdy striplings. Now it seems but yesterday they stood before me, so proud in their strength, and I, filled too with a father's vanity. But the Lord chastened the proud heart. Where are they now? I saw the youngest—he was the dearest of the flock—his mother's spirit seemed to have settled on him—crushed at my feet a bleeding man."

"One moment, and his light laugh was in my ear; the next, and the large mass came: there was no cry, no look of terror; but the transition to eternity was as the lightning's flash; and my poor boy lay crushed beneath the fearful load. It was an awful moment; but time that changed all things, brought relief; and I had still two sons. But my cup of affliction was not yet full. They too were taken from me. Side by side they die!—not as their brother—but the fire-damp caught their breath, and left them scorched and lifeless. They brought them home to the old man—his fair jewels—by whom earth's richest treasures in his sight had no price—and told him he was childless and alone. It is a strange decree that the old plant should thus survive the stripling things it shaded, and for whom it would have died a thousand times. Is it surprising that I should wish to die here in the mines?"

"You have indeed," I replied, "drank of affliction. Whence did you derive consolation?"

The old man looked up—"From heaven: God gave, and he hath taken away; blessed be his name." I bowed my head to the miner's pious prayer—and the old man passed on.—Friendly Visitor.

READING AT SCHOOL.

Remarks upon the mode commonly adopted.

Its characteristic is violence of tone and emphasis; and some of the masters defend the mode, on the ground that it is necessary to impress on the pupils' minds and memories the rules and principles of reading, and that, in after years, their experience and improved taste will correct their excesses. But I am sceptical as to the expediency of learning that which it will be necessary to unlearn;—besides, the habit tends to a great fault, which the reading-books used are very likely to aggravate, and which, in some of our schools, they may have produced. The books referred to are made up, in a great measure, from the most vehement parts of orations, and the most exciting scenes of the drama; these the pupils are inclined, and are permitted, if not taught, to read with an imitation of the tone and manner of the orator in the actual, or the actor in the mimic scene;—and this is to confound the purposes and rules of declamation and of reading. The reader of a play, or an oration, is not understood by his audience to be acting it, and the rules for acting it are not applicable to the relation between him and them; for a reader is merely a narrator; the sentiments he expresses are not from his own breast, but from the printed book in his hands; and all he is to exhibit or convey is a full apprehension and apprecia-

tion of them. For this, vivacity and emphasis may be required, but not the degree or kind of either which belongs to real action or its dramatic representation. Whoever, at his own fireside, attempts to read a scene of Shakspeare, with any approach to the tone and manner in which it is given on the stage, always makes himself ridiculous; for he affects a feeling foreign to his relation to his audience, and his strongest impression on them is that of the awkwardness of a false position. In reading of the singing of birds, we do not attempt to imitate their notes; yet there would seem to be quite as much reason for doing so, as for imitating the husky voice and gasping utterance of Marmion, in reading his death scene, in the battle of Flodden Field. The highest grace of narration is simplicity, and in the violence of declamation this is likely to be lost; and the pupil who is permitted to confound narration with declamation, or who is not carefully taught the difference between their purposes and principles, will never read well.—Report by Examiner of Boston Schools.

CAUSES OF FAILURE IN BUSINESS.

1. The leading cause is an ambition to be rich—by grasping too much, it defeats itself.

2. Another cause is aversion to labour.

3. The third cause is an impatient desire to enjoy the luxuries of life before the right to them has been acquired in any way.

4. Another cause arises from the want of some deeper principle for distinguishing between right and wrong, than a reference merely to what is established as honourable in the society in which one happens to live.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

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