

of the poor who have the direct claim upon them of belonging to the same communion: and it is an instruction given, to the Visitor, to avoid any interference calculated to cause jealousy or offence in other quarters."

To the Editor of the Berean.

Dear Mr. Editor, At my first leisure I again ask the attention of your readers to the Charge of the Right Rev. and Diocesan of Montreal, although to none of my queries have I yet been honoured with an answer.

I do not wonder at this. Our clergy have their hands and heads full of that which is far more congenial to the faithful, zealous servant of the Lord "occupying, till He come," his time and talent—with ministrations in season and out of season. The combating of error is painful to one who loves to follow the advice of St. Paul to Timothy, giving himself wholly to his work (εἰς τὸ ἔργον ἵκησθε ἐν τῷ κέντρῳ τῆς ἐκκλησίας ὡς ὁ κύριος ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς).

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The teaching of the Holy Spirit will not suffer us to doubt but that it shall come to pass, when our enemies hear that it [the Holy Spirit] is known unto us, that God has brought their counsel to nought, that we shall be able to return all of us to the wall, every one unto his work" (15.) But, I again repeat it, at present, every one must with one of his hands work in the work, and with the other hand hold a weapon (17.) Our swords are drawn in self defence, and must not see the scabbard till God has given us victory. "In what place, therefore, ye hear the sound of the trumpet, resort ye thither unto us: our God shall fight for us!" (20.) May the Holy Spirit enable us to adopt the remainder of the chapter as our practice in these days of rebuke!

Have another reason for asking the prayerful attention of your readers to what is going on. Things cannot remain as they are. The bold, decided front of those whose avowed aim it was to "EX-PROTESTANTIZE" the Church of England,—in which, to a fearful extent, they have succeeded—must be met with equal decision—or the Church of England will be ruined—her Protestant spirit will depart; then, forsaken of her God, with the lock of her strength shorn—she will be bound by Tractarian cords, and delivered up to Roman sport and cruelty, far worse than Philistian!

There are to be found—among the conductors of the press, as well as in the ministry—those who laugh at such fears as these. The middle path is the safe one, say they.—Admitted! But what way are we to understand by this term? The loudly exulted Via Media of Mr. Newman has brought him where he is—in Rome!—Quæ via ducit in urbem? This interesting question has been answered by the Traveller himself! Will our Editors and others, who have so extolled Mr. Newman's writings, recommend them still as safe guides to the members of the Church of England? Let the eye go back, for a few years, over the files of certain papers, and read the eulogies lavished from editorial pens, and mark whilst they read;—then inquire—if such be guides to be trusted by the young mind.—I believe, they honestly recommended the writings of Dr. Pusey, Mr. Newman, Dr. Hook, Mr. Palmer, &c. &c. and (the difference between these is in degree, not in kind.) Their eyes were so filled with the idea, that a more excellent way had been discovered for Ecclesiastical Unity, that they could not see the defects in these systems, though palpable enough to those who know the distinction between Uniformity and Unity; and that the former may be secured by an ecclesiastical apparatus; but that the other must flow from the Holy Ghost.

The question to be considered is: will these now admit their mistake? That they have been mistaken, is plain—if they thought that this "Middle way" would end in a firm adherence to our dear Church as she is. Will they have the candour to explain how they were mistaken in the writings of these men? They were either deceived or deceivers.—If the former (as "no one is wise at all times") let them not be ashamed to confess, that even the wisdom of the Editor is not proof against making mistakes; and if they are not as implicitly trusted as before, yet they will be honoured for their sincerity. Will any say, that the Tractators are inconsistent with themselves? That their first productions were not the first principles of their more matured systems?—That their theories did not necessarily lead to their present practice? It has been said so; but I, for one, must question the truth of such an assertion. It seems to me that if a man shuts his eyes and then throws himself over a precipice, he is a self-destroyer, as much as if he took the leap with them open. A pilot would be as culpable, if he threw away his nautical instruments and then ran the ship aground, as if he had wilfully run her ashore. So with these theologians. They first set aside the only sure guide, the Bible, for the traditions of men; and doubtless they are responsible to God and man for all the errors into which they have fallen. The secret of their present degraded condition is this: They did not like to retain God, (his word as supreme) in their knowledge, and God gave them up (as he ever will) to a reprobate mind; "they believe a lie." "Let us fear lest we fall after the same example of unbelief!"

These remarks flow rather from the spirit and tenor of the Charge now before me, which gives such a pre-eminence to The Written Word—than referring to any particular portion of it. His Lordship tells those who are privileged to be under his eye, "what is the work for which they have been set apart: The Salvation of Souls—and this can be done only by taking heed to the doctrine which they find embodied in the standards of their Church, as the transcript of the revealed will of God."

Having extended this beyond what your space would warrant—I conclude, (When our Correspondent speaks of success, to a fearful extent, in unprotesting the Church of England, we conclude that he means "members of the Church of England." The Church herself is as Protestant as ever.—Ed.)

The ladies of the Gospel Aid Society held their annual sale yesterday in the Parliament Building, (up stairs) and the rooms are open this day also. The object of the Society is to diffuse the Gospel, and we are pleased to learn that the attendance yesterday was very satisfactory, and that the sales amounted to about sixty pounds.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Received W. and followed instructions;—R. enclosing 15s. without particulars;—A Friend to the Berean, enclosing 6s. 3d. for Juv. C. M. Ass.

PAYMENT RECEIVED.—From Rev. H. Hazard, from No. 93 to 149.

Local and Political Intelligence.

THE OREGON QUESTION still continues in an unsettled and unsatisfactory state. The latest news from Washington is rather unfavourable to a continuance of peaceful relations. A communication, made by the President of the United States to Congress, of the correspondence which has recently taken place between Mr. Pakenham and the American Secretary of State, shows that two offers have lately been made by the former, on the part of his government, to submit the disputed question to arbitration, first to a friendly power or state, secondly, to commissioners chosen by the two nations; but both have been rejected by the American Secretary, while, at the same time, he expresses "the earnest desire of the President for an amicable adjustment of the question." This is to be effected, while the United States Government thus close the only door which seems to allow of "amicable adjustment," it is for the American President to explain. In the eyes of every unprejudiced person Great Britain stands free of blame for any distressing consequences which may ensue; she has done every thing but compromise her nationality and honour and the rights of her subjects; and should the peace of the civilized world be disturbed by the deliberate and unprovoked aggression of the United States, the united voice of Christendom will place the odium where it is deserved.

The following is the opinion of the Washington Intelligence upon the present aspect of public matters in the United States; and it is gloomy enough:—

"Younger men, not witnesses of what existed twenty years ago (midway only in our political experience), must be less sensible of the frightful changes of which we speak; changes such, and so visibly threatening still more rapid and terrible ones, that amidst a hundred sects and schisms bewildering the popular mind with new fanatisms every day, amidst a practice as unscrupulous as the doctrines preached are over virtuous amidst a universal disorder, demoralization, violence, venality, infatuation and selfishness; with a patriotism of office-seekers and President-makers; with a liberty such as the worst and most ignorant men are loud for; we turn our eyes only with dismay upon the spectacle of public affairs, and endeavour in vain to dispel from our hearts impressions the most melancholy. It is in the midst of all these distractions that madden, and these corruptions that infest the land, that insensate visions of boundless dominion are placed before us—visions of blessing the subjugated earth with the sway of a people pulling their own government to pieces, and who will, as things are going on presently, be without laws or money, as they are already without arms."

"The proceedings in relation to the Oregon question, have caused a severe panic in stocks all of which are very much lower, and close with very little firmness."

"It is now a subject of discussion with many intelligent merchants, whether it would not be greatly to our advantage, to admit Canadian canal boats and vessels, with their produce, through our canals, on the same terms as our own boats. It is contended, and with some reason, that this privilege, extended to British subjects, would be universally to our advantage. It would enable the Canadians to ship their produce to England, or the West Indies, two months later than they now do. If British canal boats had the free passage or navigation of the canals, for the transportation of their produce, it would greatly increase the receipts from Canal tolls. Our warehouses would be better filled, and shipping would have additional freights."

The above extract from a New York paper shows the unceasing efforts which the Americans are making to divert the trade of Canada from its legitimate and natural outlet; and what inducements they are holding out to invite the produce of Canada, destined for Europe, to pass through their canals, over their railroads, and finally to be conveyed from American ports by American ships, instead of coming, as heretofore, to Montreal and Quebec for shipment by the St. Lawrence. The Draw-back bill, passed some short time ago by Congress, renders such an arrangement as that proposed above quite feasible and, with the advantages of two months later navigation by canals, and access over railroads already made or fast being completed, to sea-ports open the whole winter, who can doubt the very injurious and fatal effect it must have upon the carrying trade and public works of the Province? All this then shows the absolute necessity of doing something to prevent these evil consequences by affording to our merchantile facilities for reaching a Colonial seaport, at all seasons, equal to what is afforded on the other side of the line; and as the Quebec and Halifax Railway promises these advantages, the Government, it is hoped, will consider the scheme worthy of their patronage and powerful support. As a private enterprise or as a mere speculation it is too gigantic to allow the expectation of its immediate accomplishment; but, as a means of preserving the Colonies from the insidious inroads of our "unhappy" neighbours, it deserves the consideration of the Imperial as well as of the Colonial Legislatures, and if thus supported must succeed.

mission of the Peace for the District of Quebec; and to make the following appointments: J. Dickson, J. L. M. Lajoie, and J. B. Pothier, Esqs. Commissioners to superintend the House of Correction at Three Rivers. J. Counter, Esq., of Kingston, to be of the board for superintending Grammar schools in the Midland District.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND.—The Treasurer has received the following sums since the 31st ult:—

Table with 3 columns: Donor Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries like 'Inhabitants of Industry village by J. Turnbull, Esq.' and 'A Friend in Manchester, by Messrs. Paterson, Young & Co.'

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY, 1846. Date. Thermo. Weather. 12 Thurs. 8 below Very Cold.

MARITIME EXTRACTS. The hull and materials of the ship "William Bayard," D. Millar, late master, wrecked last fall about 25 miles below Little Matane, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, were sold for account of the underwriters—the hull brought £135; materials £23; 172 barrels flour saved from the wreck—10 6 1 per hbl £141 18s—Total £308 18s.

MARRIED. At St. Hyacinthe, on the 2nd inst. Louis Pierre, Colonel Desjardes, Merchant, at St. David, to Miss Charlotte Josephine, eldest daughter of Joseph Bower, Esq. formerly Lieutenant in the Regiment of Montreal.

QUEBEC MARKETS. Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 17th Feb., 1846. Beef, per lb. 0 2 a 0 5. Mutton, per lb. 0 3 a 0 6. Ditto, per quarter. 2 3 a 3 9. Lamb, per quarter. 1 6 a 4 0. Veal, per lb. 0 5 a 0 6. Pork, per quarter. 1 0 a 5 0. Bacon, per lb. 0 5 a 0 7. Hams, per dozen. 1 3 a 1 6. Potatoes, per bushel. 3 6 a 3 0. Maple Sugar, per lb. 0 4 a 0 5. Oats per bushel. 2 0 a 2 6. Hay per hundred bundles. 25 0 a 35 0. Straw, ditto. 17 0 a 22 6. Firewood, per cord. 15 0 a 17 6. Cane sugar, per lb. 0 4 a 0 5. Butter, per lb. 1 0 a 1 3. Dried salt, in tins, per lb. 0 8 a 0 9.

ENGLISH MAIL. LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, till MONDAY the 23d inst.—PAID Letters to THREE o'clock, and UNPAID to FOUR, P. M.

CHARITY SERMONS. SERMONS will be preached in the Cathedral and Chapels belonging to the Church of England in this City, on SUNDAY MORNING next, for the general purposes of the Church Society in this Diocese.

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

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

THE Girls' department of the British and Canadian School will re-open on MONDAY, the 6th instant, in a room in the Military Asylum. JEFFERY HALE, Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1845.

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

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, Feb. 7, 1846. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to associate Jas. Alsopp, Esq., of Cap Santé, in the Com-

mission of the Peace for the District of Quebec; and to make the following appointments: J. Dickson, J. L. M. Lajoie, and J. B. Pothier, Esqs. Commissioners to superintend the House of Correction at Three Rivers. J. Counter, Esq., of Kingston, to be of the board for superintending Grammar schools in the Midland District.

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Table with 3 columns: Date, Thermo, Weather. 12 Thurs. 8 below Very Cold. 13 Frid. 3 " Fine—cold. 14 Sat. 1 " Cold—windy. 15 SUN. 4 above Very Cold—Stormy. 16 Mon. 0 " Fine—cold. 17 Tues. 6 above Cold. 18 Wed. 1 below Fine—cold.

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Just Received, and for Sale at the Office of this Paper: ADVICE FOR THE NEW-YEAR; OR, A PASTOR'S OFFERING TO HIS FLOCK; BEING A SERMON Preached in St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, on Sunday, the 4th January, 1846, BY THE REV. CHARLES BANGROFT, A. M. Published by Request. PRICE—3d. PER COPY. Quebec, 11th Feb. 1846.



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

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

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

Ordered,—That this Resolution be inserted in both languages in the public newspapers of this City for one month. Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Quebec, 30th January, 1846.

F. H. ANDREWS, ORGAN & PIANO-FORTE TUNER. NATIONAL SCHOOL, Nov. 1845.

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

OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS, Montreal, 19th December, 1845.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House, Three Rivers, on TUESDAY, the FOURTH day of AUGUST, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, at the hour of ELEVEN, in the forenoon:—

That Real Estate, known as the Saint Maurice Forges, situated on the River Saint Maurice, District of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, comprising the whole of the Iron Works, Mills, Furnaces, Dwelling Houses, Storehouse, Out Houses, &c. and containing about fifty five acres, more or less. The purchaser to have the privilege of buying any additional quantity of the adjoining land, (not exceeding three hundred and fifty acres) which he may have at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence per acre.

The purchaser will also have the right of taking Iron Ore, during a period of five years, on the ungranted Crown Lands of the Fiefs Saint Etienne and Saint Maurice, known as the lands of the Forges, which right shall cease on any portion of the same from the moment the said portion is sold, granted, or otherwise disposed of by the Government, who, however, shall be liable to no indemnity towards the purchaser for such a cessation of privilege. Also, the right (not exclusive) of purchasing Ore from Grantees of the Crown, or others, on whose property mines may have been reserved to the Crown.

Fifteen days to be allowed the present Lessee to remove his chattels and private property.

Possession to be given on the Second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

One-fourth of the purchase money will be required down at the time of sale, the remainder to be paid in three equal annual instalments, with interest. Letters Patent to issue when payment is completed.

Plans of the Property may be seen at this office D. B. PAPINEAU, C. C. L.

The Canada Gazette will please publish this advertisement, and the other newspapers in Lower Canada, in the language they are printed in once a fortnight till the day of sale. The Chronicle and Gazette, Kingston, and Toronto Herald, will also insert the above.

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

Mutual Life Assurance SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.