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The Bazaar.

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

VOLUME IV.—No. 41.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1848.

[WHOLE NUMBER 197

TO-DAY.

Up, Christian! up! and sleep'st thou still?
Daylight is glorious on the hill!
And far advanced the sunny glow
Laughs in the joyous vale below;
The morning shadow, long and late,
Is stretching o'er the dial plate.

And are thine eyes, sad waker, say,
Filled with the tears of yesterday?
Or lowers thy dark and anxious brow
Beneath to-morrow's burdens now?
New strength for every day is given,
Daily the manna falls from heaven.

Link by link the chain is made,
Pearl by pearl the costly braid,
The daily thread of hopes and fears
Weaves up the woof of many years;
And well thy labour shall have sped,
If well thou weave'st the daily thread.

Up, Christian! up! thy cares resign!
The past, the future, are not thine!
Show forth to-day thy Saviour's praise,
Redeem the course of evil days;
Life's shadow in its lengthening gloom,
Points daily nearer to the tomb.

Christian Register.

THE OUTPOURING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

From the annual Invitation to united prayer for it, by the Rev. James Huldane Stewart, formerly of Liverpool, now of Godstone, Surrey.

Already for ten successive years have these general Concerts for Prayer on the First day of the New Year been held; and, through the goodness of the Lord, with increasing success.

In addition to the various calls for this devotional union to which reference has been made in former invitations, the peculiarly interesting circumstances in which the new year approaches, press upon us with commanding force. They seem to say to those who look to God both as the Great Ruler of the universe and the Hearer of Prayer, "Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to thee."

To mention only a few of these circumstances. First. The present very remarkable dispensations of Providence towards our country. This year commenced, as it is well known, with a grievous scarcity, amounting, in some parts of the United Kingdom, to almost actual famine. This judgment, whilst it was felt by all classes, fell more especially upon the poor—thousands of whom perished either by hunger, or by maladies produced by destitution. When, however, we publicly humbled ourselves before God as a nation, seeking his aid by a day of national prayer and fasting, that God, who is slow to anger and of tender mercy, "was pleased to remove this severe calamity; yea, far more than remove it—for not only did the Lord favour us with a most abundant harvest, but that this blessing might not be lessened by demands from other nations, throughout almost every part of Europe, "his paths dropped fatness," and the year "has been crowned with his goodness."

To teach, however, how entirely dependent we are upon Almighty God, and that it is not one day of fasting that will suffice to turn away his just anger, if that day is not followed by departing from our evil ways, the Lord is now visiting the nation by another mark of his displeasure, showing to those in higher stations that his providence can enter their chambers, and visit them as well as the humbler classes—can convince them that "covetousness is idolatry;" that "the love of money is the root of all evil;" that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth;" and that "riches take unto themselves wings, and fly away." For into what straits and difficulties have they fallen of whom it might be said, as of ancient Tyre, "Her merchants are princes, and her traffickers are the honourable of the earth?" For a season credit was almost at a stand—a general panic prevailed—and the inquiry seemed to be, not, Who has fallen? but, Who can weather the storm?

Looking at these dispensations of the Most High, must we not feel how urgent a call this is for prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit, that as a nation we may benefit by this wonderful mixture of mercy and judgment?—That the goodness of God may lead to repentance, his judgments to that holy fear of offending against his Divine Majesty; that they may bring us as humble suitors to his throne of grace—put an end to the open profanation of the Sabbath, to "making gold our trust," to depending "upon an arm of flesh," or otherwise provoking him who is "a jealous God, and will not give his glory to another."

Let us then, my Christian brethren, as with one heart and soul, approach the mercy-seat, entreating that he with whom "is the residue of the Spirit," will pour out of his Holy Spirit for these important purposes.

A second striking circumstance which is presented to us at the opening of the New Year, is the assembling of the New Parliament. Her Majesty has indeed summoned the great council of the nation to meet before this invitation will have reached you; but this, it is considered, is only for a more special purpose. The great subjects which concern the general welfare of the British empire will remain for legislation when the new year arrives.

As such a crisis, what language can express the importance of Her Majesty's counsellors, and of all the assembled Members of Parliament, being under the special guidance and direction of the Lord?—of his granting to them that wisdom which comes from above, prospering all their consultations "for the advancement of his glory, the good of his Church, the safety, honour, and welfare of our Sovereign and her dominions."

This is more especially called for from the peculiar activity of the Church of Rome, and from the favour she has obtained in some quarters. Surely we who rejoice in our deliverance from her yoke, and count it among our highest privileges to possess the faith of our Protestant forefathers, surely we are called to earnest prayer for our rulers, that God would raise up a body of faithful men from among them, and grant to them, by the gift of his Holy Spirit, that firm faith in his written word, that holy boldness in maintaining our Protestant principles, and that power of argument in the Senate, that none shall be able to gainsay or resist; making them, by his blessing, the honoured instruments of leading down to our posterity the unshaken faith of our fore-

fathers, without exposing us to those judgments which God has denounced "upon Babylon," and upon those who have her mark.

A third remarkable circumstance which is presented to us at the approach of the new year, is the disturbed state of Christendom,—the present movements in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Roman Catholic Cantons of Switzerland. Upon this subject, however, I can only glance; brevity allowing me no more space than to mention how urgently these commotions call for prayer, that "the Lord who sits upon the flood" would overrule them to hasten on that glorious season "when the kingdoms of this world shall be the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ."

The last circumstance which I notice as demanding earnest prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit, is the paramount importance in the present day of cultivating a high and holy standard of personal religion.

Without entering into any detail respecting "the signs of the times," all who have attended to the instruction given by many of the Lord's faithful ministers for some years past, will have heard the cry, "Behold the Bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him;" that is, they have been warned that "the coming of the Lord draws nigh." It is at such a season that those who "have slumbered and slept" are said to "awake, and to trim their lamps." "This," the wise virgins "did so effectually that the foolish said to them, 'Give us of your oil.'" For although their own lamps were gone out, having no oil in them, they saw the bright shining of the lamps of their companions, and were attracted by it. Does not this convey to us this important instruction, that as the coming of the Lord draws nigh, the religion of his true followers will be of so attractive a nature, that others will desire to possess the same? It is clear, also, that this attractiveness proceeds from their having the active power of the Holy Spirit granted to them. For the request is, "Give of your oil;"—the frequent emblem used in the Scriptures to express the Holy Spirit. At a season, then, beloved in the Lord, when the judgments of God are in the earth, how desirable it is for us to be seeking after this attractiveness—this carrying out into ordinary life those graces which are "the fruit of the Spirit!"—How important, not for our own glory, but for the glory of God, and the promotion of the eternal blessedness of our fellow-men, that these graces should, in a measure at least, be seen in us;—Divine confidence, holy boldness; truth, wisdom, knowledge, godliness; faith, hope, joy, peace, love; goodness, meekness, humility; temperance, patience, forbearance, brotherly kindness. These are all the gifts of the Spirit, and can only be expected if earnest prayer is made for a large measure of his sanctifying grace. Let us then, my beloved friends, "forgetting the things which are behind and reaching forth to those that are before," commence the New Year by uniting in this general concert for prayer; that, though our bodies may be distant from each other, our spirits may be in perfect union, our desires one; that God may be glorified, his Son our Lord Jesus Christ universally honoured, and that happy season soon arrive when the new song of the redeemed shall be sung, and the courts of heaven resound with unceasing hallelujahs "to God and to the Lamb."

A PASTOR'S FAREWELL TO HIS FLOCK.

It is now nearly three years since, in the Providence of God, it became my privilege steadily to minister to you in holy things. During that period we have had much ground for encouragement in our work, for which we desire to return our heartfelt acknowledgments to the great Head of the Church. In opening our labours in this portion of the Vineyard, our motto was, "Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord." We set out with the determination of depending on the aid of the Holy Ghost, and of giving to God all the glory of any success with which He might be pleased to crown our efforts. And now that we look upon this congregation, increased nearly threefold in numbers and influence; blessed too with a large and flourishing Sunday School,—when we mark the hold which the Gospel has taken upon many who were before in a state of rebellion against God;—when we observe how many who attended worship no where have found a home within the precincts of this Sanctuary;—when we reflect upon the liberality with which every call has been met by this Congregation; their kindness to their Pastor and "Servant for Jesus' sake;" their ready co-operation in all his plans for the good of the Church; we do from our heart praise God for his goodness; we acknowledge the presence and blessing of the Holy Spirit; we cheerfully give Him all the glory. Yes, our heartfelt exclamation is, "not unto us, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy, and for thy truth's sake!"

In my preaching, I have endeavoured, as far as God has given me the ability, to hold up a crucified Saviour as your only hope. It has been my aim to keep continually before your minds, the necessity which existed for an atonement in the fall and guilt of man. I have pointed out to you the means by which that atonement could be made effectual to the salvation of our souls, by the exercise of a simple faith, the casting aside of all self-righteousness, and the becoming clothed in the righteousness of Christ. I have never ceased to represent, this faith, as "working by love," yielding holiness as the fruit, though these good works are not in themselves in any degree meritorious in the matter of justification before God. I have reminded you of a judgment to come, and exhorted you now at once, to make the great Judge your friend. I have endeavoured clearly to point out the change which the unregenerate heart must undergo, before there can be any meekness for the enjoyment of Heaven; the agency by which it is effected, the power of the Holy Ghost, and have exhorted the unconverted to make it their earnest prayer, that they might become thus renewed. You will, I think, bear me witness, that I have striven to preach to you the whole truth, and that without respect to persons—knowing that to God only have I been accountable for the due exercise of my ministry, and that I ought to "endeavour so to

labour as "to be free from the blood of all men." And now before the word is pronounced that severs the bond by which we have been united, let me ask in all solemnity, and in the presence of God, what has been the effect of my preaching? "For," says St. Paul, "we are unto God a sweet savour of Christ in them that are saved, and in them that perish: To the one we are the savour of death unto death; and to the other the savour of life unto life." Have these Sermons been the means of helping you in your Christian course, of preparing you for the enjoyment of Heaven, or have they had a hardening influence, serving by the opportunities they have afforded you of repentance, to aggravate your everlasting condemnation? Dear Brethren, with joy and gratitude we express our conviction, that to some we have been "the savour of life unto life." You have been roused to a sense of your sinfulness, and have found in a saving knowledge of Christ, the peace which you had so long sought in vain;—others who were already communicants have, we bless God, been spiritually enlightened to behold more clearly the truths of the Gospel, and have been led to dedicate themselves more unreservedly to the cause of Christ. Testimonies like these have, from time to time, gladdened the heart of your Pastor, cheering him in his work, and enabling him to feel, that his labour has not been altogether in vain in the Lord. Yet, alas! this cannot be said of all,—such blessed effects have not in every instance attended the preaching of the Gospel from this pulpit. No, beloved Brethren, the sadness with which we part from many of you, is increased "in fold by the consideration, that as far as man can judge, our teaching has in your case been of small avail. I look around upon some of my congregation, who, notwithstanding all the sermons they have heard, and the Providences which have thickened around them, are still living in impenitency and sin. Interference has not been rooted out from among us,—the intoxicating draught is still poisoning the domestic bliss of many in my congregation,—the Sabbath is still profaned, the name of God taken in vain, licentiousness is yet rampant—oh! can it be, my friends, that in the face of all the warnings which you have received from God, you will thus persist in heaping iniquity upon iniquity, selling your souls for naught, binding more closely around you the chains of Satan, dooming yourselves to everlasting misery? For the last time, as your Pastor, I urge you to repent of your sins, to fly from the wrath to come, to turn to Christ, that so iniquity may not prove your ruin. Stir yourselves up to call upon God in prayer, realize your danger—make the effort, and Christ who came "to seek and to save that which was lost," will give you strength.

But there are others for whose spiritual welfare we feel deeply anxious. Those who are almost persuaded to be Christians, but who have not yet taken the step which binds them to the Lord. We have been waiting now for nearly three years for some of you to stand forth boldly on the Lord's side, and now we must go without the blessing being granted. For the last time, we stand this morning at the Lord's table, inviting you to come forward and partake of the heavenly banquet, but there was no response. We leave you with sadness, for alas! what more can be said than has been said, what more can be done than has been done, to induce you to give your hearts to God? Oh! brethren, shall not this night witness the solemn resolution taken, the good work begun? Will you not cheer your Pastor's heart, nay, will you not cause joy to the angels of heaven, by determining now to choose and to follow the portion which shall never be taken from you? Nor will I hide from myself that there are others in this congregation, whose Christian course fills me with uneasiness; they are to be found among the communicants, the avowed followers of the Lord; those who profess to be animated by the spirit of Christ, and engaged in the service of Christ. My heart bleeds for the cause of my Divine Master; Christ has been wounded in the house of his friends. What, I ask in a spirit of affection, what are worldly lookers on to think when they witness such inconsistencies in professing Christians? How often has your minister been checked in his efforts to draw others into the fold, by being pointed to the misconduct of those who were counted on the Lord's side! What can we do but again and again reply that religion is not to be charged with the inconsistencies of those who profess to be actuated by its principles! the traitor among the Apostles, nay, the five foolish among the virgins, as well as the pointed declaration of God in his word, teach us that all are not Israel who are of Israel,—all are not vital Christians who are named after Christ. We must expect that there will be false professors in religion—it is nothing strange. But, beloved, we hope better things of you—we do trust that in heart you are all sincere in your profession, and only need "to have your pure minds stirred up by way of remembrance." Let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ. Do not indulge an unforgiving spirit, lest ye be not forgiven at the great day of account. Remember that by every inconsistency you are causing the weaker brethren to stumble—remember that God will not hold you guiltless in the season of retribution. Stand fast, therefore, with one mind striving together for the faith of the Gospel.

To the younger portion of my congregation let me address a few words of advice. How is it, my beloved friends, that so many of you have not yet given your hearts to God, that you have been losing this bright and golden, I might almost say, this only opportunity, of securing an interest in Him who is able to afford you real happiness? Oh! why is it that I have been earnest in the Sunday School and out of it, in pressing upon your attention the importance of remembering your Creator "now in the days of your youth?" Because I have been sensible that your age was in itself no security against the approach of death; that, whilst in the act of addressing you, the deadly messenger might have already received his commission to cut you off from the land of the living. And such has, in more than one instance, been the event. Yes, I have more than once passed from the Sunday School, where all was life and intelligence, to the grave; where I have remained but the inanimate clay. I have exhorted you to pay immediate attention to religion, because

conscious that your youthful hearts were by nature corrupt, and that unless transformed by the influences of the Holy Spirit, you could not hope to be saved. I have exhorted you to seek religion in youth, because convinced that it is a great deal easier to serve God now than when you have been long the slaves of the world; and because every moment of delay has been lessening the probability of your ever becoming the true followers of Christ. It is my love for your souls which has prompted me so often to urge you to seek an acquaintance with that blessed Saviour who died to redeem you. And, shall I not give utterance to the feeling?—I have been disappointed at not seeing more of your number affording evidence of sincere love to that Saviour. Will you not all of you resolve this night to give your hearts to God? Will you not from this time forth cry unto God; "My Father! thou art the guide of my youth?"

To the Superintendent and Teachers of the Sunday School, I would add a word in parting. Yours is a noble work. Prosecute it vigorously in the strength of God. It is a very true observation, but no less true, that the young are the hope of the Church. To you along with your Pastor has been entrusted the solemn responsibility of training up these dear children in the way they should go.—You have been preparing for usefulness those who are shortly to become the fathers and mothers in Israel. Your privilege it has been to aid in ripening these precious souls for a happy immortality. May multitudes rise up to call you blessed! We are no longer to occupy the same field;—I trust that we shall still be fellow-labourers in the vineyard of Christ. Oh! remember him who has laboured among you in the Lord. Let our prayers mutually ascend to the Throne of Grace, that each may be strengthened and blessed. May the Lord prosper you in your interesting work!

To the Wardens of the Church, for their cordial co-operation and friendship, I tender my warmest thanks. Nor can I forget the kindness of those who have so cheerfully and so acceptably conducted the praises of the great congregation; the Lord reward them abundantly by giving unto them a double portion of His Holy Spirit, that they may be prepared to join the song of angels in the glorified Sanctuary above.

My beloved brethren and friends, one word more and I have done. I came to you with a sincere desire of promoting the best interests of you all. It was my determination not to know anything among you, but "Jesus Christ and him crucified." In reviewing my past ministry, I am humbled to the dust, by reason of my sins and deficiencies. God in mercy forgive me. But oh! remember that "we have this treasure in earthen vessels." Let not any deficiencies which you may have witnessed in me, bring reproach on the blessed cause I have sought to advocate. Forgive me wherein I have offended, as you hope to be forgiven.—Accept my sincerest acknowledgments for all the kindness which my family have received while among you. Pray that the Divine Blessing may accompany us in our removal, and be assured that our humble supplications will ascend in your behalf to him who is able to supply every deficiency, and to bring you each one to everlasting happiness.

I wish you all an affectionate FAREWELL.—From the Farewell Sermon delivered by the Rev. Charles Bancroft, A. M., in St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, October 31, 1847.

STATE OF IRELAND, described by Lord Stanley, in the House of Lords, on the 23rd of November 1847.

My Lords, I say adversely that the state of Ireland at this moment is worse than a state of civil war. In civil war you do indeed find friends, neighbours, and it may be relatives, enlisted in opposite ranks; but the struggle is an open one, and you meet your enemies with arms in your hand. That is not the case in Ireland at the present time. (Hear, hear.) The best landlords, those who have sacrificed all the comforts of civilized life (and they must be sacrificed in certain parts of Ireland) in order to discharge their duty to their tenants and dependants, are at this moment—I could name some Members of your Lordships' House who are in this position—absolutely besieged within their own houses, incapable of moving from their own domain, fortified, and held prisoners within their own gardens, with the knowledge throughout the country that their names are on a black list, and that they are marked out for assassination. (Hear, hear.) They remain at their post, they endeavour to execute their duty; hoping, by their patient suffering, to enlist your sympathy on their behalf. One by one they are cut off by the hand of the assassin. They wait till that slow but certain doom, against which there is no protection, shall fall upon them, unresisting and unprotected; or, if they be protected at all, it is only by the daily presence and espionage of police walking by their side. One by one, on their way, it may be, to the Board of Guardians, with a design of mitigating the sufferings of the poor, do they fall; and, to the disgrace of a civilized community be it said, with the knowledge and connivance of half a country, are the best, the humane, and the most irreproachable of men cut off by the hand of the assassin. In this country the whole community joins in the repression of outrage, but that is far from being the case in Ireland. And, my Lords, I here approach a very serious and delicate question. I cannot avoid the expression of my opinion, that however much the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland may, as a body, be desirous of repressing and discouraging offences, they do not, as a body, lend themselves to the support of the law. I believe that the sacredness of confession is to a certain degree dangerous to the civil Government and the peace of Ireland. (Hear.) My Lords, I respect the conscientious scruples of those who conceal the secrets of the guilty man confided to them in confession; but this I must say, that although I have heard of many denunciations against informers in Ireland—and in that country by "an informer" is meant every man who joins in bringing offenders to justice, in whatever mode—prosecutor, witness, and judge (hear, hear)—yet I never heard of any statement being made by the Roman Catholic clergy, publicly or privately, by pastoral letter, by private communication, or by authoritative declaration in a chapel, dedicated to God, as to the duty of every member of the community, not only to abstain from

crime himself but to denounce to the civil authorities those whom he might know to be guilty of crime, or to mediate its commission. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I never heard of such an instance; and while I would speak with all respect of a class of persons whose merits I am far from denying, I must say I do not believe that the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland apply the influence which they possess to the support of the law, by recommending and enforcing, as a solemn duty, the denunciation to the civil authorities of crimes known to be contemplated, and which may afterwards be perpetrated. There have, indeed, been recent instances of denunciation of individual landlords which could hardly fail to stimulate to acts of violence a too excitable population; and I believe I am justified in saying that in one very recent and most melancholy case the denunciation was followed, within two days, by the assassination of the man respecting whom a priest had asked from the altar, "whether he deserved to live?" Her Majesty's speech leads to the conclusion that some measures will be asked for the suppression of crime in Ireland. My Lords, in my own name, and I am sure I may add in the name of my Noble Friends behind me, (cheers from the Noble Lord's supporters)—I am sure I may also say in the name of humanity and civilization, let those measures be effectual, and they shall have our support. (Hear, hear.)

ITALY'S WRONGS, AND HER PROSPECTS. From the Edinburgh Review.

It is a wretched thing to have an interest that any body should be made unhappy through the misconduct of another. Yet this was long the relation of Russia to Poland. It is now the relation of Austria to Italy. Russia prevented Poland from improving her constitution, that she might be so much the more easily dismembered and absorbed. From her Lombard-Venetian provinces, Austria watches every movement in the rest of Italy, with the same object. She has, unfortunately, a direct interest, that the several members of the great Italian family should be more uneasy and worse governed than the Austrian; and that there should never arise an Italian nationality, or an Italian nation. The instant, therefore, that a spark of life appears in Italy, the hoof of the Croak is set in motion to tread it out. It is true, after the disturbances of 1830 in the Papal states had been put down, that Austria went through the form of joining the other four great powers (May, 1831) in the memorandum to Gregory XVI., then newly elected Pope, recommending certain reforms as essentially necessary. This was, however, a pure formality; for, on Cardinal Bernetti's attempting to give effect in part to the recommendation, Austria interfered. Her interests are so diametrically opposed to those of Italy, that Azeglio assumes it as a fact, of which there can be no question; and he assumes accordingly, that no justice is to be expected from her.

But what are we to say to France? That great country can have no manner of interest in the degradation of Italy. Quite the contrary. But if her government had frankly played into the hand of Austria from the first, its policy would not have been more fatal to Italy than it actually has been; while it would have saved that unhappy country from no end of hopes and struggles—encouraged only to be betrayed. The French occupation of Ancona, as explained by Cassimier Perrier to the Chamber in 1832, had two objects: in the first instance, the protection of the Papal states against Austria; but in the next place, the introduction of those administrative reforms, which are a better security to government than the repression of periodical rebellion. Ancona, however, was afterwards evacuated; with no further security for this last object than may be supposed to be contained in the brilliant speeches which M. Guizot and M. Duchatel (the present ministers), as well as the Duc de Broglie and M. Thiers, made on the occasion. And now that the Pope himself has turned reformer, what mist is again poisoning the policy of the Tuilleries? Instead of co-operating to raise up two noble nations in the two peninsulas, the French people—so proud, and justly, of their nationality—are made to look like conniving parties to some secret compact, by which France is to give up Italy to Austria, on condition that Spain is delivered over to the matrimonial designs of the house of Orleans—a turn of affairs like this, surely, in which France has no more interest than glory. It will be a difficult task for any future historian of "modern European civilization," to reconcile any conscientious sympathy in its progress, with these transactions. Whoever wishes to study severe morality on paper, will do well to read M. Guizot's writings; whoever wishes to study loose morality, illustrated by examples, cannot do better than track him in his late ministerial career.

If ever a nation assumed a moral attitude which entitled it to the confidence of neighbouring powers, it is the Moderate and Progressive party, now happily a great majority throughout Italy, and represented by the Pope himself. The Moderate party is become so numerous as to be the National party; Their great rule of conduct has been, to substitute appeals to reason, in the place of appeals to force; to urge forward the governments, in order that revolution may be anticipated by reform; and to keep back the people, in order that no pretext may be given for Austrian intervention. The first year of the Pontificate of Pius IX., so regarded, would make an annus mirabilis in any history.

A few months before the late Pope was passing to his last account, Azeglio laid at the old man's feet a glowing picture of the terrible effects of his misrule, and of what was his awful responsibility. Gregory must have trembled even in St. Peter's chair, as he read of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come.

"Either my accusations," said Azeglio, "are calumnies—if so, prove it—or, it is true, that one who preaches justice, and sits in his highest charge, is himself committing injustice. And then, it is reasonable to ask of him—if there are two Gospels, and two morals, or only one—if he is convinced, or no, of that which he is preaching and teaching to the world? It is then reasonable to ask of him, to deny one of two things—either his teaching, or his actions: to demand of him, if in our age it be lawful, or among things possible, to maintain any authority whatever, upon the flagrant and perpetual denial of its own proper principles; if there be a man

See Revelations xiv., xviii., xix.
Zeck. iv. 6. Psalm. cxv. 1.
2 Cor. ii. 15, 16.

in the world who can have a right to set at defiance the reason of all mankind: and if it be not too great an audacity to suppose that mankind will quietly resign themselves to the multitude of evils which ensue? On the contrary, it is reasonable to tell him:—Of the risings of Romagna, of those slaughters, those exiles, of the tears of so many unhappy persons; you will have to render an account to God—you, their governor, and not your wretched subjects trodden under your feet. Their blood will be rained down upon your head; their sorrows, their tears, will be judged of by that tribunal before which there come neither crowns, nor sceptres, nor tiaras—things which have mouldered in the grave—but where only is presented the naked human soul, with no safeguard against the sword of eternal justice, but the shield of its own innocence; where your deeds will be weighed in those incorruptible scales, in which the least of injuries done to the least of men, weighs heavier than all the thrones and all the sceptres of the universe.

“Either all that you are teaching of the justice of God, and of his tremendous judgments in another life, is false; and then my words are folly, and you will do ill to heed them: or, what you are teaching is true, and you are persuaded of it, and you believe that God will one day require of you a reason for your works: I gave you a people, what have you done with them? And then, tell me, tell me by what name your actions must be then described? Tell me what possible explanation can be rendered of the course you are pursuing! tell me; for of myself I can neither find one nor divine one. The powerful of the earth—the others may laugh me to scorn as a declaimer. But though they may do so, you dare not, you cannot, without making yourself and your words a lie.”—(Degli ultimi Cusi di Romagna, 1845.)

From a speech by Mr. Cobden, M. P., at the annual soirée of the Manchester Athenæum, last November.—In that most interesting country, interesting to us all, and with which we are all so much identified in our habits and in our literature, I mean Italy, I find there a new life springing up; and when I inquired how it was that Italy began to make itself heard and felt in the rest of Europe, I came to the conclusion, from all I could observe, that it arose from the quiet progress of thought and of intelligence arising out of the education of the people. There have been great efforts made in Italy for the education of the people. I found, to my astonishment, in almost every town, even in towns of 15,000 or 20,000 inhabitants, several infant-schools, supported by voluntary contributions, superintended by Italian nobles; and I saw a school at Turin, where a marquis attended daily, rode upon a rocking-horse with the children, and joined them in their play, and to his honour I mention it, for he would not be ashamed of its being known to you all. His name is D’Azeglio. He is brother to that Marquis D’Azeglio whose writings you have lately seen upon the present state of Italy. Then you have in Italy, as you have always had, leading minds, great and striking individualities in every town, men who have been engaged in writing and treating upon every question of social importance. You have in every town in Italy men who are taking a deep interest, not only in schools, but in prison discipline, and in every question relating to the moral condition of the people. As regards political economy, I was amazed at the number of people that I found in Italy who had sympathized with our practical efforts and discussions upon the subject of political economy. Every lawyer, every councillor in Italy, studies political economy as a part of his education, and hence arises the great interest that was taken upon the subject on which we have been so long and ardently engaged in England. It is, gentlemen, owing to this quiet influence, and not to violent out-breaks, that the present state of things has come round in Italy.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1848.

The invitation to united prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, which the venerable JAMES HALDANE STEWART published on the approach of this new year, as he has done during a succession of similar seasons, has reached us on this side of the Atlantic, as formerly, too late to be brought under the notice of our readers previously to the day which the author recommended for union in that devotional exercise. Omitting that part of it which contains his suggestions connected with a recommendation of that particular day, we have inserted the portion in which he proposes considerations generally applicable to the present time for the exercise of prayer that God would pour out of his Spirit upon all flesh.

It will be found that these considerations address themselves to us in this portion of the British dominions, no less than to our brethren on the other side of the ocean. And though the first day of the year has passed by, the offering up of prayer for the hastening of God’s promised time will not be less seasonable at the period when our readers shall have their minds stirred up by the aged Clergyman’s appeal to them, as found in our number of this day.

We have our share of the sufferings originating in the scarcity which has prevailed in parts of the mother-country. God’s merciful dealing with us in prospering the husbandman’s labour justly calls for our devout acknowledgments. Commercial embarrassments have visited us with a severity corresponding with that felt in the mother-country. We are looking forward to an early meeting of our colonial legislature—and indeed the main results of the meeting of the Imperial Parliament will be of immediate bearing upon our interests in many essential points. Of the incessant activity of the Church of Rome, there is no lack of evidence around us. The war for the extension of the area of slave-holding republicanism, which the powerful nation bordering upon this Province is carrying on against its southern neighbour, and the eagerness with which persons holding high office in the United States seize upon opportunities for calling up, among an irritable people, feelings of resentment against Great Britain, may well cause us to look to the Ruler of nations that he would restore, or preserve peace upon this vast continent, so richly blessed with temporal prosperity, and with freedom and encouragement for its inhabitants to seek a treasure heavenly and eternal. But still more unquestionably, of general application is the call to prayer founded upon “the para-

mount importance in the present day of cultivating a high and holy standard of personal religion.” The leading delusions of the day are those which draw to the dust that high standard of personal religion which it is the Christian’s duty to cultivate. Our communion, once purified from corruptions which had long hidden from it the light of heavenly truth, and substituted standards of man’s adjusting for that to which the holy word of inspiration teaches us to conform, is now again afflicted with a low Churchmanship which, so far as it shall prevail, will once more exalt the tradition of men, that the commandment of God may become of none effect. It busies itself with the restoration of every imaginable substitute for personal piety, and would consign, if it could, the building up of the Church to the mason that arranges the bricks—the joiner that saws the boards—the rosemaker that sews the vestments—the painter that imagines the likeness of historical persons or events; and it would suit that kind of Churchmen well to have the Church embodied in wood, bricks, mortar, and stone—her adornments come out of the painter’s brush and truthless fancy—and her life derive breath from the bellows of an organ.

The true high Churchman knows of no increase to the Church but through the adding of lively stones—of no adornment in her but that wrought by the grace of God in the souls of believers—of no life but that breathed into her by the Holy Spirit quickening those by nature dead in trespasses and sins.

A great deal of that which reaches the true Churchman in our day as ecclesiastical intelligence is of an exceedingly defective, some of a downright pernicious character. It might have been hoped that the danger of approaches to the Church of Rome, in our usages and teaching, had become evident to all who profess zeal for the preservation of that character acquired by our Church at the Reformation. A certain party of infatuated men has, indeed, avowed its hostility to the principles which brought about that blessed event—some of these have followed out the sentiments entertained in their breasts, and they are now members of the Church of Rome. Others are yet afflicting the Church of England by adherence to her in outward observance, when in heart they belong to an adverse communion. All these are acting in accordance with their avowed sentiments when they use every effort towards assimilating the usages of our Church to those of Rome—they are wise in their generation. But when those who profess attachment to the principles of the Reformation will pursue the same course, while they do not avow the same sentiments—when every new usage that is introduced proves a departure from the Reformation in the direction Rome-wards—when a tremulous sensitiveness would resist every approach to the usages of Protestant dissent, while assimilation to the practices of the Romish Church is let in at every opening that can be made—then the assertion of Churchmanship, and especially of high Churchmanship, has become a mere low disguise which, if it be knowingly assumed, excites our detestation; and if it have been unconsciously contracted, calls for our pity—but in either case requires us to use earnestness in contending for the faith once delivered to the saints.

The hidden design which creates so much zeal for all these retrograde movements is none else than the natural man’s aversion to the demand of personal religion. Make Christianity a round of outward observance, and who would not be a Christian? Demand any amount of zeal and strictness you please for the outward and visible sign; it will be conceded, provided that you trouble not men with inquiry after the active power of the inward and spiritual grace signified. The Rev. J. H. Stewart connects his representation of the great importance of “cultivating a high and holy standard of personal religion” with the signs of the times which seem to indicate the drawing nigh of the Lord’s coming. He dwells chiefly on the attractive power to be exercised by the followers of the true religion at the Bridegroom’s approach. But should the Bridegroom seem to tarry, nothing will be lost to him who has cultivated personal religion: it blesses him in the time of waiting and longing; the Lord who made religion personal to him will make all his bed in his sickness, smooth the rough paths of life, and sustain him in the hour of death, with the sure and certain hope of a blessed immortality.

In our advertising columns will be found the notice of the meeting of Subscribers to the QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, to be held next Tuesday evening at seven. It is very commonly the case that, from the confidence placed in those who have had the management of such institutions, and who are likely to attend ex officio, very few of the voters attend—and such might, without any fear of evil consequences, be the case on the approaching occasion, if it were not for the notice given by certain parties that they will propose the opening of the Reading Room on the Lord’s Day. We have not the slightest notion that such a measure could be carried, if the sense of the Subscribers be fairly ascertained; but as those who are in favour of it may be supposed to make a point of attending on the occasion, it may be well that those who support the sacredness of the Lord’s Day should be there in sufficient number to defeat a design which would alienate from the institution the patronage of many whose aid, it is to be presumed, the great body of Subscribers are not prepared to relinquish for the gratification of those who might think themselves advantaged by a new opportunity of breaking the Lord’s commandment.

LORD’S DAY OBSERVANCE.—A meeting was held in London, on Monday the 22nd of November, for the purpose of memorializing the Government in favour of a uniform system in town and country, by which the observance of the Lord’s day shall be strictly provided for. Lord Ashurst occupied the chair; several Clergymen and Laymen addressed the meeting; and the resolutions which were proposed were carried with great unanimity.

CONVERSION OF ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED ITALIAN ECCLESIAST.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Southern Division of the British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance, held on the 2nd of November, the Rev. Dr. ACHILLI, having been introduced, announced the arrival at Malta, of his dear friend and brother, The Rev. Dr. LUIGI DE SANTIS, a Roman, Incumbent of the church of the *Madgalena*, in the Campo Marzo, at Rome, holding also the office of “Qualificatore” in the Inquisition; Fellow of the Theological College della Sapienza; associate of many of the Academies in Italy, and esteemed one of the first of Italian preachers. “He was a pupil of mine in Theology fourteen years ago,” said Dr. A. and one of the most distinguished, and I always deemed him a man of great talent, and of a most upright spirit. No one knows him better than I do. I have always loved him tenderly, and found him a man fitted for great things. At one time I looked on him as a pillar of the Romish system, a future bishop and cardinal; but since then I have been led to expect to see in him a preacher of the gospel of Jesus Christ, an apostle of the truth, a future reformer of religion in Italy; nor have I been disappointed in my hopes. A year and a half ago I questioned him concerning his views of doctrine, and he opened his heart to me in the confidence of friendship, in one of the most precious letters I ever read. His head and his heart were already enlightened—he felt the force of the truth as it is in Jesus—and already abhorred and detested the doctrines of Rome. I had spoken to him of our Italian church, built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone, and his reply was:—“Here I am, I am ready with you to follow the Lord wheresoever he calls me; I am a member of this your church, a minister of the holy gospel for the conversion of our brethren in Italy. My spirit is willing to follow you, but my body is still bound by the fetters of flesh and blood, the home, the country, the brethren, that I must abandon. Oh, pray for me, and let your churches pray for me, and all churches which are one with us in faith and brotherhood. Let there be much prayer for me, and I am sure the Lord will give me to overcome all difficulties and surmount all obstacles.”

“I did so, (continued Dr. Achilli,) up to this time I have prayed for him, and I have asked the prayers of Churches in England, in France, and in Switzerland. It is now a year that we have prayed for him, and see now the fruit of our prayers! Dr. De Santis has had strength given him—he has abandoned country, family, friends, and all that was dear and precious to him, to follow Jesus Christ, who has called him to minister in his church. He arrived in Malta on the 12th October, and is now safe in the Protestant College with the other brethren.”

Dr. Achilli having made this important announcement, went on to remark on the delightful Christian union exhibited by the Evangelical Alliance. The slight differences that exist, he thought did but enhance the beauty and value of the real unity, as the members of the body, each having their various offices, form still but one body—governed by one head—instinct with one pervading life and intelligence. “We are but one body in that invisible church, which is the church of the elect and sanctified. We are all called to a blessed and eternal union in heaven, then why be divided whilst on earth? I am one with you and your movement, and I will continue so through this life, because after this life I hope to be one with you where there will be no distinctions of people and nations and tribes and tongues. I am one with you, because your faith is my faith, your hopes my hopes, your Lord and Saviour, mine. Therefore it is that we are brethren, and let us be brethren in sincerity and in truth, and let us invite all true Christians to join with us.”—*Evangelical Christendom.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Table with financial entries for the Ecclesiastical Society, including items like 'Payments made to the Treasurer at Quebec' and 'Fund for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy'.

Table with financial entries for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, including items like 'Fund for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy' and 'Dr. 1847'.

REPORT of the Committee of the British and Canadian School Society of the District of Quebec.

The period prescribed by Law having arrived for the Annual Meeting of the members of the British and Canadian School Society, it is incumbent on the Committee to present to their Constituents a report of their proceedings, and of the present state and prospects of the Institution. The incorporation of the Society by the Act of the Provincial Legislature 9 Vic. cap. 95, as well as the reconstruction of the school-house upon an altered plan, having been duly reported at the last annual Meeting, nothing has since occurred, of like prominent import to the organization and working of the Institution; and your Committee have found themselves chiefly called upon to carry out existing regulations, and to provide, to the best of their ability, for the peculiar position of financial affairs. Unavoidably bequeathed to them by their predecessors. With respect to the latter important point, no efforts of an amicable nature have been spared to elicit, from the last Treasurer a statement of his accounts which the last Committee at this time last year, had been unable to procure; but these efforts having been hitherto completely unavailing, it only remains for your Committee to reiterate the expressions of regret, recorded in the last report, that they cannot offer any exact statement of the funds of the Corporation beyond what is exhibited in the present Treasurer’s annexed account of his actual receipts and payments. The Balance in the hands of the former Treasurer at the time of his resignation has

yet to be ascertained; and although your Committee are in possession of collateral security for it, they nevertheless suggest the propriety of settling this protracted business as soon as possible, in order that the true state of the finances of the Society may be known, and existing obligations, contracted in consequence of the delay, discharged.

In order to meet the numerous claims of Tradesmen and others for work and materials required in the re-erection of the school-house, your Committee have effected a Loan of £250 Cy, mortgaging the property of the Corporation for the amount, but they hope, when the moneys due by the last Treasurer shall have been recovered and added to the funds now in hand, that the Society will be in a position to discharge this debt without much difficulty.

The usual Parliamentary grant of £200 Cy, has been only received towards the support of the male and female departments of the Institution, which have been conducted upon a slightly increased scale of usefulness during the last 12 months. The number of Boys at present receiving instruction is 168, and of Girls 78, whilst the total number admitted is of Boys 3049, and of Girls 1028, making the grand total of 4077 children since the first foundation of the Establishment in 1823, who have enjoyed gratuitously the incalculable advantages of a moral and religious education, based upon scriptural and unsectarian principles, and at the same time such as to qualify the scholars to fill their respective stations in life with credit and advantage to themselves, their families, and the community at large.

The Teacher of the Girls’ school, Mrs. Kemp, who had filled that office to the satisfaction of successive Ladies’ and Gentlemen’s Committees during a period of 11 years, having resigned her charge in March last with the intention of leaving Quebec, your Committee, acting in concert with the Ladies’ Committee, appointed Miss Ahern to the vacant situation; and they have reason to hope that the female department of the school will suffer no deterioration under her management. In consideration of Mrs. Kemp’s long and useful services, the Committee were glad to present her, on her departure, with an appropriate expression of their appreciation.

The annual Examination of the schools took place in the month of March last, according to previous precedent, and your Committee observe that experience confirms the view already adopted, that that period of the winter is more favourable than Christmas for the annual exhibition of the progress of the scholars. They have, moreover, after much consideration, resolved to abolish the questionable practice hitherto pursued of giving prizes at the annual examination. By an outlay of only a few shillings more than the yearly sum expended for the purchase of rewards, the Committee have ascertained that a library of scientific and other books, harmonizing in their character with that of the Institution itself, can be obtained at a reduced rate from the British and Foreign School Society in London. This, when once procured, can be both supported and increased from time to time, if future Committees see fit, by annually appropriating to that purpose the amount heretofore comparatively thrown away on prizes, which were often useless, sometimes even hurtful, and never so lasting or general in the good they may have done as a standing library will be, accessible to all the children under wholesome regulations.

It will not, your Committee trust, be deemed out of place in them to express the satisfaction with which they observed the large additions recently made to the members of the Corporation. The excellent and catholic principles, on which the society is founded, as well as the suitability of their application to the feelings and wants of a mixed population, have now stood the test of nearly a quarter of a century’s experience in this city. They cannot be too widely known, nor too liberally supported; and as every member of the Society, by the annual payment of a small subscription, purchases to himself the privilege of having a child always at the school; it will be observed that the rule to that effect tends simultaneously to encourage and assist the education of the poor, and to support the Institution which instructs them. Your Committee therefore, in resigning their office into the hands of their constituents, commend anew the interests and objects of the Society to the superintending care and guidance of Him from whom every good counsel and every just work proceeds, convinced more strongly than ever that with His continued approval and blessing, it is eminently fitted to disseminate inestimable benefits among the members of the rising generation, and thus to promote at once the happiness of man, and the glory of God.

All nevertheless respectfully submitted. Quebec, 3rd January, 1848. Officers and Committee elected for the ensuing year.

President.—J. Hale, Esq. Vice Presidents.—Dr. Parant, T. Rae, A. C. G. Treasurer.—P. Langlois, Esq. Secretary.—C. Wurtelle, Esq. Committee.

J. Musson, G. Henderson, W. H. A. Davies, H. S. Scott, Dr. Macdiarmid, A. McDonald, Dr. J. A. Sewell, J. Frew, Esquires.

The British and Canadian School in account with P. Langlois, Treasurer.

Table with financial entries for the British and Canadian School, including items like 'Dr. 1847', 'To cash paid Master’s Salary', 'To do do Mistress’s do', 'To do do for Wood', 'To do do for Insurance', 'To do do for Books', 'To do do Sundries on account of work done and materials furnished for re-erection of School-House', 'To Balance'.

Table with financial entries for Cr. 1847, including items like 'Jan. 11.—By Balance', 'July 28.—By Cash Loan', 'Nov. 18.—By Cash Parliamentary grant', 'By Cash for Books', 'By do. Subscription'.

Decr. 21.—By Balance £159 4 11 E. E. Quebec, 21st December, 1847. P. LANGLOIS. Examined the above account with Vouchers, and found the same correct. Quebec, 31st Decr., 1847. JEFFERY HALE, J. MUSSON, Auditors.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE MILITARY.—We understand that the collection for this benevolent object, after sermon at the Cathedral on New Year’s day, amounted to £17. 1s. — to which have to be added 12s. 6d. received since from persons who could not attend divine service on the occasion, making a total of £17. 13s. 6d. It is pleasing to perceive that a further donation has reached the Treasurer since then, of which an acknowledgment will be found below. The state of the streets having been so unfavourable to a full attendance at the service, it may be supposed that many were absent who would have willingly contributed if they could have attended; and the example set by a few, who have handed in their donations, as above acknowledged, is one worthy of imitation.

Mr. D. SINGLAI (33rd Reg.) Treasurer of the ASYLUM FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE MILITARY, begs to acknowledge the receipt of One Pound Five Shillings for the funds of that charity from an Anonymous Donor, by the hands of the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL.

The undersigned acknowledges with thanks the receipt of ten shillings from Mrs. A. Buchanan of Montreal, and Two Shillings from A. Friend, for the ACTUAL MISSION.

Quebec 5th Jan. C. H. GATES. N. B.—Persons in Montreal and its vicinity who are desirous of contributing towards the above object, may send their donations to F. W. Gates, Esq., St. Joseph Street, Montreal; who has kindly undertaken to forward them.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.—The Annual Christmas Dinner was given on Wednesday, the 29th December last, in the Rooms of the National School house, which were tastefully decorated with evergreens for the occasion. The number of boys who partook of the plain old English fare provided was 158—of girls 116. Twenty-one poor families were furnished with a good and comfortable meal out of the fragments which remained.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle has made its appearance, since the commencement of the new year, in a greatly enlarged form, and it is satisfactory to learn that the Publishers have found their enterprise sufficiently remunerative to justify the increased expenditure resulting from the change.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Messrs. Sam. Hancock No. 213 to 261; D. Sinclair, No. 182 to 233; John Jones, No. 157 to 205; P. Lepper, No. 114 to 165; J. M. Frazer, No. 185 to 236; F. W. Gates, No. 157 to 208; Wm. McDonald, No. 209 to 260; Rev. W. B. Bond, No. 209 to 260; Mrs. Knox, No. 191 to 242; Mrs. Badcock, No. 213 to 264; Capt. Fisher, No. 105 to 208; Capt. Dacres, No. 167 to 218; Mrs. Sewell, Sen., No. 193 to 244.

If any of our Subscribers should have copies of the first number of this volume of the BEREAN (1st April of this year) which they could return to our Publisher, we should be glad to receive them, for the purpose of completing files. Our Publisher would pay the value, or we would put the amount into a Missionary Box.

Local and Political Intelligence.

The newspaper bags by the *Hibernia* were received at the Quebec Post Office, from Halifax, last Thursday about 3 past 11. In addition to the intelligence given in our last number, we now extract or condense from the *European Times* and other papers what further news we find worthy of insertion. While a string of failures is added to the melancholy list previously given, it is however satisfactory to find that they are not of very large amount. The Royal Bank of Liverpool, whose payments were suspended about two months ago, resumed the transaction of business on the 1st of December, under arrangements which promise stability and success to this important establishment.

The Royal speech on the assembling of Parliament was delivered by commission on Tuesday the 23rd of November. It refers first of all to the distress which has prevailed among the commercial classes—alludes to the step taken by Ministers in recommending to the Directors of the Bank of England a course suited to such an emergency; which might have led to an infringement of the law, but such was not the result, and the pressure had been mitigated—the abundant harvest is mentioned, but nothing is said of Him who gave the harvest;—the prevailing distress in Ireland and in the manufacturing districts is mentioned, and the patience manifested by the sufferers is acknowledged. The state of Ireland calls for the following remarks:—“Her Majesty laments that in some counties of Ireland atrocious crimes have been committed, and a spirit of insubordination has manifested itself, leading to an organized resistance to legal rights. “The Lord-Lieutenant has employed with vigour and energy the means which the law places at his disposal to detect offenders, and to prevent the repetition of offences. Her Majesty feels it, however, to be her duty to her peaceable and well-disposed subjects to ask the assistance of Parliament in taking further precautions against the perpetration of crime in certain counties and districts of Ireland. “Her Majesty views with the deepest anxiety and interest the present condition of Ireland, and she recommends to the consideration of Parliament measures which, with due regard to the rights of property, may advance the social condition of the people, and tend to the permanent improvement of that part of the United Kingdom.”

Concern at the breaking out of the civil war in Switzerland—confidence as to the maintenance of the general peace of Europe—satisfaction at the conclusion of a treaty with the republic of Ecuador, for the suppression of the slave-trade—recommendation to consider the navigation-laws and measures for improving the health of the metropolis—expression of hope “that the time is not distant when, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the commerce and industry of the United Kingdom will have resumed their wonted activity”—fill up the remainder of the document.

To this succinct statement of the topics included in the Royal Speech, may be added the remark that the state of the West Indies is not at all mentioned in it; which became the subject of much debate, and considerable dissatisfaction to those interested in that part of the British possessions.

We have placed a very striking portion of Lord Stanley’s speech on the Irish question on our first page. The debate on the same question in the House of Commons took place on the 29th of November, when Sir George Grey brought forward the proposed measures for the repression of crime in Ireland. Great unanimity appeared on the necessity of some measure, and on the moderate character of the old proposed leave to bring in Sir George Grey’s bill was given by 224 voices against 18.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—It is now determined that three expeditions are to be sent to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin and his party.

NEWSPAPERS.—A notice has been issued from the Post-office, giving the public the privilege of marking or writing upon newspapers sent by post, provided a penny stamp be affixed upon them.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH FRANCE.—The Marquis de Chancarde, having completed the postal arrangements with the French authorities, left Paris for London, it being decided that on and from the 1st January the mails would be transmitted twice a day between the two capitals.

IRELAND.—The following account strikingly represents the state of things, and the intensity of a rebellious spirit, in this unhappy country:

"When I was in a shop yesterday, a little bare-legged boy, about ten years old, was buying something also.

"Is it possible," I said to the shopman, "that you are selling gunpowder to that child?"

"Oh, yes, he replied, the only thing money circulates for now is powder and ball."

"A short time ago there was an auction of firearms in Dublin, and the auctioneer thus recommended his arms:—There's a beautiful gun! Prime lock, and warranted to shoot an agent, aye, kill him dead, and leave him as stiff as a nail in the door, at a hundred and twenty yards! Just a kind of that, boys! An illigant gun! Here goes a blunderbuss! Sorra a lie in it! But it's good to its owner as two years' rent."

"The auctioneer was taken up and brought before the magistrates, but not a thing could be done to him."

FRANCE.—Numerous meetings continue to be held in all parts of the country in favour of electoral reform.

The Paris and Boulogne railway was, with the exception of the last six miles from Neuflchatel to Boulogne, completely opened for traffic on the 2nd Nov. The opening throughout to Boulogne, it is expected, will take place in March next.

A frightful collision took place a few days since on the Paris and Orleans Railway, a short distance from Paris. About thirty-six persons were more or less seriously injured, several, it is feared, mortally.

HINT TO WINE-DRINKERS.—On Friday 103 hogs-heads of adulterated wine were brought out from the cutpoint at Paris, and their contents spilled into the Seine. "Immediately after this operation," says an eye-witness, "the surface of the river was covered to the distance of 200 yards with an innumerable quantity of fishes, poisoned by that deleterious liquor."

THE ELECTOR OF HESSE CASSEL, expired at Frankfurt on the 20th Nov., in the forty-fourth year of his age. He is succeeded by Prince Frederick William, who has acted as co-regent since 1831.

SWITZERLAND.—The arms of the federal party in Switzerland have been almost everywhere triumphant. The campaign was opened by General Dufour, who first invested the city of Friburg, which speedily capitulated without striking a blow.

He then crossed the country, compelled the cantons of Zug and Schwitz to surrender, and expelled the Jesuits from these places. The Sonderbund troops gained some advantages in several skirmishes which took place in Ticino and Uri, and over Ochsenbin's division, but after some hard fighting on the 23rd, the victorious army of the Federals advanced to the heights which command the city of Lucerne. Here the troops of the Sonderbund made a vigorous resistance, but the Federals carried the well known heights of the Rothenberg at the point of the bayonet, and early on the morning of the 24th the city of Lucerne surrendered at discretion.

We presume that these successes will put an end to the war. Without doubting that the troops of the Sonderbund have defended their cause with desperate valour, still it is apparent that on almost all the occasions where both parties have fairly come into the field, the Federals have prevailed. We were never sanguine that this quarrel would be settled without bloodshed. A very considerable slaughter must have taken place during the campaign, but now that the federal party has gained the victory, we earnestly hope that they will use it with moderation, and endeavour to secure for the whole country the blessings of peace and good government.

Sir Stratford Canning has proceeded from London to Berne, for the purpose of bringing about an accommodation between the belligerent parties—a step taken in agreement with France, and with the concurrence of the representatives of the northern powers resident in London and Paris.

The provisional Government established at Fribourg immediately issued a decree, banishing the Jesuits from the canton, and requiring them to quit its territory within 72 hours. It declares that "this measure applies to the Jesuits, the Liguorians, the Marianites, or Freres Ignorantins; the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine, the Sisters of St. Joseph, the Sisters of St. Vincent of Paul, and the Nuns of the Holy Heart."

None of these in future are to be permitted to direct public or private establishments for the education of youth.

ITALY.—Lord Minto has been received by the Pope with great distinction. It is now ascertained that the object of his lordship's visit to Italy is simply to give salutary advice to the leaders of popular opinion throughout the Italian states, so as to prevent the peace of Europe being disturbed.

ROME AND BELGIUM.—The interruption of the diplomatic relations between Belgium and the Holy See excites great sensation at Brussels. This interruption took place under the following circumstances:—A few days before the last Ministry of the Catholic party was overthrown it appointed an ambassador to the post then vacant at the Court of Rome. The new Ministers paid no attention to the nomination thus made. After having revoked it, they selected to represent the Belgian Government at Rome one of the most respectable men in Belgium, M. Leclercq. But whilst the Belgian Ministry wrote to Rome to give notice of this nomination, the Catholic party is said to have addressed to

the Pope a sort of denunciation against the new Imperial ambassador. The Holy Father refused, in consequence, to receive M. Leclercq, accounting for his refusal in terms which appeared to the Belgian Government to imply an intervention of the Holy See in the domestic affairs of Belgium. The Belgian Ministry consequently declared that it would not send an ambassador to Rome. This resolution has just been maturely discussed in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, on the occasion of a paragraph of the address, which has been carried almost unanimously in favour of the Ministry.—London Times.

HUNGARY.—The Emperor and Empress of Austria accompanied by the Archdukes Francis, Joseph and Albert, arrived at Presburgh on the 11th Nov., and on the 12th the Hungarian Diet was opened in due form. After the Emperor's speech the royal propositions were read. The most important is the one which concerns the total abolition of all custom duties between Hungary and the other Austrian dominions. Archduke Stephen was proclaimed Palatine of Hungary by acclamation.

THE CHOLERA.—Official accounts from St. Petersburg, dated the 12th Nov., announce that the cholera had made fresh progress at Moscow. Between the 25th of October and 1st of November the number of cases daily increased, 641 persons having been attacked during that period, 238 of whom had died. From the first appearance of the malady in that city up to 1st of November, 1197 cases occurred, 402 of which proved fatal. The patients belonged for the most part to the lower orders. The cholera had totally ceased in the government of Astrakan, where it carried off 3772 persons, and in that of Koenigsberg, where 1087 died out of 1673 patients. At Kazan there were 1221 cases and 665 deaths. At Kief the cholera was likewise increasing in intensity. Since the 26th of October 278 were attacked, and 113 died. In other governments the epidemic still endured. The most western points it has yet reached are the town of Alexandria in the government of Kherson, and the district of Olgapol, in Podolia. The latter is about thirty miles distant from the Austrian frontiers. So far, it has been generally remarked that its duration is shortest in the localities where its intensity is greatest.

GREECE AND TURKEY.—The latter power thunders severe measures against the former, in consequence of the absence of reparation, on the part of the Greek government, for the offence committed by it against the Turkish Ambassador at Athens.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Successive arrivals have brought accounts to the 28th September. The troops had begun to move forward, but had not encountered the Kaffirs. A few strolling parties of these marauders were about the frontier, and even Macomb, the chief, who had been conducted into the colony, was manœuvring to get near the scene of action, and probably to espouse, if fortune favoured them, the cause of his countrymen. Sir Henry Pottinger was on the spot ready to direct the movement of the troops, so soon as a favourable opportunity should be presented.

THE OHIO RIVER is doing incalculable damage all the way down to Cincinnati, by a flood which puts the town on its banks under water, carries off cattle and goods, and commits ravages of every kind. A similar flood took place in 1832; but there was not, at that time, so much property to destroy as there is at present.

FOOTHOLD IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BY THE AMERICANS.—La Presse publishes a letter from Syria, stating (as a report) that the United States had at length obtained a footing in the Mediterranean by the purchase of that island (Syria) from the Greek Government for a sum of money equal to the English portion of the debt of Greece, and which would be immediately discharged.

SIR JAMES E. ALEXANDER, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces, arrived with his lady at Montreal, last Friday, from Scotland.

ENGLISH MAIL.—There is news in town of the arrival of the Mail Steamer of the 19th Dec. at Boston, on the 4th instant. What has transpired of intelligence is favourable; but the Telegraph being out of order, no complete information has been obtained.

Members returned to serve in the ensuing parliament, besides those mentioned in our last number.

Bellechasse..... A. N. Morin, Brockville..... G. Sherwood, Essex..... Col. Prince, Grenville..... R. Burrett, Hamilton..... Sir A. McNab, Hastings (County)..... B. Flint, Kingston (City)..... Hon. J. A. Macdonald, London..... J. Wilson, Montmorency..... J. Cauchon, Missisquoi (County)..... Attorney Gen. Badgley, Niagara..... W. Dickson, Northumberland (South)..... J. Mays, Ottawa (County)..... J. Egan, Quebec (City)..... Hon. P. C. Aylwin, Quebec (County)..... P. J. O. Chauveau, St. Maurice..... L. J. Papineau, Sherbrooke (Town)..... Col. Guy, Sherbrooke (County)..... S. Brooks, Simcoe..... Hon. W. Robinson, Stanstead..... Mr. McConnell, Toronto..... W. H. Boulton, Hon. H. Sherwood, Champlain..... L. Guillet, Huron..... Hon. Mr. Cayley, Lotbiniere..... J. Laurin, Oxford..... Hon. F. Hincks, Prescott..... Mr. Johnson, Richelieu..... Dr. W. Nelson, Vercheres..... J. Leslie, York, 1st Riding..... J. H. Price.

THE WEATHER.—The season in the northern portion of this Continent has been extraordinary. Frost and light snow in November succeeded by heavy rains, extending from the Mississippi to the shores of Nova Scotia, early in December, flooding the Rivers and causing great damage; followed by severe frosts and light snows, the Thermometer down to 8° or 10° below zero, and these succeeded by heavy rains since the 28th ultimo to the 2nd instant. In this neighbourhood the ground is again bare of snow, and the frozen state of the earth, trees, and vegetable productions, by freezing the rain as it falls, has coated the whole with ice about an inch in thickness. The meadows and pastures must have suffered, and the ground in the forests is strewed with branches broken off by the weight of ice. The country has been before bare of snow about Christmas, and even about the 6th of January; but such quantities of rain formed into ice, at this season, has seldom or never occurred. What may be the effect on next year's crop is uncertain. One good may result, the destruction of the eggs of insects, &c. which for the last sixteen years have been so destructive to the crops.—Monday's Gazette.

Monday brought a change; free from rain, beautiful over head, and a little thawing; Wednesday it became cold, and a snow-fall commenced in the afternoon which, being accompanied with a high wind, has heaped up the snow in some places, while others present still the appearance and inconvenience of glass to walk upon.

BIRTHS. At Lloydown, on the 13th ult., the wife of the Rev. H. B. OSLER, of a daughter. At the Parsonage, Tecumseth, on the 6th ult., the wife of the Rev. F. L. OSLER, M. A., of twins, a son and daughter. On the 29th ult. Mrs. J. NELSON, Jr., of a daughter. On the 30th ult., the wife of R. A. YOUNG, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED. At Toronto, on the 8th ult. ALEXANDER VIDAL, Esq. D. P. S., eldest son of Captain R. E. Vidal, R. N., to CATHERINE, eldest daughter of WILLIAM E. WRIGHT, Esq., R. N., Moore. In Montreal, on the 29th ult., THOMAS STRATTON, Esq., M. D., Surgeon in the Royal Navy, to ELIZABETH MARY, eldest daughter of WILLIAM WINDER, Esq., M. D., Librarian to the Legislative Assembly, and late of Her Majesty's 49th Regiment of Foot.

DIED. On the 5th inst., Mrs. GEORGINA BURN, wife of COLIN McCALLUM, Esq., aged 32 years. Near London, England on the 31st October, aged 34, WILLIAM GRASSETT, Esq., late Captain in Her Majesty's 7th Hussars, eldest son of the Hon. Wm. Grasset, of Golden Grove, Barbados, and of Orvendon House, Kent. At Southend, on the 17th November, ELEANOR LOUISA, the infant daughter of the Rev. H. VACHELL.

QUEBEC MARKETS. Corrected by the Clerk of the Market up to Tuesday, the 4th Jan., 1848.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes items like Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Potatoes, Maple Sugar, Oats, Hay, Straw, Fire-wood, Cheese, Butter, Dito, salt, in tinnets, per lb, Veal, per lb, Do, per quarter, Pork, per lb, Eggs, per dozen.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. The next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on SATURDAY the 8th January. PAID letters will be received to FOUR o'clock, and unpaid to FIVE o'clock, afternoon. LETTERS dropped into the night-box, on the evening of the 8th, will be forwarded. Post-Office, Quebec, January, 6th, 1847.

QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The Annual General Meeting for the Election of Officers and for other business, will be held at the Rooms, on TUESDAY EVENING, the ELEVENTH instant, at SEVEN o'clock. J. C. FISHER, LL. D., President.

WANTED. A Girl;—she works neatly at her needle, has been well taught the various duties of household work. Her friends would gladly entrust her to any Protestant family who would bring her up in strict moral & religious principles. She can be well recommended by a Lady with whom she has lived some time, who is about to leave Quebec. Apply at the office of the Berean. Janry. 5th, 1848.

WANTED. A SITUATION, as a servant, or to acquire a trade, and to make himself generally useful, a young man, lately from Ireland, a member of the Church of England, who has been accustomed to gardening, farming, taking care of a horse, and partly house-work; and can keep a simple account. For particulars, apply at the Publisher's. Quebec, 30th December, 1847.

FOR SALE. BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR, S. Yara Tobacco, for making Cigars, Lance Wood Spars, for Carriage Shafts. J. W. LEAYCRAFT, 6 Quebec, 8th Decr., 1847.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. THE Council of BISHOP'S COLLEGE beg to announce to the public that LENT TERM commences upon FRIDAY, the 21st JANUARY, 1848. Candidates for MATRICULATION are requested to present themselves on that day to the Principal for examination, and to give him immediate notice of their intention of so doing. Quebec, 21st Dec., 1847.

NEW BOOKS. JUST RECEIVED PER "ELIZA HALL" From Liverpool on the 12th inst., AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOK-STORE OF GILBERT STANLEY, No. 4, St. ANNE STREET. CATALOGUES are now ready, and may be had at the Shop. Quebec, 18th Nov., 1847.

VISITING CARDS. In Copper Plate or Letter Press PRINTED on short notice and on moderate terms, at the Bookstore of WM. STANLEY, 22, St. John Street. Quebec, 20th Dec., 1847.

FOUND. A BUNCH of KEYS—Inquire at this office for the person who found it.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE. VALUABLE and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, viz:—Teas.—Fine Old Hyson; Imperial; Souchong and Young Hyson; Gunpowder Tea, of very superior quality, in small boxes. Sir Hans Sloane's, Dunn's Soluble, and Clark's Am. Sweet Chocolates. Mocha and Jamaica Coffee. Grapes—very fine Raisins in layers. Zante Currants, Lemons, Apples. Prunes in jars, &c., &c. 50 Demijohns of English Gin. 76 do Hollands. 200 doz. Fine Old Rum, 32 years old, Scotch Whisky in bottles, 11 do. Dark Brandy do. 8 do. Pale do. do. 8 do. Copenhagen Cherry Cordial, Maraschino, Curacao, &c. Preserved Lobsters, Mackerel, and Salmon. Westphalia Hams. Cheese: North Wiltshire, Double Gloucester, and Cheshire. Sardines in Oil, &c. English Sperm Candles, long fours. do do short sixes. Belmont do do. Carriage Wax do do. Sperm and Olive Oil. With a large assortment of Pickles, Mustard Sauces, &c.

JOHN BRADFORD Quebec, 1st Decr. 1847.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established, 21st August, 1847. FOR THE THREE-FOLD PURPOSE of making the knowledge and practice of Life Assurance, in its various branches, general amongst all classes in British North America; of affording to all residents therein the opportunity of availing themselves of these important benefits at the lowest cost compatible with safety; AND of retaining within this Province the accumulations thus made, to the equal benefit of our country and the assured.

CAPITAL, £50,000. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, CANADA WEST. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN T. BRONDGEEST, VICE PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Gen. S. Boulton, John Davidson, Richard O. Duggan, The Hon. Adam Ferguson, Daniel C. Gunn, John O. Hatt, Archibald Kerr, Samuel Kerr, William P. McLaren, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Nehemiah Merritt, Miles O'Reilly, James Osborne, Richard P. Street, E. Cartwright Thomas, George S. Tilly, John Wettonhall, John Young.

BANKERS—THE BANK OF MONTREAL. SECRETARY—T. M. SIMONS. SOLICITOR—G. W. BURTON. AGENTS AT QUEBEC, WELCH & DAVIES.

MEDICAL REFEREE—J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D. Office, No. 3, St. James Street, Quebec. Premiums to Insure £100 upon a Single Life.

Table with 4 columns: Age, Amount, and other details. Includes rows for ages 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

EXAMPLE.—A gentleman aged 55, depositing £1000 with the Company, will receive a Deed, guaranteeing to him a payment of £96 12 6 for every year he may survive; or, for a trifling reduction in the amount, he may receive the same either half yearly or quarterly.

Forms of Application, together with any additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of WELCH & DAVIES, AGENTS FOR QUEBEC. No. 3, ST. JAMES STREET.

W. LECHÉMINANT, No. 4, Fabrique Street, OFFERS FOR SALE the following articles, all warranted of the very best quality, viz:—Superior Porpoise Oil, Sperm, Olive and Salad Oils; Sperm, Adamantine, Wax Wick and Tallow Candles; Castile and Toilet Soaps.

Smoked Hams, Dried Bacon, Smoked Bacon, Fresh Lobsters, and Salmon in tins; and a variety of Preserved Meats, hermetically sealed.

Spanish Grapes, Lemons, Prunes, Raisins, Almonds, Apples of various kinds, &c. &c. Quebec, 7th Dec., 1847.

COALS!! COALS!! FOR SALE—NEWCASTLE and SUNDERLAND GRATE and d's: NUT COALS. Apply to H. H. PORTER, No. 36, St. Paul Street. Quebec, June 21st 1847.

FOR SALE THAT pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by MR. BURNET—with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P., St. Peter Street. Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK-STORE OF G. STANLEY, No. 4, St. Ann Street, Quebec, AND R. & A. MILLER, St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, HYMNS, Intended, principally, as a supplement to the Psalms in common use in the Church of England, as contained in the Prayer-Book. Selected and Arranged by THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, M. A. (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.) Price in cloth 1s. 6d. plain leather 1s. 9d. best 2s. A liberal reduction will be made, if a quantity be ordered.

FOR SALE. THREE SHARES in BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE—the property of a Clergyman deceased. Inquire, if by letter, Post Paid, of the Rev. W. BOND, Lachine.

The Premiums FOR LIFE may be paid in quarterly or half-yearly instalments, with the understanding, that should death occur in any year before the payment of all the instalments, those remaining unpaid shall be deducted from the policy.

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 26 next birth-day, can, by the payment of £1 11s. 1d., secure the sum of £100, should he die within the year. By an annual payment of £1 12s. 7d. he can secure the same sum should his death occur in Seven years.

Boys' Corner.

THINGS DOUBTFUL.

Boys are very often tempted to do things which they are doubtful about. They do not know certainly whether they are right or not. They do not ask leave, because they are not sure that the thing is wrong. If they were sure that it was wrong, perhaps they would not do it. But it is not enough to justify any particular amusement or pleasure that the boy does not know that it is wrong; he ought actually to know that it is right.

A case occurred here yesterday, that illustrated this principle. You remember the little apple tree that you and I grafted in the garden a year or two ago; well, it bore last year one large apple. It was an early winter apple; and so I have been keeping it down cellar, being very curious to taste of it; in order to know what sort of fruit my tree was going to bear. I observed a few days ago that it was beginning to get mellow, and so I brought it up and laid it down upon the table in the parlour, intending, when mother came in, to cut and eat it. While I was gone out of the room a little while, however, Nathan came along to the table, and took the apple, and ate it: and when I came in he was just throwing the core into the fire.

"Why, Nathan," said I, "you have eaten my apple."

"Yes, father," said Nathan, "I found an apple on the table, and I ate it."

"But you ought not to have eaten it, Nathan," said I.

"Why, father," said he, "I did not know that you wanted it."

"True," replied I, "but you ought not to have eaten it unless you knew positively that I did not."

In this case there was very little harm done; for, after all, there was only a little gratification on my curiosity lost by the accident; but in many cases the evil might be very serious. So that it is the duty of children to avoid doing not only those things which are wrong, but also those things which are doubtful; that is, those in respect to which they do not know whether they are wrong or not.—*Rollo's Correspondence.*

RULES OF A SCHOOL IN GERMANY, THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Concluded.

B. The next thing: DILIGENCE.

(1) He that has set out with zeal in the pursuit of knowledge, must not lightly forsake it and relax his efforts. It is a disgraceful thing, says Homer, to stay long and then to return empty.

(2) Rise early, avoid late hours: these are hurtful to health; morning time is most favourable to study. *Aurora Musis antica.* The early dawn is friendly to the Muses.

(3) Be absent from no lesson, except from some cause or reason which your Master shall admit as valid.

(4) Take off your cap as you enter into the school-room, and take your seat quietly, regarding the presence of God and of his holy angels. The very heathen could tell that the Deity is every where and beholds all things.

(5) Use your own, not another scholar's things, and have every article in readiness for noting down what specially deserves remembering. Hold fast every good thing you can, if you mean to have plenty.

(6) Learn your lessons promptly and thoroughly. Disdain to have any one prompt you. Be resolute in doing your work with your own hands and your own head.

(7) Retire after study-hours, and give a little time to recollection, so as to impress upon your mind whatever has been presented to it specially fit to advance you in godliness, in science, or in good conduct.

(8) Suffer none of the elements of any branch of study to be effaced from your memory. No building can stand which does not rest upon a strong and steady foundation.

(9) *Non multa, sed multum*, not many things, but much! Be not eager to read a number of books; read none but approved ones, and read those thoughtfully.

(10) You will be required to use the Latin language in converse with your Masters and fellow-scholars; be not content with a slovenly style, as if it were enough if you have just made yourself understood; regard the best models, and imitate these in speaking and in composition.

(11) Be ready to converse with your school-fellows on your studies, but ever maintain good temper, and give no occasion nor encouragement to strife and angry debate.

(12) Lay down a plan for the employment of your time out of school-hours, and keep to it.—A time for every thing, and a place for every thing. Let not a moment run to waste; remember Apelles who was resolved not to spend a day without exercising his pencil (*nulla dies sine lineâ*), and the saying of Hippocrates, that life is short, and art is long.

(13) Do your own work and let others do theirs.—It would be an offence in you to do another's work for him, no less than to get yours done by another. Be not disheartened because study demands painstaking and perseverance. Isocrates teaches you that the root of all learning may be bitter, but the fruit of it will be sweet.

C.—Let not GOOD MANNERS be forgotten!

(1) Concord promotes the growth of small things; dissension ruins things mighty. Those who jointly pursue their studies ought to be united in the spirit of brotherly love and piety.

(2) Choose the pious and the diligent for your companions; avoid the idle and profane. Evil communications corrupt good manners.

(3) Set those right who are in error; stir up the indolent; treat not offences as if they were virtues. Seneca says that he who does not discourage evil when he might, will command crime which once he has that in his power.

(4) Receive well-meant censure with a willing mind, and turn it to your improvement. You are told by Hesiod that though a man were not himself wise, yet if he hearken to good counsel, he is to be accounted worthy of commendation.

(5) Rather suffer wrong than do wrong. Never take revenge. If wrong be done against you, and you think you ought not to endure it, apply to the Master for redress.

(6) In dress, be neither slovenly nor foppish. Be particular about the cleanliness of your hair and your hands, and the order of your books and papers. Brush such clothes as you are not actually wearing and put them away. Cover your bed at once on rising from it.

(7) Practise a little self-denial in meat and drink, lest bodily appetite become your master, especially in regard to drink.

(8) Maintain purity in thought, word, and deed; never treat indecent language or gestures as a jest, but rather reprove and always discountenance them.

(9) Show reverence to age and authority. Give short and respectful answers to those who ask you, stand up and bare your head before those who are venerable for their years or for the office which they hold. Be silent when you have nothing profitable to say, remembering that silence has never ruined any one, though talking has destroyed many.

(10) Keep your own things always fit for use, so that you may not have need to borrow those of others; take not these without the owner's leave. Restore what you find, belonging to another.

(11) Flee lying, as if it were the plague. Love, speak, and hear the truth. Let your conduct be a credit to your school, a comfort to your parents, and an example to your companions.

(12) Take no pleasure in speaking of the evil you may see in others; and give no occasion to the envious, or the profane, to speak evil of you who profess to have the fear of God before your eyes.

Trotzendorf's successor used his best endeavours to make the written law effect what the late Rector did by his living influence. But from some cause or other, the Goldberger Gymnasium sunk down to a level with ordinary schools, and the princes of the land bestowed their favours upon the Latin Schools of Brieg and Breslau, which have risen to eminence, and probably the spirit which animated Trotzendorf has been unconsciously the spring of successful exertion to many a Master since, whose care of the youth committed to him has extended to their interest not for time only but for eternity.—*Free Translation, omitting some parts, from Barth's Jugendblätter.*

THE TRACT AND THE BISHOPS.

A faithful American clergyman was, for a length of time, chaplain to the military academy at West Point, in the United States. It was a most important post, as many cadets were therein being trained for the future service of their country. The chaplain delivered the pure gospel of Jesus: he was zealous, he was prayerful; but long, long years passed away, and he seemed to be spending his strength for naught. Could it be that the sword of the Spirit had lost its keen edge? Could it be that God had forgotten his promise that his word should not return unto him void? The chaplain's mind was sorely tried; and he hardly knew what to think. It happened that the pious father of one of the young men died; and, anxious for the spiritual welfare of his child, he made it one of his last requests that he would go and converse with the chaplain. In compliance with this charge, the cadet went. The chaplain talked with him, and prayed with him; but it was evident that his words fell upon a listless ear, and the youth departed, not at all, as it seemed, affected by the solemn truths which had been urged upon him. Before he quitted the apartment, however, the clergyman drew from a drawer two tracts, placed them in his hands, begged him to keep and read one himself, and to dispose somehow of the other. "Let it go," he said, "any where in the barracks; perhaps I shall hear something of it." About a week afterwards the chaplain was sitting in his solitary chamber, sadly musing over the failure of his hopes, astonished and humbled that, though he had so long been sowing, not a solitary seed had yet appeared above the ground, springing up with any promise of good fruit. While engaged with these mournful thoughts, he heard a tap at his door. "Come in," he cried; and a cadet entered, apparently in much distress, so as for a while to be unable to narrate the reason of his visit. When, however, his emotion permitted him to speak: "I am come," he exclaimed, "about my soul: pray tell me what I must do." It was the repetition of the memorable scene in the prison of Philippi, when the conscience-stricken gaoler enquired of the apostles, "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?"

Thankful to God for this evidence of the working of his Spirit, granted at the very time when he was fearful he had laboured in vain, the chaplain enquired how thoughts such as these had come into the young man's mind. He had picked up a tract, he said, at the door of his room: he had read that tract: he had been struck with it, he had reflected upon it; and feelings and convictions heretofore unknown to him had sprung up within him. Nor could he rest until he had with troubled heart and anxious enquiry sought the good chaplain's counsel. But how came the tract at the chamber door? What hand had cast it there? It was the very identical tract which the clergyman had given the week before as above related, to the other youth, and had told him to "let it go any where in the barracks." His hope that he should "hear something of it" was thus remarkably verified. "Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days." Gladly did he embrace the opportunity of instructing the cadet. He read the Scriptures to him: he prayed with

him: he pointed him to Jesus Christ the compassionate friend of sinners, who is ready to pour healing balm into the wounded heart. And gradually the young man's mind was calmed. He was enabled to take comfort: he was enabled to look by faith to Christ. And from that time he consistently adorned the gospel. The other cadet was also brought to serious reflection, and eventually to a cordial dedication of himself to God. And these two were but the first fruits of a plentiful harvest. The early and the latter rain seemed now to descend from heaven upon the seed which had so long lain dormant; and in that academy the zealous chaplain saw many, turned from darkness to light, from careless worldliness to the holy service of Christ their Saviour. O wonderful change! Truly it was a new creation. For, "if any man," says the apostle, "be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold all things are become new." The moral desert becomes a fruitful field: the wilderness rejoices and blossoms as the rose.

But this is not all. Years rolled away. The chaplain of the military academy at West Point was removed to other scenes. He passed over into Europe, and became known and dear to the Church in England. He returned to his own country, and was appointed a bishop. Devotedly did he labour in the charge over which the Holy Ghost had now made him overseer; and worthily was he had in honour for his work's sake among his brethren. He was chosen once to preach the consecration sermon of another servant of the Lord appointed likewise to the episcopate. That individual was the cadet who had picked up the tract, who with an altered destination in life had become a minister of the sanctuary. Let any one conceive, if he can, the feelings of the two, and the emotions with which they must have recoiled, on that solemn day, the conversation in the chaplain's study at West Point. How deeply must their hearts have thrilled with gratitude to God, who works wondrously the counsel of his will! How ardent must have been their love to that Saviour who had so mightily wrought by his Spirit in them.

It only remains to name the brethren. The chaplain is Charles P. McVaine, bishop of Ohio; the cadet is Leonidas Polk, bishop of Arkansas.

By this simple history we may learn an instructive lesson. God's time must be our time; we may not murmur or be impatient if he sees fit to try our faith. "The vision is yet for an appointed time. . . though it tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come." And we may not disregard the feeblest instrument. God may choose to put honour upon it. Let us use then every means to convey the knowledge of his will and to extend the Redeemer's salvation.—*Teacher's Visitor.*

AWFUL HURRICANE AT TOBAGO.

On the night of the 11th of October the island of Tobago was visited by one of the severest and most desolating hurricanes that have occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. During that day heavy clouds were seen gathering to the west and north, and towards the evening the wind blew fresh from the latter quarter. These symptoms of an approaching hurricane seemed to create little or no apprehension in the minds of the inhabitants, because Tobago had since 1783 suffered but to a trifling extent from such a cause, and therefore they may truly be said to have been in many respects quite unprepared for such a short but fearful display of omnipotent power. The night of the 11th of October will be long remembered in the annals of Tobago.

The day, which was unusually sultry, oppressive, and lowering, was succeeded in the latter part of the evening by indications of heavy rains from the westward, and towards nine o'clock by slight gusts of wind, which although evidencing the approach of a stormy night were viewed with little alarm. By ten o'clock, the heaviest sleeper was roused by the dreadful truth, that a hurricane of the severest kind was ravaging the district. A severe earthquake is said to have preceded the first outbreak, nor can it be doubted, after the proofs around us.

The wind at first appeared to blow from the west by north, accompanied by heavy rain a lightning, veered towards the south afterwards, and previous to the termination of those dreadful hours of anxiety, blew again with increased violence from the north and east, till one a. m., of the morning of the 12th.

Continuing to rage with such fury for three hours, considerable damage was expected to be done, but the desolating and devastating effects produced by it are beyond description. High and low, rich and poor, have alike experienced its fearful influence, and been made to acknowledge the power of that Being "who maketh the clouds his chariot, and who walketh upon the wings of the wind." The lightning was vivid in the extreme, and incessant in its fearful brilliancy. Several lives are stated to have fallen a sacrifice to its fury—viz, one at Cove, two at Millford, one at Golden Grove, and one at Montgomery.

The morning of Tuesday presented a scene of destruction in every quarter in which the eye was directed, accompanied by the too powerful proofs of its severity being general, in the crowds of hapless beings passing along the roads with their little, all saved from the wreck of their buildings, and in search of a covering for themselves and families.

The once smiling face of the country, dotted with the cottages and gardens of the labourers, the fruits of bygone earnings, were swept to the four winds of heaven, and no protection left them but the hill-side or the ravine, till the morning broke.

The dwelling-houses on estates generally, have suffered terribly. Some are entirely swept away, and their inhabitants at the present

moment obliged to resort for shelter to any field which offers a present protection against the elements, and it is to be feared, with little prospect of having such dwellings again raised.

Trees, the growth of many, many years, which withstood the violence of all preceding hurricanes, have been bent and twisted like willow wands, and present themselves denuded of foliage, stripped of their branches, and in many instances torn up by the roots and cast to a distance.

The canes which, during the eventful day, looked healthy and luxuriant, have been in every case prostrated, as if a destroying torrent of water had passed over them, and torn their leaves into shreds. Those most advanced have suffered most severely; we fear, in several cases, irremediably. The less advanced plants present a more encouraging appearance, but afford no hopes that they will fully recover from their effects.

Confident hopes are indulged in by some that the oldest plants may yet recover, but the forebodings of the many tend to destroy the supposition; nor can it be concealed, whilst numbers are completely uprooted and many prostrate, that others are more or less injured. The destruction of sugar works, &c., is so wide spread and general, and the means of restoring them so doubtful, as to cast a general gloom over the community. Wheresoever buildings have escaped from the fury of the tempest, they have been obliged to be used for the houseless sufferers on the estates and neighbourhood, whilst the dwelling-houses left standing have been similarly appropriated.

I fear no very favourable accounts can be given of the provision grounds. The corn is laid flat; cassava and yams much shaken, and in too many cases rooted up. Plantains have been quite destroyed; sweet potatoes have suffered least of all.

We are enabled to state on undoubted authority, that throughout the island, thirty great houses or manager's houses are completely destroyed; thirty-one ditto, ditto, severely injured; twenty-six works completely destroyed, thirty-three ditto, severely injured; 456 settlers' houses destroyed; 176 ditto, greatly injured. In Scarborough, Rocky Vale, Monkey Town, Lower Town of Scarborough, and otherwise in the vicinity of Scarborough alone—122 houses of all descriptions including out-buildings were totally destroyed; eighty-four ditto greatly injured. The loss of life is estimated at nineteen only.

The whole of the barracks were unroofed, and some of the side walls blown down; the officers' quarters were entirely stripped of their verandas, roofs, and shingles, windows and doors blown in and broken, part of the roof of the hospital blown down, canteen, ordnance stores, and out-building in ruins; one soldier of the 19th Regiment killed, and another seriously injured; several soldiers of the 1st West India Regiment also seriously injured by the falling of the ruins. All the officers escaped, excepting the deputy-ordnance storekeeper, who was much injured by the falling of his house; the fort-adjutant received a contusion whilst extricating others from the ruins. By the unwearied exertions of the officers of the garrison, particularly the officer commanding, the troops were provided with shelter and comfortable accommodation, under the circumstances (the rain falling in torrents during the following day), the greater part in tents erected in the pasture, and many in buildings temporarily cleared for their reception. The loss of stores, arms, &c., is immense; and from the total destruction of the barracks, it has been deemed advisable to send the whole of the white troops to Trinidad, for which purpose the brig Judson has been chartered, and sails for that island this evening.

A PEACEABLE COMMUNITY.—The Court of Common Pleas for the county of Barnstable, Mass., held its annual session lately. The Judges took their seats; the chaplain prayed; the full complement of grand and petit jurors, a melodious crier, and a bar full of lawyers qualified to maintain either side of any cause—yet after all not a single case, criminal or civil, was found for the juries! In six months not two men could be got to go to law with each other, and nobody had committed a crime that required a verdict of guilty or not guilty. The county is one of the most populous in that State—but the principles planted by the Pilgrims flourish there spontaneously.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

The use of ardent spirits has gone out of fashion in the community here mentioned—and so a most fruitful source of crime and litigation has been cut off.

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

NOTICE.

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R. PENISTON, Agent. India Wharf, October, 1846.

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J. L. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847.

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