

this life and the next!—Just so much the more as the importance of the Soul is greater than the body.

Our Great Teacher proposed this as a question for the decision of mankind:—*What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Or, what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?* (Mark viii. 36-7.)

Now, in this investigation—*Whether of these two is of the higher value—The World or The Soul—Man is not impartial!*

Our feelings are against the Soul; and, therefore, however good our common sense may be; however capable of forming a correct judgment from evidence,—we are biassed, and the case is heard with the mind leaning to the one side. Every fact which supports our view of the question is received and cherished far more than its merits deserve.—All that is contrary is heard with suspicion; admitted with undue caution; and, perhaps, from the very inability of our prejudiced mind to see distinctly, it is rejected, whatever may be its value.

The difficulty, then, is evident, of our deciding as to *What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?* Great, however, as the difficulty is, it must not be admitted as sufficient cause for an unfair verdict. It would not be allowed in any matter of this life: rather, it would lead to a more diligent endeavour to disabuse the mind of its already formed opinions; to rid itself of all bias. It would strive to see clearly—*hear distinctly—weigh impartially, and judge accordingly.*

Would we blush to act dishonourably in an inquest when the body, alone, is a party; and shall we do so in a case in which the Soul is concerned? Shall we suffer our prejudices to discolour the evidence for the soul's infinitely greater value, so that we form a judgment directly opposed to the testimony?

Let the readers of the Berean suppose themselves impeached, and so, bound by every consideration, to well and truly try the case according to the evidence.

The case is propounded by "the Judge of all." As Counsel for the Soul, I pray God the Holy Spirit give you a sound judgment, enabling you to give a true verdict.

You are to consider *what each of these can do for the happiness of man.*

The World offers, for this end, "the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them," great possessions, honours, riches, pleasures. It will give you the friendship of the children of the world and the honour which cometh from man.

The Soul makes no such offer. It does not deny that, usually, the world can make good its promises; but challenges the world to prove their value;—what do they profit?

In answer, the World points to the rich man with his splendid equipage, his house, his gardens, his estate; to the Sovereign, or Noble, with his crown or coronet, or his well-earned rewards;—the respect and homage of his fellows and inferiors.

The Soul does not deny the pleasures of prosperity, but admits them to be exceedingly grateful to the natural feelings; and that they form, when not too dearly bought, or held at too great a sacrifice, an object worthy our search. But, with this large admission, it proceeds to test them by their power to promote the happiness of man here and hereafter.

The Soul points to some of the most blessed of this world's favourites. A Solomon, whose wisdom, power and wealth were greater than of all the kings before him; whose reign was one scene of uninterrupted peace. It does not, itself, decide on the merits of these blessings; but requests you to listen to him who had tasted, enjoyed to the full, all these pleasures: *read Ecclesiastes i. 12 to the end; and ii. 1-12.* This confession shows not only that honours and riches do not confer real, abiding pleasure; but that their honied treasures carry a sting, which always gives pain, oft-times death to human happiness. *Ahab*, at the moment of entering on his long hoped-for enjoyment, of Naboth's vineyard, hears the sentence of his own death, and of the destruction of his posterity. *Jehu's* advancement from a captain in the army to the command of the kingdom, brought no equivalent to the remorse, his treachery and murders must have produced. And did *Hazael* secure peace and happiness by the murder of his sovereign? Who would not prefer the comparatively virtuous "captain of the host of the king of Assyria," slandering at the bare idea of becoming the monster which the Prophet had foretold, to the occupant of Assyria's throne, bought at such a price, and raised for such purposes? And to descend to humbler life: did *Dives'* purple, and fine linen, and sumptuous fare, offer a compensation for his lack of a drop of cold water, to cool his tongue, and ease the torment of the flames? The Soul denies that riches make the possessor a benefactor of society; or that he is, necessarily, honoured on their account; and points to some of the most beloved benefactors, who have had neither wealth nor honour, as sustaining its position. Hence it concludes that *"A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."* That abundance neither gives comfort, nor makes its owner more useful nor can prolong life, or make death happy.

Again—*The World pleads that it has become religious.*

I am called Christian.—Nay! I am more.—I respect religion. It influences me in a great degree. I like many of its principles,—those which tend to the well-being of society—leading to respectability of character—teaching to "honour all men, love the brotherhood, fear God, honour the King."

At times, I go farther than this. I admire zeal in the clergy;—prefer those sermons which contain Gospel practice, urged on Gospel principles, to the mere moral essays, which a Heathen as well as a professed Christian, could consistently deliver. Regular at Church—attendant on the Lord's Table—observant of our ecclesiastical times and seasons—say my prayers, morning and evening—read my Bible, sometimes in the week, always on Sundays. Here is godliness with my riches; serving the Lord, joined to diligence in business!

I admit that my affections are not fixed on God; that I do not love and serve him as the first object of my heart: nor do I believe that he demands this of me. My family and dependants must have this; and then—*all to spare* I give to God.

I am told, that I must be converted, changed, and become a new creature! This took place with me at my Baptism. Then, at the Point, was the only change I ever understood or think that I need. I leave all beside to the imagination of the enthusiast! Such ideas are beneath the sobriety of the Christian!

My faith, too, I acknowledge, is not what some would call, the "faith which worketh by love." It is enough for me, that I admit the truth of Scripture. To realize, in my own experience, the salvation of Christ—to have such a conviction of Christ's love, as would constrain me to live to him, and for him—all these are the wanderings of good, it may be, but mistaken men.

To deny myself, the gratifications of this life, when enjoyment would not injure my health, or reputation; or, as some call it, to "enrich the flesh with its affections and lusts"—is to make Penance, and not a Bible dictate!

And, then, my moral life!—my virtues!—my Christian duties!—form a righteousness, which, if it be not complete, Christ and my prayers will

make up; so that I am quite satisfied with myself; I shall take my fill of this life—"eat, drink, and be merry," and HAVE HEAVEN AT LAST!

The Soul, fearful of being beguiled of its reward, asks for proof of the value of this fair show of religion. It sees much of it, at this day; and, whilst admitting its being of service to the good order of society, doubts of its being the religion of the Bible—that religion which has the promise of both worlds; not of the life which now is, only, but of that which is to come, also. This pleasing exterior—is it the religion of those who, with the eye of faith, seeing the promises afar off, were persuaded of them and even embraced them; or, of the young Ruler who chose to keep what he had, rather than become a follower of Christ on the Saviour's terms—"go, sell all that thou hast and give to the poor?"

[To be concluded in our next.]

PAYMENTS received on account of the BEREAN:—From Mrs. Ogden, from No. 53 to 104; Miss Hale, No. 53 to 104; Miss M. Hale, No. 53 to 104; Captain Shuttleworth, No. 53 to 104; Mr. Palmer, No. 1 to 52; Mr. Gale, 53 to 78; Sergt. Shaw, No. 53 to 78; Rev. E. C. Parkin, No. 53 to 104; Messrs. J. C. Clarke, No. 53 to 104; James Bolton, No. 53 to 104.

TO CORRESPONDENTS: Received R. V. R.; W. D. arrived just last night!

Political and Local Intelligence.

SWITZERLAND.—Disturbances arising from the introduction of the Jesuits still continue, but it was hoped they would soon be accommodated.

PORTUGAL.—On the 17th Feb. the Queen gave birth to a Princess, and later advices mention that Her Majesty and the Infanta were doing well.

MOROCCO.—It was stated in the Berean of the 2d January, that Sweden had refused to pay any longer the tribute which she had been in the habit of paying to the Emperor of Morocco, for protection against the piracies of his subjects; the dispute which arose from this has been arranged by the Emperor giving up the unjust demand.

ARCTIC DISCOVERY.—It is in contemplation by the Government, to dispatch the vessels *Erebus* and *Terror*, on a voyage of discovery to the Arctic Circle. The expedition is expected to leave England the first week in May, and will be under the command of Sir John Franklin, who has just returned from the Government of Van Diemen's Land, assisted by Captain Crozier; and the vessels which were originally built for voyages of this kind, of unusual strength and with great accommodations, are each to have a screw-propeller and a small steam power attached to them, to enable them to push through the ice, and are to take provisions, coals, &c. for two years. The route is to be through Barrow's Straits, between Cape Walker and Banks's Land, and thence to the continent of America, to the westward of Woollaston Land. The scientific character and attainments of those in command, and the capabilities of the vessels, give reason to expect important results.

LOWER PROVINCES.—The proceedings of the Nova Scotia Legislature up to the 14th ultimo, do not mention any decision on the petition for legislative aid towards continuing the steamboat communication between Pictou and Quebec. The House of Assembly, by a vote of 27 to 19, had decided in favour of altering the election law so as to have all the electors polled in one day. The Legislature of Prince Edward Island met on the 4th ult. The Governor, in his speech, calls attention to the loss the revenue sustains by smuggling and to other matters of local interest, and notices with gratification the advance of the educational institutions of the Island.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—As the appointment of Mr. Reade to the office of Provincial Secretary was the cause assigned for the resignation of several members of the Executive Council and the consequent vote of "want of confidence" in the Assembly, it seems right to mention that Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, the Lieutenant Governor, has received an address signed by 162 inhabitants of the township of Portland, approving of that appointment.

ADDRESS TO LORD METCALFE.—In addition to the numerous addresses of congratulation which have been presented to the Governor General on his recent elevation to the Peerage, two have been lately received by him from this neighbourhood: one being from the St. George's Society of this city, and the other presented by a deputation on behalf of the citizens of Quebec. Both were very kindly received, and His Excellency in reply expressed his gratification at these marks of attention and good feeling on the part of the Society and the citizens.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.—The dwelling house of a person named McCarthy, at Beauharnois, was destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. when four children perished in the flames while the unfortunate parents themselves narrowly escaped the same fate, and lost all their property. A liberal sum was raised by subscription in Montreal to relieve their distress.

On Wednesday morning the 26th ult., a hostile meeting took place at Montreal between the Hon. Mr. DALY and Mr. AYLWIN, arising out of an altercation which happened in the House on Tuesday evening, Mr. AYLWIN being the challenger. The parties exchanged shots without effect. Mr. AYLWIN then expressed himself satisfied with the parties left the ground.—*Mont. Courier.*

PARLIAMENTARY.—In the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL resolutions were passed, and an address, founded on them, was presented to the Governor General, recommending the same sessional allowance to members of the Council which those of the Lower House receive. Six Councillors dissented, for reasons mentioned at length, to which their names are attached. His Excellency replied that, having given the subject his attentive consideration, he was not prepared to recommend it to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly.

In the House of Assembly on Tuesday the 26th ult., sundry petitions were presented.

The Resolutions passed in Committee on the supply granted to Her Majesty, were reported.

They are 178 in number, and comprise the estimate of expenses for the year 1845, amounting to £232,925 14s. 8d. The items were taken up serially and all passed without amendment, though the House was divided upon several amendments offered. The expenses of the Legislature require £31,279 16s. 4d. Educational purposes £11,824 8s. 10d; Hospitals and other charities £13,280; Public Works, £85,500.

An address to Her Majesty, recommending the case of Alexander McLeod to her favourable consideration, was reported and concurred in, and ordered to be engrossed.

A number of Bills which have been before the House for a long period, were read the third time and passed, among them the Bill to make better provision for Elementary Instruction in Lower Canada.

Bill to make provision for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government of this Province for the year 1845.

Bill to incorporate the Quebec School of Medicine, and the Bill to amend the Ordinance incorporating the City of Quebec. This bill increases the representation of St. John's and St. Roch's Wards.

Sessional allowances of £100 to members who have attended the whole session, and proportionate sums to those elected during the session, together with mileage at the rate of 10s. per 20 miles, were voted; and a number of the employes of the House received an allowance for their travelling expenses to the seat of Government, with the understanding that the grant would not again be made.

PROROGATION OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Montreal, Saturday, March 29, 1845.

This day, at Five o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly; and that House being present, seventy-two Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor General, and seven reserved for the further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Press of matter not allowing the insertion of the whole of the Speech with which His Excellency was pleased to close the first session of the Second Provincial Parliament, an abstract follows. His Excellency thanks the members for their attention to their duties, and congratulates them upon the general result, though he regrets that several important measures have been unavoidably postponed. He alludes to the American drawback bill lately passed, which he will bring before the attention of the Imperial Parliament: observes with satisfaction the prosperous condition of the revenue, which allows a considerable sum to be applied to public works, after providing, by the commencement of a Sinking Fund, for the reduction of the Public Debt; and concludes thus:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

You are about to return to your homes to resume those occupations which in most cases are indispensable for the support of your families, and which are unavoidably interrupted with some degree of injury to yourselves by your attendance on Parliamentary Duties. I earnestly hope that you may be successful in your undertakings, and I beg you to convey to your several constituencies the assurance that Her Majesty's Government ardently desires the welfare of this Province, and is anxious that the whole of its Inhabitants, without distinction, and with perfect equality, may enjoy all the rights and privileges of a Free People, and experience the prosperity, contentment and happiness which are naturally derived from unfettered industry, prudent enterprise, good fellowship and brotherly love. And now, Gentlemen, with the heartfelt wish that you may be partakers in these blessings, I will say farewell until we meet again. I cannot, however, conclude without expressing my warmest thanks for the aid and support which you have afforded to Her Majesty's Government by your loyal, zealous and patriotic labours.

The Honorable the SPEAKER of the Legislative Council then declared that it was the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor General that the Parliament should stand prorogued to Thursday the 8th day of May next.

THE WEATHER.—Accounts from the Ottawa represent the weather as having again become somewhat colder since the last statement, so that some of the timber, which it was thought would have to remain in the woods, may yet reach the market. Several accidents have occurred to teams in that neighbourhood, by breaking through the ice. The Ottawa river however continues quite firm. The harbour of Kingston has been open for a fortnight and a steamer and several of the lake craft have arrived there. At Montreal travelling on the river is becoming dangerous and there is but little snow or ice in the streets, while here in Quebec the depth of each is very great; but the mild weather and rain which prevailed during the early part of the week have contributed materially to diminish the quantity. The streets are in a shocking condition, owing to the thaw, and if measures

were taken by the authorities to remove the filth which has accumulated during the entire winter, it would render pedestrianism less dangerous and at the same time facilitate the departure of the ice.

ROUTE OF THE ENGLISH MAILS.—The statement in the last Berean concerning the future route of the Mails from England has been fully confirmed by the publication of two Despatches from Lord Stanley to the Governor General, which Lord Metcalfe laid before the House of Assembly. Lord Stanley informs the Governor General that after the March mail, the Correspondence between England and Canada will be landed and embarked at Boston, and sent through the United States in iron boxes, under charge of an officer to be appointed by the Post Master General.

Newspapers to and from England, are henceforth to be charged with a postage of one half-penny each, payable on delivery.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 28th March, 1845.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint John Charlton Fisher, Esquire, to be Her Majesty's Printer for that part of the Province heretofore Lower Canada.

PASSENGERS.

In the Packet Ship Toronto, at N. York from London, Messrs. J. E. Dean and C. W. Robinson 20th Regt. B. A.

In the New York from Liverpool, Capt. Riney, B. A.

BIRTHS.

At Montreal, on the 19th instant, the lady of George Taylor, Esq., 93d Highlanders, of a son.

DIED.

On Thursday last, Marie Esther, aged 6 years, daughter of F. X. Garneau, Esq., City Clerk.

On Friday evening, Susan Eleanor, eldest daughter of John Bryan Woolsey, Esq., of this city, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On the 31st March, Mr. John Parkhill, Painter. At Montreal, on the 29th ultimo, Martha, wife of Thomas A. Cary, Esq., of the Receiver General's Office.

At Montreal, on the 20th instant, Alice Charlotte, the beloved wife of George Taylor, Esq., 93d Highlanders.

On the 7th of October last, at Sea, on the way to Valparaiso, Robert Waddilove, Esq. R. N., eldest son of the Revd. W. J. D. Waddilove, of Huxham, England.

At the Astor House, N. York, on Tuesday the 25th March, after a short illness, Mrs. N. P. Willis, daughter of Mr. Stace, late, storekeeper Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, England.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 1st April, 1845.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef, per lb.	0	3	4	0
Mutton, per lb.	0	3	4	0
Ditto, per quarter	1	8	2	6
Lamb, per quarter	0	3	0	4
Veal, per lb.	0	0	0	0
Do., per quarter	0	3	4	0
Pork, per lb.	0	0	0	0
Venison, per lb.	0	0	0	0
Hams, per lb.	0	3	4	0
Bacon, per lb.	0	4	0	4
Fowls, per couple	1	8	2	0
Ducks, per couple	2	0	2	6
Turkeys, per couple	3	0	8	0
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	0	0	9
Ditto, salt, in tinns, per lb.	0	6	4	0
Eggs, per dozen	0	7	1	0
Geese, per couple	4	0	4	6
Lard, per lb.	0	6	0	0
Potatoes, per bushel	1	3	1	6
Maple Sugar, per lb.	0	4	0	0
Peas per bushel	4	3	4	6
Flour, per barrel	25	0	26	6
Do, per quintal	11	6		
Oats per bushel	1	8	2	0
Hay per hundred bundles	25	0	35	0
Straw ditto	17	0	20	0
Fire-wood, per cord	12	6	17	6
Cheese per lb.	0	4	0	5

Pot Ashes per cwt. . . 20s. 6d. a 21s. 0

Peral do. . . 22s. 0d. a 22s. 6

CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT In the Canadas.

C. T. BROWN, MERCHANT TAILOR, begs to call the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive Stock of well made up CLOTHES, to suit the Working Man and the Gentleman, at fully a third below the usual prices. Also, Clothes made to measure at the same low charge, and warranted to fit or no sale.

Quebec, 3d April, 1845.

CLOTHES, CLOTHES.

BOYS CLOTHING MADE TO MEASURE, warranted of the best materials, and a first-rate cut.—No fit, no sale—and at prices as low as made up slop clothes can be bought.

Always on hand an extensive assortment of WELL MADE UP CLOTHES AT

C. T. BROWN'S, Merchant Tailor, Buade Street. Quebec, 3d April, 1845.

SELLING OFF.

GREAT BARGAINS.

TO make room for his Spring Goods, C. T. BROWN is selling off his well assorted and extensive stock of MEN'S CLOTHING, at reduced prices, warranted all well made up. Cheap Clothing Store, No. 8, Buade St. Quebec, 3d April, 1845.

TO LET. THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street opposite the Exchange. Apply to CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's Street.

11th Feby, 1845.

TO BE LET. THE House and Premises belonging to the Subscriber at LaCanardiere. Can be seen at any time.

M. STEVENSON. Quebec, 27th Feb. 1845.

FOR SALE, A SMALL two-story Stone House with Out Houses, Garden, and an excellent Well of Water,—well adapted for a small family. Apply on the premises, 9 D'Artigny Street St. Louis Heights. Quebec, 5th March, 1845.

PORTRAIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY LORD METCALFE, Governor General of British N. America, &c.

THE undersigned has received a few copies of the above, splendidly executed in MEZZOTINTO, taken from Mr. Bradish's Portrait recently painted, and which has been pronounced by competent judges to be an excellent likeness of His Lordship.

PROOF IMPRESSIONS, 20s.

The Portrait is accompanied by an Authentic Sketch of the Life and Public Services of His Excellency, gratis.

G. STANLEY, 15, Buade St. March 6, 1845.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL.

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CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY } REVD. E. J. SENKLER. CLASSICS.....W. S. SMITH. ENGLISH.....LEWIS SLEEPER. ARITHMETIC.....DANIEL WILKIE. FRENCH AND DRAWING.....H. D. THIELCKE. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.....REVEREND J. MCMORINE.

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Charges for boys under 10 years of age, £10, above 10 years of age, £12 10 per annum,—payable quarterly, in advance.

French and Drawing, a separate charge. Hours from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3.

PREPARATORY DEPART.—Terms, £7 10s. per an.

The branches taught in this department will be English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the elements of the French Language.

The moral, as well as intellectual, training of the pupils, and their religious instruction will be special objects of the Teacher. High School, 22d January, 1845.

NOW IS THE TIME

FOR those who wish to have true Likenesses of themselves or families with the beauty of colour, to call at Rooms No. 22, MOUNTAIN STREET, Lower Town, where they can be gratified with PORTRAITS taken by the Photographic art at a small price, from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3 o'clock, by FREDK. WYSE, who has Specimens to show.

Quebec, Jan. 15, 1845. 3m

W. HOWARD,

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,

FARRIER,

Fork-maker, and general worker in Iron and Steel.

DEGS to return his grateful thanks to the B Gentry, his numerous friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto favoured him with,—and at the same time to assure them that he will endeavour by superior workmanship, a rigid attention to business and strict punctuality in the execution of orders entrusted to him, to merit a continuance of the same, which he now has the honor to solicit.

Carriage Springs and Axles of all kinds made and repaired to order.

His Shop is at the rear of Mr. Woodbury's, tin-smith, Fabrique-St., entrance by the Gate. Quebec, Jan. 15, 1845.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

THE subscriber acquaints his friends and the public that he has lately received a large assortment of India Rubber Shoes, which he will dispose of on as moderate terms as any other house in the trade.

MATTHEW HAMMOND,

No. 53, St. John Street. Quebec, 10th Sept. 1844.

RECEIVED EX "BRITISH QUEEN,"

145 HAMBERS Cheese, viz: Double Gloster, double Berkeley Cheddar, Truckles and Queen's Arms C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 23rd Sept., 1844.

THE NOVELTIES WHICH DISTURB OUR PEACE LETTERS.

Addressed to the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church,

BY JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, D. D. Bishop of Vermont.

A few Copies of the above Work, Price, 2s. 6d. for Sale by the subscriber,

G. STANLEY. Quebec, 5th Nov. 1844.

JUST PUBLISHED

BY G. STANLEY, 15, BUADE STREET, and sold by him at 1d. a piece, or 10d. a dozen.

SCRIPTURE TEXTS

To illustrate the Lord's Prayer. SECOND EDITION.

5th December, 1844.