

Province, worthy Daughters of so Christian Parents, and thus encourage still further exertions among all the Members of the Church in the Parent Kingdom.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to the Right. Rev. the President, the Vice President and other Officers, for their attention to the business of the Society, during the past year; and that the same Officers and Committee (with the addition of S. P. Fairbanks, J. W. Ritchie, and T. B. Akins, Esqrs.) be requested to continue their duties during the coming year."

Several interesting addresses were delivered by the movers and seconders of the Resolutions, who were His Honour the Chief Justice; the Revs. C. Elliott, W. Cogswell, Dr. Shreve, J. C. Cochran, W. Bullock, R. F. Uniacke, Alfred Gilpin; Dr. Henry, J. J. Marshall, S. P. Fairbanks, A. M. Uniacke, and John Heckman, Esqrs. The collection made at the time of the meeting amounted to £35 12s. 9d. to which a donation of £5 from a gentleman who was unable to be present is to be added. Collections on the Lord's day preceding, after sermons preached by the Rev. Dr. Shreve at St. Paul's Church, Halifax, £42 12s. 2d. and by the Rev. W. Bullock at St. George's Church, upward of £21.

We are indebted for these particulars to the Halifax Times, but regret to find no statement of the Society's receipts and expenditure given.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

J. C. FISHER, Esq. LL. D. the President, has addressed a letter to the members of this Society, in which he proposes to found one or more Scholarships at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, to be held exclusively by sons of members of the society, for three years, and to be termed the "St. George's Scholarship."

As the whole expense of board and tuition at the College has been estimated at £40 per annum, the Scholarship should not be in the first instance of less value than £25 per annum. The first election to take place as soon as sufficient funds have been raised, as herein-after pointed out, to endow one Scholarship. The names of candidates eligible to be given in to the President on the St. George's Day in every year, and the Election to take place by Ballot of the Members on a subsequent day to be fixed.

At a meeting of the Society held yesterday afternoon, the proposal was discussed, but it was ultimately resolved to defer the further consideration of the matter until the Society's next quarterly meeting, notice being given of several motions, the purport of which is mainly to provide that, if endeavours towards the establishment of the said Scholarships be resolved upon, the same be effected by opening a separate fund, to be raised by contributions from members of the Society and others, favourable to the object, in their individual capacity.

To CORRESPONDENTS: Received F. M. G. and very glad to see that signature again; C. B. and have written in reply; B to appear in our next; D. C. G.; C. Y. 6s. 3d. recd. from W. Hall, Esq.; 6s. 3d. from Dr. Heavood, by A. A. H. Not. Un. to-morrow.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—From Messrs. Chas. Montzambert, No. 105 to 156; H. Burdall, No. 27 to 52.

Local and Political Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—Thomas Curry, Esq., a passenger by the steam ship *Hibernia* which left Liverpool with the English mail of the 4th inst., arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon in advance of the mail, bringing English papers up to the steamer's sailing. The most important news is from the East, from which we have accounts to the 17th Jan. from Bombay, confirming the reports, previously brought by sailing packets, of a very sanguinary battle having taken place between the Anglo-Indian army commanded by Sir Hugh Gough and the Sikhs who, as stated in the last Berean, crossed the Sutlej in great force. The following is a brief outline of the previous and final operations.

"On the 12th, 13th and 14th of December, the Sikh army crossed the Sutlej, with, at the lowest estimate, 80,000 men (of whom 20,000 or 30,000 were cavalry) and about 150 pieces of cannon of the largest calibre moveable in the field, and exquisitely finished—an artillery immeasurably more powerful than was ever brought into the field by Wellington or Napoleon. It is only in morals that the Sikhs are to be ranked as barbarous. They are a race as vigorous in body, as acute in intellect, and as skilful in all the arts they cultivate, of which war is the chief, as the generality of Europeans. The place at which this formidable host passed the river may be about 40 or 50 miles from Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, and within a much less distance of Ferozepore, the most advanced of the British posts. Ferozepore is about 15 or 20 miles from the point at which the Sikhs crossed the river, if it is so much. The invaders having established themselves and organised their force on the British side of the Sutlej, made some slight demonstration of attack on Ferozepore in the interval between the 15th and 18th; but, upon the last named day, broke up, and taking the direct road to Delhi, proceeded in a southerly direction, as if they would mask Ferozepore, leaving it on the right. In this direction a division of 30,000 of the invaders had proceeded about 25 miles to a place called Moodkee, when, on the evening of the 18th, they were met by a party of the British army commanded by Sir Hugh Gough and the Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, who, as second in command, took the field in person. A fierce conflict ensued, in which the Sikhs lost the artillery attached to their division, in number 17 guns. It was in this stage of the battle that Sir Robert Sale and General Macaskill fell. The contest proceeded languidly through the 19th and 20th, the armies on both sides being occupied with the burial of their dead, and the re-organisation of their respective armies. During these two days the British commander received some

reinforcements; but the invaders having fallen back upon their main body, probably 30,000 or 45,000, presented a prodigiously augmented force, when the shock of battle was renewed on the 21st, at a place called Ferozeshar, about 12 miles in retreat from Moodkee. At Ferozeshar, the invaders had prepared a strongly-entrenched camp, which they stood prepared to defend with 100 pieces of their huge artillery and 60,000 men. Imagination can scarce depict the fury and the obstinacy of the two days' fight that must have preceded the capture of the invaders' camp, with all its materiel and artillery, and the utter dispersion of the invading army on the 22nd December. The most fortunate escaped to islands in the Sutlej, or perhaps to the Punjab bank, but the greater part were scattered in broken parties through the British territories. Their loss is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 35,000 in killed and wounded. Our loss in killed and wounded, it is to be feared, falls little short of 3,300, including 50 European officers."

Among the killed we regret to find, as above mentioned, the name of Maj. Gen. Sir R. Sale, who distinguished himself so highly in the Cabul campaign. The result of this severe combat was quite decisive: Sir H. Gough says:

"For twenty-four hours not a Sikh has appeared in our front. The remains of the Khalsa army are said to be in full retreat across the Sutlej, at Nugzupthar and Teila, or marching up its left bank towards Hurreekeepur, in the greatest confusion and dismay. Of their chiefs Bahadur Singh is killed; Lal Singh said to be wounded; Mehtab Singh, Abjoodhia Pershad, and Tej Singh, the late governor of Peshawur, have fled with precipitation. Their camp is the scene of the most awful carnage, and they have abandoned large stores of grain, camp equipage, and ammunition.

"Thus has apparently terminated this unprovoked and criminal invasion of the peaceful provinces under British protection."

In addition to the above statement of warlike operations in the East, a few items of intelligence follow, selected from *Fillmer & Smith's* paper. A long debate took place in the House of Commons on the Tariff Question which at last terminated on the 28th inst., by a division in favour of Sir R. Peel's measure of 337 to 210. It is said to be the intention of Her Majesty to visit France soon after her expected accouchement.

O'Connell is said to be failing fast. He enters and leaves the House of Commons leaning on the arm of his son John; and once or twice when he essayed to speak, his voice was so feeble that he could not be heard in the reporter's gallery.

The weather in England was very favourable to vegetation, which was unusually forward. The winter, altogether, has been one of the most unwinterly on record.

The packet ship Patrick Henry arrived on the 2d, having sailed on the 25th ult. The preliminary refusal of the American Government to submit the Oregon question to arbitration, on the ground "that it would thereby recognize the rights of the British Government to a portion of Oregon" is regarded as puerile not to say insulting. "The friends of peace mourn that the arbitration should have been so unceremoniously rejected."

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—The army is to be increased 10,000 men; the militia are to be in readiness for immediate training; the ordnance corps are to receive an addition of 1,500 men; the royal marines 2,500 men; and the land regiments of the line 6,000. The increase in the navy will be about 1,000 men.

The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to the Anglo-Indian army for their gallantry.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMERS.—The British and North American Royal Mail Company, anxious to prosecute the service which they have hitherto conducted with such vigour have determined on immediately laying down another steamer, of greater power, for the conveyance of the mails between Liverpool and America.

A naval officer, arrived at Cork, on board a merchant vessel from the east of Africa, reports the safe return of M. Jamieson's vessel *Ethiopia* to Fernando Po, after a successful expedition up the Niger. Dr. King and the master were in perfect health.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Kt. to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of North Australia and its dependencies.

The navy estimates for 46-7 amount to £7,476,953, an increase of £533,233 over last year. Of this, the sum of £5,324,563 is for the effective service.

There have been several extensive failures in London and Liverpool. In the latter place one house, Messrs. Stockle and Sons, the most extensive soap manufacturers, it is said, in the world, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are little short of half a million of money.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

Canadian Red Wheat per 70 lb. Ss. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
Do. Flour p. Br. swet, 30s. to 31s. 6d.
Do. do. do. scr, 28s. to 29s.

CONDUCT OF ENGLISH STATESMEN.—What is particularly worthy admiration is the manner in which, during the whole of this great crisis, the two statesmen of England comprehend their duty towards their country, their sovereign, and themselves. The spectacle which these two heads of parties, forgetting their rivalry or only remembering it to turn it to the profit of the general good, only seeking, in place of exciting mutual embarrasments, to facilitate for each other the task of guiding the destinies of their country in the midst of a most difficult crisis is, without a spectacle unique in the history of constitutional governments. On one side, we see a man who had emerged from the ranks of the people, and who, by the force of circumstances, was placed at the head of the aristocratic party; and on the other, a man taking his origin from the oldest and most exclusive of oligarchies, and placed at the head of the popular party—each aiding the other, and the aid assisting both, in order that from this union might emanate the good of the people. It is assuredly, is a spectacle well calculated to throw honour

alike on the sovereign, the ministers, and the country which presents it.—*Journal des Debats*.

UNITED STATES.—American Journals furnish particulars of destructive freshets caused by the ice at Buffalo, and at Haverhill, (Mass.) At the former city the damage to steamboats, canal boats and other craft which have been injured or damaged by the ice, will not be less, it is supposed, than £25,000; and it is feared that many lives have also been lost.—Several packet ships have lately arrived at New York after very long passages; but there are two or three vessels still due that have been out more than 60 days. The debates on the Oregon question are continued, but without any satisfactory conclusion yet, though it is supposed that the party for claiming the whole of the Oregon is not favoured by the President.

Accounts from Mexico mention that a project is publicly announced there for establishing a constitutional monarchy in that country, as the only means of preserving it from becoming the "slave of the North American confederacy which is daily engaged in the work of annexing away its territory." A newspaper styled "El Tiempo" has been established for the express purpose of advocating these views. No intimation is given as to the person in view for the throne.

HONOURABLE RECOGNITION.—We copied a paragraph from a Boston paper, some time ago, describing the honourable conduct of a Boston merchant who, having failed in 1811, owing about \$850,000, went into bankruptcy and obtained his discharge—his assets producing \$500,000. The final dividend was made about two years and a half after the failure; but in the mean time the debtor had engaged again in business and so prospered that he was able to pay and did pay the remaining \$50,000, thus discharging his original liabilities to the last cent. The name of this honourable man is James Read. His creditors have recently presented to him a rich service of plate in testimony of the respect with which his conduct has filled them. He and his descendants after him will value that service of plate at a price transcendentally above the \$50,000 which he paid for the sake of honesty.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—On Friday last, the 20th inst., the members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly being assembled in the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building; His Excellency the Administrator of the Government opened the Second Session of the Second Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following Speech from the Throne:

Honble. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

The duty of opening this Session of Parliament has necessarily devolved upon me as Administrator of the Government, in consequence of the lamented departure of the late Governor General. But I am commanded at the same time to make known to you that the Queen has been graciously pleased permanently to designate me as Her Majesty's future Representative in this Province.

In announcing to you the fact of my having thus become the Successor of Lord Metcalfe, you will, I feel assured, concur with me in the expression of sincere regret at the painful cause which has removed this distinguished Nobleman from a Station, the Duties of which he discharged with a zeal and ability; that on every occasion won for him the highest approbation of his Sovereign, and the respect and gratitude of the People over whom he presided as Her Representative.

I should under any circumstances have directed your early attention to the condition of the Militia Law. But the unsettled state of the Negotiations which have been for some time past carried on between the Imperial Government and that of the United States of America, renders it imperative upon me to press more immediately on your consideration the necessity of a reorganization of this arm of the public defence. I feel the most unbounded confidence that the loyalty and patriotism of every Class of Her Majesty's Subjects in Canada will be conspicuous, as they have been heretofore, should occasion call for their services to aid in the protection of their Country; but a well digested and uniform system is indispensable to give a fitting direction to the most zealous efforts. At the same time I feel warranted in assuring you that, while our Gracious Sovereign will ever rely on the free and loyal attachment of Her Canadian People for the defence of this Province, and the maintenance of British Connexion, Her Majesty will be prepared, as Her Predecessors have always been, to provide with promptitude and energy, corresponding with the power and resources of the Empire, for the security of Her North American Dominions.

Since your last meeting, the ancient City of Quebec has been subjected to unexampled calamity in the successive fires which laid waste its buildings. Measures, rendered indispensable by the exigency, were adopted by my Predecessor, which will be sent down for your approval.

The sympathy and benevolence of different portions of the British Empire, were roused into active exercise by the knowledge of the severe infliction with which it had pleased Divine Providence to permit the Citizens of Quebec to be visited, and we have the strongest reasons for appreciating the noble generosity which has been exhibited, and which has proved how truly the inhabitants of Canada are felt by the people of Great Britain to be Brethren and fellow subjects of the same mighty Nation. It will be for your wisdom to consider what further measures it may be proper to adopt for the restoration of what has been thus destroyed.

The last intelligence from the Mother Country indicates a most important change in the Commercial Policy of the Empire. I had previously taken occasion to press upon Her Majesty's Government a due consideration of the effect that any contemplated alteration might have on the interests of Canada. But until we have a fuller exposition of the proposed Scheme, which a few days' will pro-

bably bring to us, it would be premature to anticipate that the claims of this Province to a just measure of protection had been overlooked.

In these and the various other subjects affecting the prosperity of Canada, which may occupy you, I offer my hearty co-operation; and I earnestly trust that under the direction of an all-wise Providence, we shall be enabled to pursue a course calculated to promote the best interests, and to foster the rising growth of this rapidly advancing Colony.

After the delivery of His Excellency's speech, upon which occasion 18 members of the upper and 60 of the lower house were present, the Legislative Assembly being returned to their chamber, Messrs. D. B. Viger, J. A. Tschereau, and W. Cayley, took their seats.

Mr. Draper introduced a Bill (pro forma) to indemnify certain Public Officers and others who may not have taken the oaths of them by law required.

Mr. Speaker then reported His Excellency's speech, which was ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration on Monday next.

The customary resolution for paying the postage of letters and papers was passed. Nine petitions were brought up and laid on the table and several notices given of bills to be brought in and motions to be made: among them one by Mr. Robinson for an address to Her Majesty upon the necessity of reducing the postage in B. N. America and for insuring: more frequent intercourse between Great Britain and Her Majesty's North American Colonies during the winter months, by means of the Royal Mail Steamers; and one by Mr. Henry Sherwood, to alter and amend the Registry Laws of this Province. Adjourned till Monday next.

RELIEF FUND.—Amounts received since last statement (Berean of March 5th):
Patishoners of St. Marie, £0 10 0
Flour sold, 178 12 6
From H. Jessop, Esq., repayment in part of a special grant, 30 0 0
Inhabitants of Lochiel, C. W., 2 10 0
Do. of Magdalen Islands, 7 11 8

RELIEF COMMITTEE.—At the stated weekly and several adjourned meetings of the General Committee since our last reference to their proceedings, the following Resolutions have been passed:—

"That it is expedient to grant a premium or special encouragement to those owners of immovable property in the burnt districts, who shall rebuild houses in brick or stone; roofed according to the existing by-law."—(13th March.)

"That loss be the basis of all relief from the General Committee, subject to a maximum of relief to be fixed upon, and subject also to an additional grant in cases of peculiar distress, out of a fund to be appropriated for that purpose, and to the principle laid down by the resolution passed by the Committee on the 13th inst."—(16th March.)

"That the names of the Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church exercising religious functions in the congregations of that Church in this city, who shall attend the meetings of this Committee, shall in future be entered on the minutes, inasmuch as they are members of this Committee under the Resolution adopted by this Committee on the 29th of May."—(16th March.)

"That the several Sub-Committees who have received funds from the Treasurer, under the orders or checks of the Chairman, be ordered to lay before this Committee, on Monday next, a statement of the amount so drawn by each Committee—the amount disbursed, and the balance in hand."—(16th March.)

"That L. G. Baillargé, U. J. Tessier, and J. Legaré, Esquires, be added to the Committee of Distribution, to act therein during the absence of Messrs. Chabot, Chauveau and Faribault, while in attendance upon their respective duties at the ensuing session of the legislature."—(16th March.)

"That it be an instruction to the Sub-Committee of Distribution to proceed, without delay, to the carrying out of the resolution now adopted, by establishing the rate of premium."—(Passed on the 16th of March, but having reference, we suppose, to the Resolution passed on the 13th.)

MUNICIPAL.—At the meeting of the City Council on Friday last, a letter was read from A. Simpson, Esq., announcing the resignation of his seat as Councillor for St. Peter's Ward, in consequence of his removal to Montreal. The election of a member to supply his place is fixed for the 1st of April. The poll will be held at the Exchange, and Councillor Lloyd is to preside as Chairman of the Election. The Committee of the Corporation on the Beach and Docks of the St. Charles recommended that the Corporation should take the matter in hand and execute the works necessary to form the proposed improvement.

CASUALTIES.—The Mercury of Saturday mentions that on that day a large mass of rock fell from the cliff forming the Grand Battery, into the yard of a house beneath (in Sauff-an-Matlot Street) owned by the Heirs Pelletier, and occupied by Messrs. E. Lacroix & Z. Williams; and that a petition from the proprietors of houses in that locality will shortly be submitted to the Respective Officers of H. M. Ordnance, praying them to remove from the face of the rock all detached stones likely to fall.

On the afternoon of the same day a large part of the gable-end of a two story brick house, in Des Fossés Street, St. Roch, owned by Mr. Michel Paquet, merchant, gave way, fortunately when the workmen employed at it were absent at dinner, otherwise, the consequences might have been serious.

A letter from Rivière du Loup, (below) dated the 16th instant, states that the House of F. Rice, Esq., of Madawaska, was burnt to the ground on the 10th instant, with all its contents.

At the weekly Sittings of the Peace, Jean Paradis, Carter, having pleaded guilty to the charge of taking a light not properly secured in a lantern into a stable where there was hay was fined 20s. cy. and costs.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.
43rd Foot.—Lt and Capt. R. B. Coulson, from the 1st or Gren Regt of Ft Grds, to be Capt. v the Hon C. H. Lindsay, who ex.
89th.—Bt Mjr. W. Hope, from p. Unatt, to be Capt. v H. Wynyard, who exch; Lt Jf Crawford, to be Capt. by pur, v Hope, who rets; Ens C. Richardson, to be Lt, by pur, v Crawford.—E. J. Head, gent, to be Ens, v Richardson, prom.
93rd.—Lt R. L. Ross, from 49th F, to be Lt. v D. Seton, who exch.
BREWER.—Capt E. Stephenson, of 93rd F, to be Mjr in the Army.
GARRISONS.—Bt Col Hon G. Catchcart, on h p Unatt, to be Dpy Lt of the Tower of London, v Col J. Gurwood, dec.

QUEBEC, MARCH, 1846.

Date	Day	Thermo.	Weather.
Mar. 19,	Thurs.	32 above	Fine—thaw
" 20,	Frid.	36 "	Very fine
" 21,	Sat.	34 "	Rain
" 22,	Sun.	31 "	Very fine
" 23,	Mon.	26 "	Fine
" 24,	Tues.	31 "	Cold—fine
" 25,	Wed.	30 "	Rain.

BIRTHS.
On the 18th inst., the lady of Dr. Wolff, of a daughter.
On Sunday the 22d inst., the lady of the Hon. F. W. Primrose, of a daughter.

DIED.
At Cape Cove, on the 16th inst., Charles Herbert, infant son of Mr. E. Jackson, aged 12 months.
On Friday the 20th inst., Thomas Hamilton, fourth son of Mr. John Kane, aged 2 years and 2 months.

QUEBEC MARKETS.
Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 24th March, 1846.

	s.	d.	q.	d.
Beef, per lb.	0	2	a	0
Mutton, per lb.	0	3	a	0
Ditto, per lb.	2	3	a	3
Lamb, per quarter.	1	6	a	0
Potatoes, per bushel.	3	6	a	0
Maple Sugar, per lb.	0	4	a	0
Oats per bushel.	2	0	a	2
Hay per hundred bundles.	25	0	a	35
Straw ditto	17	0	a	22
Fire-wood, per cord.	15	0	a	17
Cheese per lb.	0	4	a	0
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	0	a	1
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb.	0	8	a	0

ENGLISH MAIL.
LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, till THIS DAY. PAID LETTERS to THREE o'clock, and UNPAID to FOUR, P. M.

LIST OF THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

A FEW copies of the List inserted in the last number of the Berean have been struck off on sheets of paper with fly-leaf, and are to be had at the Publisher's. Price, 3d. each.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

A VARIETY OF CLASSICAL SCHOOL BOOKS—English, Latin and Greek—just received, and for Sale, cheap, at G. STANLEY'S, No. 4, St. Anne Street. Quebec, 19th March, 1846.

EDUCATION.

BRAY intends to open a SCHOOL on the 1st of May next, in FLAVIEN ST., over the shop occupied by Mr. OWEN, Pianoforte maker, and hopes that his experience as a Teacher, together with strict attention to his duties, will secure him a share of public patronage. Terms—from £1 5s. to £1 15s. per quarter.

REV. OFFICIAL MACKIE, Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL, Rev. W. W. WAIT, J. A. SEWELL, Esq. M. D.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: SHEET ZINC, TIN PLATES, Sheet IRON, Register Grates, White Lead, Paints, assorted Colours. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. C. & W. WURTELE. 16th March, 1846. St. Paul St.

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.

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.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the *ETNA 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, Hunt's Wharf. Quebec, 7th July, 1845.