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The object of the authors of this work was to make it appear that the Gospel received confirmation from the Brahminical Vedas. There is a sufficient sprinkling of the Bible on its leaves to enable them, when it should be once received as authentic, to argue for the truth of Christianity from the accordance of this Veda with the lessons of Holy Scripture. In the Christian mind, there can be but one opinion of this infamous transaction; but the Jesuits justify it, like Father Jovence, as a pious fraud—a name given to the grossest falsehoods that are deemed conducive to the interests of the Church. Such a pretence will, of course, be thought to sanction the series of misrepresentations that compose the lectures of Dr. Wiseman under review. Those who believe in the supremacy and infallibility of the Roman Church assert, that to maintain her cause is an end that sanctifies any and every means. But those who, with St. Paul, repudiate this abominable doctrine, will concur in that Apostle's condemnation of the men that say, *Let us do evil that good may come.*"

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1846.

It must be a cause of satisfaction to the friend of civil rights and religious truth that— if the sagacity is great of those engaged in extending the influence of an intolerant power and bringing men under the bondage of a faith adverse to the liberty wherewith Christ maketh his disciples free—some vigilance is still exercised on the part of those who value their high privileges as professors of a pure and scriptural faith; and that the alliance of hierarchical assurance with official subservience, of which the recent proceedings of our Provincial Parliament present an unexpected specimen, will meet with a remonstrance which we must pray and hope will prove an effectual protest.

Since we wrote last, the attention of prominent members of the various Protestant communities in this city has been given to the petition respecting endowment of the Jesuits in this Province at the public expense—for it is thus that we unhesitatingly designate the application for the surrender of the Jesuit Estates to the Bishops of the Church of Rome. It is not asked, it is true, that the Estates be given up to the Jesuits—the petitioners are better advised than that, upon the law of the land which as yet refuses to acknowledge the Jesuits otherwise than as objects for the greatest jealousy and watchful observation. But if the Estates which once belonged to the Order of Jesuits be transferred to the Bishops of the Church of Rome—where is their power, as consistently subject to the See of Rome, to withhold the same from the grasp of the Jesuits themselves whom that supreme power has recaptured? We feel confident that here we speak, as a celebrated diplomatist once said he was legislating in the British House of Commons, "with the Pope at our back." We suppose nothing but what is inseparable from the position of the Prelates, in the Church to which they belong. If there were no Jesuits in existence, they might profess that those Estates should be managed by themselves; but when the Order has been revived by the Pope himself; when members of it are in the Province ready to seize upon every advantage which may be recovered in their behalf—who can seriously suppose the Bishops of the Church of Rome capable of doing more than lend their name in the matter, for the satisfaction of the law which will not give up the Estates to the Jesuits as such? The property itself can not be withheld by them from those Lifeguardsmen of the Italian monarch of their Church, and sworn foes of Protestantism, of scriptural light, and evangelical freedom. The Bishops may ostensibly hold the Estates, but for no other purpose than what the Jesuits require.

We may, therefore, call upon the community to be forward in affixing their names to a Petition now in course of signature in this city, of which we subjoin a copy. So far as our information goes, we think there is not an exception to the unanimity with which the object of the Petition is adopted by the Clergy in this city, and they will confidently expect those who look to them for guidance, to sustain them in an effort so imperatively called for. Confining ourselves even to the terms of the petition presented by the R. C. Prelates, it is our duty to demand that the benefits to be derived from the Estates which the Crown has placed at the disposal of the Legislature may be preserved to Her Majesty's subjects without distinction. It is not designed to withhold the share due to our fellow-subjects of the Roman Catholic faith. Let the revenue of the Jesuit Estates form part of the annual grant for general education under the Common School Bill—the Church of Rome has secured facilities enough under that Act to obtain something approaching the lion's share of the advantages dispensed by it: that measure, or some one akin to it, would meet the intentions of that generous Sovereign who waived his prerogative in favour of the people of this Province. But let not the claim be admitted which the Church of Rome covertly puts forth on this, as she does explicitly on other occasions; that she is, *par excellence*, "the Church"; in any part of the British dominions; nor let it be inferred that, because the bulk of the inhabitants of Canada belonged to her communion at the time of the conquest,

her purposes must be held to be the purposes to be promoted by the munificence of a British Sovereign at the present day. The petition now in course of signature forcibly repels such claims; it is as follows:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Parliament assembled,

The Petition of the undersigned Protestant inhabitants of the City of Quebec and its vicinity,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

That your Petitioners would find it impossible to view without the deepest uneasiness and alarm any compliance on the part of the Legislature of this Province with the application of certain Roman Catholic Bishops, recently presented to your Honourable House, praying that the Jesuits' Estates may be placed under their authority for educational purposes, accompanied by a "Memoir" upon the said Estates, and upon "the Objects to which these Estates should be at present applied."

That your Petitioners are not behind any other class of Her Majesty's subjects in desiring to see the principles of religious toleration carried every where into effect, and the rights of all parties scrupulously regarded; but that they are perfectly convinced upon distinct and, as they humbly conceive, well ascertained grounds, that the Roman Catholic Church in this country has no title to the control and no exclusive claim to the benefit of the Estates of the late order of Jesuits.

That at the conquest of this country by the arms of Great Britain, now not much less than a century ago, the British crown acquired incontestable rights to the property of the Religious Orders when they should cease to exist within the country: that these rights were recognised by all parties alike, and are laid down as matter of law in the able and masterly Report of the Advocate General of England made to the King in Council in 1773: that instructions were sent out to the first Governor, General Murray, to permit the continuance of the Female Monastic establishments in the country, but to allow of no addition in the Male, the buildings and estates belonging to which were to be taken possession of by the Crown upon the demise of the last surviving members of each of these religious communities: that in all these arrangements, there was the most entire and undisputed acquiescence on the part of the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity: and that the Crown having signified an intention of granting the Estates of the late Order of Jesuits absolutely to Lord Amherst, in recompense of his military services, and having subsequently seen cause to resume those Estates, not for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church, but for its own use and behoof, the Government procured the passing of the Imperial Statute 43rd Geo. III. c. 159, to give to Lord Amherst and his heirs for ever, the annual allowance of £3,000 sterling, in commutation for the said Estates.

That it would thus become a great hardship to the other classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province, if the Estates, in substitution for which so large a sum is annually paid by the British people, should be wholly surrendered to the management, and made available for the advantage, of the Roman Catholic Church.

That, whereas it is represented in the Petition from the Roman Catholic Bishops and Memoir accompanying it, that inasmuch as those Estates were originally Church endowments proceeding from the bounty of parties who were Roman Catholics, the Roman Catholic Church alone ought therefore to enjoy the fruit of them, it is to be remembered that the said Church has largely benefitted in this country in a variety of ways, and specially in the shape of legislative grants of money to its institutions for education, from public revenues of which the greater proportion has proceeded from the British and Protestant part of the population.

That whereas it is also represented that large assistance has been given from the means at the disposal of the Government and Legislature to other religious bodies, it is particularly to be remembered that the Clergy-Reserves, originally confided to the management of Corporations consisting of the Clergy of the Church of England alone, were subsequently divided among different religious bodies: that the endowments of the University of King's College, established under the same auspices, are, according to the provisions of a Bill now before the Legislature and introduced by Her Majesty's Government in this Province, differently appropriated with a great diminution of advantage to the Church in question: and that even the leading Protestant bodies of the Province are actually struggling with poverty and unable to provide resources at all adequate to the maintenance of their religion, while, through the indulgence of the British Government, the Church of Rome in this country is well known to possess prodigious and daily increasing wealth.

That independently of all these foregoing considerations, your Petitioners are by no means concerned to conceal the jealousy and alarm with which, in common, as they can hardly doubt, with many of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, they regard all measures of which the object or the tendency is to enlarge and encourage the power and influence of the Order of Jesuits; and that, although the Petition of the Roman Catholic Bishops simply claims the Estates in question for the Roman Catholic Church, it is most fully to be anticipated that, this Order, having already become re-established in the country, and being specially constituted for the promotion of education, the institutions which, according to the language of the Petition and Memoir, it is contemplated to establish, would be managed by Jesuit hands.

That this circumstance, if there were no other to produce the same effect, would be abundantly sufficient to nullify the force of such a plea as that those institutions would be open alike to students of all religious denominations—since your Petitioners speak assuredly the sentiment of many thousands among their fellow-subjects when they declare that they would submit to any difficulties or privations to procure education for their youth rather than confide that charge to an order of men which, although it may, as it has done, comprise estimable individuals, is, in the conviction of your Petitioners, radically and in principle dangerous to human society—

order whose expulsion from Roman Catholic territories by Roman Catholic Governments, and whose suppression in the last century by the Pope, were measures of an urgent and imperative necessity, in order to preserve the peace and safety of the countries in which they were seated; and whose expulsion from France in particular by the Arrêt of 1767 was founded upon a declaration that the society is inimical to all legal authority, to the person of the Sovereign, and to the tranquillity of the State.

That, apart also from the well-grounded distrust and dread which would thus attach to any institutions likely to be conducted under Jesuit auspices, your Petitioners most humbly conceive that the Petition of the Roman Catholic Bishops, when viewed in conjunction with the Memoir to which it refers and appeals, contains matter of just and most serious alarm:—the principles enunciated in the said Memoir being such as to involve consequences which the Right Reverend authors of the Petition cannot possibly be believed to have had in their contemplation—since they would resuscitate claims which, after the changes in property produced, in Roman Catholic as well as Protestant countries, by the revolutions of human affairs, would fill, not Canada only, but the whole world with conflict and confusion.

That while your Petitioners are most thoroughly impressed with the duty and necessity of cultivating amicable relations in social life with men of a different religious persuasion, and also of forbearing to do violence to the conscientious convictions of other parties at whose hands they claim that their own should be respected,—they yet cannot avoid indicating what, in their apprehension, appears to be a fallacy pervading and vitiating a great part of the reasoning of the Memoir mentioned above—since it would be perfectly idle, no less than improper, to disguise the fact that by the very name of Protestant which they carry, they must of necessity deny that supremacy of the Papal power in which their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects devoutly believe; and consequently that, so long as their persuasion upon this point remains unchanged, it is impossible for them, as Protestants, to acquiesce in the force of arguments, or portions of arguments, which are founded upon any recognition of the authority of the See of Rome, or any assumption that the Church of Christ and the Church of Rome are only one and the same thing.

Wherefore your Petitioners most humbly pray that your Honourable House will not entertain any petitions or projects calculated to give an exclusive character to the execution of those gracious intentions of His late Majesty towards his Canadian subjects which were manifested in the surrender of the Jesuits' Estates generally to the Legislature of this Province for the purposes of education.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

The article upon our first page, headed "Jesuit Estates" forms part of an Appendix to Dr. Marriot's Report mentioned in the above Petition. The eminent lawyer whose official duty it became to apply his mind to the investigation which led to the result embodied in that work, was appointed King's Advocate in 1794, and Judge of the Admiralty Court in 1778. He represented the borough of Sudbury in Parliament, and died in 1803.

Want of space prevents our inserting in this number the letter from W. D. [Quebec] acknowledged in our last number. Our intention to do so has caused us to insert on our first page an article from an English paper on the Power of raising new churches, which bears reference to the subject; as we purpose inserting the letter, we reserve observations of our own until next week.

OBITUARY.—Little did we think, four weeks ago, while hazarding an affectionate tribute of respect to a Clergyman of extensive usefulness in the Irish branch of our Church—whose genuine humility we almost feared might cause him to feel pain on reading the mention we had made of him—that he was beyond the reach of human praise or censure to affect him. The Rev. THOMAS GREEN, Curate of St. Catharine's, Dublin, to whom we referred in our Postscript to a letter from CLERICUS in the BEREAN for April 30th, had at that time finished his earthly course. His active service to the Master who loved him, and whom he visited, clothed, fed, and comforted in the poor, the naked, the helpless, and the desolate, because his Master's love constrained him, was interrupted on the 9th of April by a fever which soon assumed a malignant form; on the 22nd his exhausted body was relieved from suffering, and his soul entered into that rest which earth cannot afford. He had attained only his forty-sixth year, but had compressed within the period of twenty-three years a much more than ordinary amount of pastoral service to old and young and rich and poor in his own parish; and of more widely extended usefulness by support powerfully extended to various societies for religious benevolence, especially to the Protestant Orphan Asylum. "He was," says the Dublin Warder, "emphatically the poor man's minister; he entered into his feelings, sympathised with him in his distress, and relieved his wants. He had the happy method, without losing anything of the true dignity which belonged to the Christian and the gentleman, of placing himself on a level with men, and not making his condescension appear a favour; and therefore he gained the esteem and affection of those below him in rank. Every Christian whom he knew he regarded as a friend, and recognised and treated him as a brother. His income was spent in ministering to the wants of his fellow-men." Of his private character, the same parish says: "He was a man of prayer; he lived near to God, and cultivated close communion with his heavenly Father; he was well acquainted with the workings of the human heart, and was called to suffer those trials from which no Christian is exempt; but his Christian character rose superior to his trials, and, like gold, he came out of the furnace purified, shining more brightly, enjoying the sympathy and esteem of every godly and right-minded man."

THE LATE DANNOON COATES, Esq.—The last English Mail brings also an account of the death of an influential layman in the mother country, the Lay-Secretary of the Church

Missionary Society. Mr. Coates died on the 23rd of April at Ladbroke Villas, Notting-Hill, at the age of sixty-eight. He became connected with the Society at the early period when its affairs were guided by the late Rev. Josiah Pratt and the Rev. Edward Bickersteth who is still spared to the Church of Christ, though not now as an officer of the Church Missionary Society. His long connection with that institution had given to Mr. Coates such a minute acquaintance with the numerous points which have to enter into consideration in the measures for carrying on its affairs, that no man's counsel, probably, weighed so much in the deliberations of its various Committees as his. The solidity of his judgment, the clearness of his views, his prompt decision and indefatigable industry were engaged in the administration of affairs which he alone in the Committee knew in their minute details and in their connection with the earliest history of the Society's missions. His loss will be severely felt by the Committee at home and by the missionaries abroad who, previously to their going out, and on their visits home had to confer with him chiefly upon matters connected with the work entrusted to their hands.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We understand that the same day which conveyed to Salisbury-square [where the Society's office is situated] the intelligence of the death of Mr. Coates, conveyed also the more agreeable news of a further large accession of converts at Tynnevally; and of a bequest of £27,000. The late John Scott, Esq., of Broad-street, is reported to have given, by his will, the sum of £27,000, to each of three Societies, the Church Missionary Society, the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, and the Bible Society;—and £9,000, each to the City Mission, the London Missionary Society, and the Clerical Education-Aid Fund. About one-third of these sums are immediately payable, the larger portion being left in reversion. —London Record.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

Mission of Rawdon and Kildare.

TO THE REVEREND R. H. BOURNE, RAWDON, C. E., 30th April, 1846.

REVEREND AND RESPECTED SIR, It being understood that you are on the point of leaving the Township, we the undersigned residents of the Township of Rawdon and Kildare desire to offer you a testimonial of the esteem with which we regard you personally, and of the value which we set on the ministrations and services you have rendered us during your sojourn in our midst. During a period of nine years which you have spent amongst us, you have won the regard and affection of all.

It is with feelings of sorrow and regret that we contemplate your removal from Rawdon; and we cheerfully bear witness to your fidelity and zeal in the discharge of both public and private duties; and the blameless life and conversation according to godliness, which you have manifested since your first residence in the Township. We trust that your earnest desires and prayers which have ascended in our behalf may result in much good; and that the good seed you have sown here may spring up into an abundant harvest, to the welfare of souls, and to the praise and glory of God. Praying that God may bless you with prosperity and success both personally and in your endeavours to bring souls to Christ, and advance the honour of His kingdom,

We are, Rev. & Respected Sir, your faithful friends & servants,
Geo. ROBINSON, } Church Wardens.
JOSEPH SMITH, }
[and upwards of a hundred of the parishioners.]

TO THE CONGREGATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN RAWDON AND KILDARE.

Montreal, 23rd May 1846.

My dear Friends and Brethren in the Lord, I feel unwilling to go any further from you without again returning you my sincere thanks for the kind address which you presented to me previous to my departure from Rawdon. Believing as I do that it expresses the feelings of many a sincerely attached and friendly heart, of which the closing scenes of my sojourn among you were of themselves sufficient to satisfy me, I shall ever value it as a pleasing memorial of your affectionate regard and favourable appreciation of my labours. I need not hesitate to acknowledge that it is gratifying to my feelings to leave those among whom I have so long dwelt and laboured accompanied by their good will and prayers. I am happy to indulge the hope that my poor imperfect services, of which I am conscious you have given too favourable a representation, have not been entirely in vain. I am deeply affected, however, to reflect upon the condition of many among you, and can only pray that the labours of those who succeed me may be more abundantly blessed to their good. By whomsoever he will, may it please the Lord to send the grace which bringeth salvation to every household, and to every soul throughout your community; and may he grant you all peace and prosperity, and every blessing needful for your happiness in time and in eternity.

In bidding you all once more an affectionate farewell, I allow me briefly to recall to your remembrance a portion of that which I taught whilst I was among you. In my humble endeavours, according to the measure of grace and knowledge given me, to declare to you "the counsel of God," and to set before you "the way of life," I have given special prominence to two great points of the Christian religion, upon which I conceive the weight of your salvation must chiefly depend—namely, that which relates to the work of the Son of God, and that which relates to the work of the Spirit of God. I have endeavoured to present the Lord Jesus Christ as the only Almighty and All-sufficient Saviour and Mediator between God and man; and his atoning sacrifice, obedience unto death, and intercession, as the only ground of our justification before God, and the only foundation of our hope of eternal life. Salvation I have declared to be the free gift of God, bestowed on all who humbly receive and believe in Jesus Christ, and manifest the sincerity of their faith in, and love to him, by their unreserved submission and obedience.

I have insisted upon the indispensable necessity of the work of the divine Spirit, transforming, new-creating, or renewing, the soul in the image of God, effecting that new

and heavenly Birth without which our Lord declares none can enter the kingdom of God; and the only proper evidence of which is an unceasing effort to subdue all our natural corruptions, and to imitate the example of Jesus Christ, fulfilling all righteousness, and progressing in universal holiness of life and conversation. Agreeably to these views, my friends, if it be our happiness to meet in the heavenly world, it must be because we shall be found included in the number of those who are redeemed by the blood, and sanctified by the Spirit of Christ. It has been my wish and determination not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified. I have endeavoured to exalt Him as all in all to you, and urged you to seek God in Him as the all satisfying and eternal portion of your souls. My ambition has been to convert your souls to God, to make you sincere Christians, and to unite all the real followers of Christ in harmony and love. The means which I have used, are the simple truth of the Gospel, spoken in love, with prayer for, and humble reliance upon, the aid of the Holy Spirit and the blessing of God. If I have been, in any measure, instrumental in furthering these unsearchably important objects, I shall rejoice to all eternity, and to God alone be rendered all the praise and glory.

To conclude, I thank you for your kind wishes and prayers in my behalf, and again assure you of mine for you. Farewell.

I am, my dear Brethren, your faithful friend and servant in the Lord,

R. H. BOURNE.
[Mr. BOURNE, whose health requires some cessation from labour, at the same time that family circumstances invite him to the neighbouring States where, we trust, his stay will be but temporary, is succeeded by the Rev. C. ROLLIS whose engagement as Travelling Missionary of the Diocesan Church Society thereby ceases; a short time will necessarily elapse before the Travelling Mission can be supplied again by the ordination of some one of the Candidates for Holy orders now prosecuting their studies.—E. J.]

ST. CHARLES' STREET BRANCH OF THE QUEBEC JUVENILE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

An interesting circumstance has lately occurred in this city, which may perhaps be considered worthy of notice in the columns of the Berean, affording as it does the opportunity of many useful reflections not only to the young but to those of riper years, whose sympathies are engaged in the cause of Sabbath-teaching.

It is probably known to many readers of the Berean that the great fire of the 25th of May last year involved in the general calamity the building in which the teachers of the St. Charles Sunday School held their meetings for instruction; by which the Institution was not only for a time deprived of a room to meet in, but sustained a very serious loss (to them) of all the school furniture, maps, class books and library; in short every thing in use in the school. Among the other articles lost to the school were a couple of Missionary boxes of the Church Missionary Society of London, which had been kindly furnished to the Superintendent by the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, to receive the contributions of the children in aid of the benevolent objects of that truly Christian Society. These boxes were completely filled with the coppers which the children were encouraged to bring from Sunday to Sunday, though the exact amount they contained at the time is not known; as the boxes had not been opened. From the period of the fire until a week or two since, the ruins of the building in which the Sunday School stood remained undisturbed. But last week the men engaged in removing the rubbish found in one corner, not the boxes, but their contents in the shape of a great heap of blackened coppers and a few pieces of silver, all showing by their looks, the great heat to which they had been exposed! The sum thus strangely (and it may be said providentially) recovered, after having been buried for a whole year under the ruins, may sound small when named; but, when considered as the voluntary contributions, within a few months, of a small number of poor children, is in reality considerable. More than fifteen shillings were saved in this way, and will, of course, be devoted to the purpose for which they were originally given. The reflections which this little incident suggests are too numerous even to glance at; may the simple narration of the facts have the effect of awakening a deeper interest in the good cause of sending the Gospel to Heathen lands, not only among the children and teachers of the St. Charles Sunday School, but in the hearts of all who, bearing the Christian name, desire to follow the precepts and example of their Divine Master.—Communicated.

[This is an exceedingly interesting communication. The Lord hid and covered up and now has brought to light this portion of his own treasury: so may the Teachers who are now engaged in the self-denying labours of that School hope that the Lord's jewels are only hid and covered up under the many discouraging indications of levity and inattention and waywardness among those under their instructions—and the day will come when "HIS WILL BRING THEM TO LIGHT, and they shall shine in the Redeemer's crown!"—EDITOR.]

PAYMENTS RECEIVED:—From Messrs. S. Goddard, No. 105 to 156; F. W. Gates, No. 105 to 156; Wm. Gale, No. 105 to 156; W. H. A. Davies, No. 105 to 156; Mrs. A. Gillespie, No. 105 to 156; Mrs. Killaly, No. 53 to 104.

Local and Political Intelligence.

The English Mail of the 5th inst. reached town on Sunday morning, bringing dates about a fortnight later. The news is not of much importance; and, as regards the commercial interests of the colonies, not very satisfactory. Nothing decided is yet known of the fate of the ministerial measures regarding the changes in the tariff, and the state of uncertainty which this produces has an injurious effect upon the trade in those articles which are likely to come under the new scale of duties. In addition to this, the demand for timber has been completely checked, for the time, by an unfortunate disagreement between the master-builders and their men in Liverpool, Birkenhead, and other large places; the men struck

for higher wages, and the masters would not give in. It is to be hoped that a slight consideration will soon induce both parties to see that, as neither can be entirely independent of the other, both must give way a little; and that a speedy check may be put to a state of things which will, if continued, inflict great injury on the parties concerned, as well as on the country generally.

Parliament had been almost entirely engrossed with debates on the Irish Coercion-bill; and to delay its progress, the Irish members made use of every means in their power. In spite of the strong opposition to it, however, at the first reading the House divided in its favour by a vote of 274 against 125; majority 149, of whom 31 were Whigs.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—Accounts from the seat of war on the banks of the Rio Grande are very contradictory. It is evident that the danger to which Gen. Taylor's force was exposed had been much exaggerated, probably for political purposes; and the end has been gained. The President is authorized to fit out all the vessels in the naval service; to call into the field 40,000 or 50,000 men to march against Mexico, to blockade every Mexican port and capture every Mexican vessel; and the whole country seems to be in a fever of excitement for war.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The Speaker, Sir A. N. Macnab, having returned to the seat of government, resumed the chair of the House on the 19th inst. The thanks of the House were unanimously voted to Mr. Morin for the able manner in which he had performed the duties of the office during the absence of the Speaker.

WELLAND CANAL.—A breach took place in this work near Port Robinson, owing to a sudden rise of the water from heavy rains. Navigation would be suspended, it was thought, only for a few days.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY was celebrated on Monday; but the wet weather prevented the usual military display upon the occasion. A royal salute was fired at noon by the Artillery, and the Royal Standard was hoisted at the Citadel.

IRELAND.—The accounts from this country are very melancholy, and give a sad picture of distress and misery arising from want of food, from disease, and poverty. Sickness was progressing greatly in some parts of the country; and every where efforts were being made to relieve the prevailing distress.

from all parts. The sums voted by the Chamber of Deputies for the maintenance of the navy were large, and calculated to place the naval armament of the country on an efficient footing. In Spain there is nothing new: troubles have arisen in Portugal to such a degree that part of the country was placed under martial law.

General McLaren died of his wounds at Ferozepore. The Adjutant-General of the Bengal army, Sir J. R. Lumley, died also at Ferozepore.

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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The Speaker, Sir A. N. Macnab, having returned to the seat of government, resumed the chair of the House on the 19th inst. The thanks of the House were unanimously voted to Mr. Morin for the able manner in which he had performed the duties of the office during the absence of the Speaker.

WELLAND CANAL.—A breach took place in this work near Port Robinson, owing to a sudden rise of the water from heavy rains. Navigation would be suspended, it was thought, only for a few days.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY was celebrated on Monday; but the wet weather prevented the usual military display upon the occasion. A royal salute was fired at noon by the Artillery, and the Royal Standard was hoisted at the Citadel.

IRELAND.—The accounts from this country are very melancholy, and give a sad picture of distress and misery arising from want of food, from disease, and poverty. Sickness was progressing greatly in some parts of the country; and every where efforts were being made to relieve the prevailing distress.

NEW ZEALAND.—Advices to the middle of December, state that a truce had been agreed to with the hostile tribes at the Bay of Islands, preparatory to a settlement of differences; an announcement which must be gratifying to every lover of peace and friend of Missions.

Theron, Cooper, 31st do. do. Levey & Co. do. Monkwearmouth, Nellsis, 30th do. Harlpool, do. do.

Woodman, Park, 10th April, Sunderland, Atkinson & Co. do. Montreal, Blenkinsopf, 1st April, Newcastle, Joseph & Co. do.

Bark Wm. & Joseph, Crisp, 1st do. Newcastle, Gilmour & Co. coals & cinders. Brig Ceres, Johnson, 30th March, Newcastle, do. coals & coke.

Indus, Jobling, 8th April, Bordeaux, Le-Meurier & Co. general. United Kingdom, Wallace, 20th March Sunderland, Porter, coals and coke.

Fortitude, Forrest, 21st do. Newcastle Dal- kin, coals. Falcon, Hull, 2nd April, Liverpool, Levey & Co. do.

Margaret & Ann, Gillespie, 1st do Newcastle, order do. Pekin, Harvey, 6th do. Ardrossan, order, do.

Ann & Mary, Cunningham, 25th March New- castle, Semple & Stewart, coals & glass. Portia, Wrightson, 2nd April, Bordeaux, Maitland, vinegar.

Bark Northumberland, Evans, 12th do. Beau- maris, Pickersgill & Co. salt & slates. Ship Robertson, Clarke, 9th do. Glasgow, Masson & Co. general, 5 pas.

Chiclain, Williams, 16th do Beumaris, Pickersgill, & Co. salt and slates. 76 pas. Schr. Jane Spratt, Fraser, 21st do. Halifax, R. Hallowell, general, (Montreal.)

Ship Gen. Graham, White, 30th March, Alloa, Pemberton, coals. Bark Aurora, Hunter, 13th do. Hull, Symes & Co. do.

Stentor, Wright, 10th do. do. T. C. Lee, coals & goods, 10 pas. Apollo, Walker, 1st April, Dundee, Le- Meurier & Co. general, 54 pas.

Isabella, Robson, 8th April, Southampton, order, bricks, 3 pas. Ceylon, Hobson, 2nd do. Sunderland, Symes & Co. coals & glass.

Brutus, Just, 11th do. Newcastle, Joseph & Co. coals & goods. Industry, Barrett, 13th April, Sligo, Muckle & Kelly, coals.

Yorkshire Lass, Price, 6th do. Newport, Scott, do. Brig Prince of Wales, Welch, 25th March, Sun- derland, Dawson, do.

Harvest, Young, 25 do do. Semple & Stewart do. Venture, Fullerton, 10th April, do. Levey & Co. do.

Urania, Oliver, 10th do. Newcastle, Symes & Co. coals & cinders. Ajax, Chator, 31st March, do. Wilson coals. Intrepid, Duncan, 25th do. Sunderland, Atkinson & Co. do.

Schr. Velocity, Shelmut, 17 days, Halifax, Leay- craft, general, 22nd. Brig Maria & Elizabeth, Wood, 25th March Sun- derland, Dawson, coals, 23rd.

Brig Emma, Oakley, 4th May, Liverpool, Gil- lespie & Co. general. Schr. Temperance, Sire, 13th May, Halifax, D. Fraser, sugar & raisins, 25th.

The brig Ann, from Halifax to this port with a cargo of sugar, is reported wrecked on Cape Breton.

BIRTH. On Saturday, the 23rd instant, Mrs. Dr. Jackson, of a daughter. At Montreal on the 13th inst. the Lady of the Hon. Jas. Smith, Attorney General C. E. of a daughter.

MARRIED. At Temple Grove, Montreal, on the 24th inst. the Lady of Mr. Justice McCord, of a son.

On Saturday, the 23rd inst., by the Revd. Mr. Brownell, Walter C. Henderson, Esq., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of William Dawson, Esq. all of this city.

QUEBEC MARKETS. Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 26th May, 1846. Beef, per lb. 0 5 a 0 6 Mutton, per lb. 0 3 a 0 6 Ditto, per quarter 2 3 a 3 9 Lamb, per quarter 1 6 a 4 0 Potatoes, per bushel 3 6 a 4 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 Fire-wood, per cord 15 0 a 17 6 Cheese per lb. 0 4 a 0 5 Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 0 a 1 3 Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb. 0 8 a 0 9 Veal, per lb. 0 5 a 0 6 Do., per quarter 1 6 a 5 0 Pork, per lb. 0 3 a 0 7 Eggs, per dozen 0 6 a 0 7

LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, THIS DAY, the 25th instant.—PAID Letters till THREE o'clock, and UN-PAID till FOUR, P. M.

Lately arrived from London, JOURNAL OF THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL, during a visit to the Church Missionary Society's N. W. American Mission, IN THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

THE ESTATE OF A. MACNIDER, BANKRUPT. THE undersigned has been duly appointed sole assignee. HENRY W. WELCH, No. 2, St. James-street. Quebec, 20th May, 1846.

Just Received BY W. STANLEY, NO. 4 ST. JAMES STREET A FEW COPIES OF HYMNS, Intended, principally, as a supplement to the Psalms in common use in the Church of England, as contained in the Prayer-Book.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House, Three Rivers, on TUES- DAY, 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 Mau- rice, District of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, comprising the whole of the Iron Works, Mills, Furnaces, Dwelling Houses, Store House, Out- house &c. and containing about fifty five acres, more or less.

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INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. A SPECIAL Meeting of the Society will (D. V.) take place in the NATIONAL SCHOOL HOUSE at QUEBEC, on FRIDAY, the 25th MAY, at TWO o'clock, P. M., to consider a proposal to alter the 8th Section of the 13th Article of the General By-laws.

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

NOTICE. THE following LETTER and SPECIFI- CATIONS were ordered to be published by the DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE on the eighth instant, and the proprietors of the Quebec newspapers are hereby notified to insert this article in three successive numbers and in the languages of their respective publica- tions. Quebec, 4th May, 1846.

Dear Sir,—The inclosed statement and plans refer to 5 Houses built of incombustible materials upon my wharf in St. Paul Street, during the last five weeks, and as you seem interested upon the subject, the men at work upon the premises have instructions to give any information to gentlemen who may feel inclined to visit the premises—should I happen not to be there at the time that you or any of your friends may like to inspect the work.

I estimate the cost of similar Buildings upon a good foundation, like the ground in either of your suburbs, to be under £150 each, exclusive of the foundation. These Buildings are so arranged as to be made available for two families in each house, giving one two rooms, and an attic, the other two rooms, and a back yard, with out-houses.

A wooden Building, with similar accommo- dation, would cost nearly the same expense to erect, and would take six months after the Charpente was up before sufficiently seasoned to caulk; it would then require lining, clap- boarding, painting outside, and when com- pleted with two families residing there, would, should a fire unfortunately occur in any one tenement, be assuredly consumed before assistance could be rendered available.

A few weeks only have passed since the first Brick was laid in the houses of which I send a plan. They are now roofed, floored and ready for plastering, and will be dry and inhabited in three weeks more.—Should a fire originate in any one room of these Buildings it will, from the incombustibility of the walls, partitions and ceiling, be confined to it, or at all events to the house in which it originated— and after the woodwork is consumed the walls will remain uninjured, and strong enough to be rebuilt upon.

In England the Suburbs of large towns have many similar blocks; and if parties here, whose lots adjoin, when about to build, would submit their plans to each other and then take estimates and conclude with mechanics able to finish the work; substantial and useful Build- ings with every convenience for small fami- lies would spring up in every direction of the burned district.

I am, dear Sir, Your's most respectfully, (Signed) J. J. LOWNDES. H. Jessopp, Esquire. Dimensions and Estimated cost of 5 Brick Houses, covered with Slate and Tiles; built on Lowndes and Paton's Wharfs, behind McCallum's Brewery, St. Paul Street. Extreme Length of Building. 75 feet. " Width do. 25 " " Height of side walls. 19 " " " do. Gable. 30 " Rise of Roof. 11 " Walls 12 inches or 1 1/2 Brick thick to 1st floor. Upper floor, Gables, Coup feu, &c., 8 inches or 1 Brick thick. Each House 25 x 15 feet, 2 Stories high, and an attic and back yard, with accommo- dations for two families— Quantity of Bricks required —75,000, which may be estimated, to be left on the spot, £3 0 0 Bricklaying, Scaf- folding, all other materials and labour, £ 5 0 £4 5 0 per M. £318 15 0 Roofing 27 squares, Slate or Tiles 50 0 0 Plastering inside throughout. 75 0 0 Timber, Ironmongery, Glass, Car- penters' Work, Labour, and all other materials for completing inside. 300 0 0 For 5 Houses. £743 15 0 or £150 each.

It must be obvious that in Cities it is infi- nitely cheaper to erect one house of the above dimensions, which would accommodate two families, than to build two houses of one story each—the ground; second roofings; and one-third Brick-work being saved. The Plans and estimates furnished by Mr. Lowndes, are placed in the office of the Com- mittee of Distribution, for public inspection, and the parties intending to build are invited to examine them. Quebec, 4th May, 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS SHEET ZINC, TIN PLATES, Sheet IRON, Register Grates, White Lead, Paints, assorted Colours. Boiled and Raw Lined Oil. C. & W. WURTELE, 86, St. Paul Street. 16th March, 1846.

Port of Quebec. SELECTION OF VESSELS ARRIVED. May 20th. Schr. Mary Ann, Baron, 16th do. Halifax, H. McKay, sugar, &c. Bark Columbine, Taylor, 2nd do. Hull, order general, 4 pas. 21st. Bark Susan & Sarah, Thoburn, 31st March New- castle, Joseph & Co. coals. Grenville Bay, Robson 3rd April, Newcastle, Dalkin do. Countess of Durham, Stowe, 3rd do. Cuba, Loneycraft, Sugar. James Stewart, Laird, 7th May, St. Johns, Newell, Gillespie & Co. general. Brig Redoubt, Wilkon, 1st do. Harlpool, An- derson & Paradis, coals. Theodosia, Gogmer, 28th March, Newcastle, Symes & Co. do.

YOUTH'S CORNER.

THE PEACHES.

Translated from the German. A farmer brought five peaches from the city, the finest that were to be found.

In the evening, as the children were about to retire to sleep, their father inquired, "Well, boys, how did the peaches taste?"

"Excellent, dear father," said the eldest. "It is a beautiful fruit, so juicy and so pleasant. I have carefully preserved the stone, and will cultivate a tree for myself."

"Well done!" said the father. "This is husbandry to provide for the future, and is becoming to a farmer!"

"I ate mine," exclaimed the youngest, "and threw away the stone, and mother gave me half of hers. O, that tasted so sweet, and melted in my mouth."

"You," said the father, "have not acted very prudently, but in a natural and childish manner. There may be time enough in your life to practise wisdom."

Then the second began, "I picked up the stone which my little brother threw away, and cracked it open; it contained a kernel that tasted as good as a nut. And my peach I sold, and got for it money enough to buy twelve when I go to the city."

The father patted him on the head, saying, "That was indeed prudent, but it was not natural for a child. May Heaven preserve you from being a merchant."

"And you, Edmund?" inquired the father. Frankly and ingenuously Edmund replied, "I carried my peach to George, the son of our neighbour, who is sick with fever. He refused to take it; but I laid it on the bed and came away."

"Now," said the father, "who has made the best use of his peach?" All exclaimed, "Brother Edmund." But Edmund was silent; and his mother embraced him, with a tear standing in her eye.

WILBERFORCE.

The town of Hull in Yorkshire has the honour of having given birth to WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, the deliverer of the African slave. His father was a respectable merchant in that important place of commerce and navigation. Little William was small of stature, of weak eyes, and of a delicate constitution generally.

Religion had not, so far, interested him much; but his aunt was a great admirer of the Reverend George Whitefield, who was united with the celebrated John Wesley in those early movements which at last resulted in the formation of the Methodist Society. During the vacations which William spent at his uncle's, he found religion to be treated as a matter of interest; and his mind was impressed with the importance of religion to himself.

With deep-felt grief, the boy left his uncle and aunt, towards whom he entertained gratitude and affection; and was brought back to Hull, where indulgence during school-hours, and amusements out of them, combined to lead him away from serious thoughts. He himself says of this time of his life: "No pious parent ever laboured more to impress a beloved child with sentiments of piety, than my friends did to give me a taste for the world and its diversions."

By this time, his grandfather and his uncle died; their abundant means had become the property of the young student,

under the sole guardianship of his indulgent mother. He fell into the company, at first, of young men addicted to hard drinking and bad language, whose conduct disgusted him. After a time, therefore, he formed to himself a select circle of associates, among whom there prevailed a regard to propriety, but no search beyond the things which minister to levity and temporal interests.

His grandfather's mercantile establishment had been kept going, on purpose that he might undertake the management of it when his minority expired; but his taste was not for that kind of pursuits. By the time he had finished his course at College, he had made up his mind to try for a seat in Parliament.

A dissolution of Parliament came on just as he had arrived at the age of majority—twenty one—and he succeeded in being elected member for his native town Hull, which was a great triumph, for he had powerful competition to contend with.

On his arrival in London, he was welcomed into every circle as a young man likely to pursue a creditable, perhaps a splendid career. Gambling was among the temptations which immediately met him. He was rescued from the danger by an occurrence which marks the generosity of his mind. One evening, he won £600, and it was evident to him that his companions who were the losers could very ill afford to pay.

Among his intimate friends at this period was the celebrated William Pitt, son of the Earl of Chatham, and afterwards Prime Minister of England during the greater part of the long struggle between Great Britain and the revolutionary party in France.

He was elected into the House of Commons during the same session. Their places of recreation were also the same, and yet both of them alike paid great attention to their parliamentary duties. Wilberforce was much distinguished by the King's ministers, and it was at one time fully expected that he would be appointed to some high office under the crown, particularly when his friend Pitt joined the ministry. But Wilberforce preferred having no office, because by that means he remained more free to judge for himself of the doings of ministers, and to vote with them when he thought them right, but to oppose them if they attempted to do anything which he did not think for the good of the nation.

To be continued.

SO MANY CALLS.

A SKETCH, BY MRS. BEECHER STOWE. It was a brisk, clear evening in the latter part of December, when Mr. A— returned from his counting-house to the comforts of a bright coal fire, and warm arm-chair, in his parlour at home. He changed his heavy boots for slippers, drew around him the folds of his evening gown, and then lounging back in the chair, looked up to the ceiling and about with an air of satisfaction.

as before we came into this house—wonder if I did right in building it? And Mr. A— glanced unceasingly up and down the ceiling, and around on the costly furniture, and looked into the fire in silence—he was tired, harassed and drowsy, his head began to swim, and his eyes closed—he was asleep. In his sleep he thought he heard a tap at the door; he opened it and there stood a plain, poor looking man, who in a voice singularly low and sweet asked for a few moments' conversation with him.

The stranger looked attentively around, and then turning to Mr. A— presented him with a paper. "It is your last year's subscription to Missions," said he; "you know all of the wants of that cause that can be told you; I came to see if you had any thing more to add to it."

This was said in the same low and quiet voice as before, but for some reason unaccountable to himself, Mr. A— was more embarrassed by the plain, poor, unpretending man, than he had been in the presence of any one before.

"This is your subscription to the Tract Society, have you any thing to add to it—you know how much it has been doing, and how much more it now desires to do, if Christians would only furnish means—do you not feel called upon to add something to it?"

Mr. A— was very uneasy under this appeal, but there was something in the still, mild manner of the stranger that restrained him; but he answered that although he regretted it exceedingly, his circumstances were such that he could not this year conveniently add to any of his charities.

The stranger received back the paper without any reply, but immediately presented in its place the subscription to the Bible Society, and in a few clear and forcible words, reminded him of its well-known claims, and again requested him to add something to his donations.

"Have I not said," he replied, "that I can do nothing more for any charity than I did last year? There seems to be no end to the calls upon us in these days. At first there were only three or four objects presented, and the sums required were moderate—now the objects increase every day, all call upon us for money, and all, after we give once, want us to double and treble and quadruple our subscriptions—there is no end to the thing—we may as well stop in one place as another."

The stranger took back the paper, rose, fixing his eye on his companion, and, in a voice that thrilled to his soul, said: "One year ago to-night you thought that your daughter lay dying—you could not sleep for agony—upon whom did you call that night?"

The merchant stared and looked up—there seemed a change to have passed over the whole form of his visitor, whose eye was fixed on him with a calm, intense, penetrating expression, that awed and subdued him—he drew back, covered his face, and made no reply.

"Five years ago," said the stranger, "when you lay at the brink of the grave, and thought that if you died then you should leave a family of helpless children entirely unprovided for, do you remember how you prayed—who saved you then?"

The stranger paused for an answer, but there was a dead silence. The merchant only bent forward as one entirely overcome, and rested his head on the seat before him.

The stranger drew yet nearer, and said in a still lower and more impressive tone: "Do you remember fifteen years since that time, when you felt yourself so lost, so helpless, so hopeless, when you spent days and nights in prayer, when you thought you would give the whole world for one hour's assurance that your sins were forgiven you—who listened to you then?"

"It was my God and Saviour!" said the merchant with a sudden burst of remorseful feeling—"Oh yes, it was he."

"And has he ever complained of being called on too often," inquired the stranger, in a voice of reproachful sweetness; "say, added he, 'are you willing to begin this night and ask no more of Him if he from this night will ask no more from you?'"

"Oh, never, never, never!" said the merchant, throwing himself at his feet—but as he spoke these words, the figure seemed to vanish, and he awoke with his whole soul stirred within him.

"Oh, God and Saviour! what have I been saying? What have I been doing?" he exclaimed. "Take all—take everything—what is all that I have to what thou hast done for me!"

PRINTING-WORK, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER, On the most reasonable terms.

NEWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co. Porter & Co's. Wharf, Late Irvine's. Quebec, Jan. 1st 1816.

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.

FOR SALE, ENGLISH Linseed Oil, French Burr Stones, London Bottled Porter, Imported this season. WELCH & DAVIES, No. 2, Arthur St. Quebec, 26th May, 1845

SIGHT RESTORED.

NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED. BY THE USE OF

GRINSTONE'S EYE SNUFF. Patronized by the ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN. Recommended by the most eminent PHYSICIANS.

For its efficacy in removing Disorders incident to the EYES AND HEAD.

THE FORCEPS, 14th DEC., 1844. This Scientific Medical Reviewer made the following critique on GRINSTONE'S EYE SNUFF, demonstrating its powerful influence on those delicate organs, the Eye and Ear.

GRINSTONE'S EYE SNUFF.—Perhaps there is no one thing that has effected so much good, and that in so pleasant a manner, as Grinstone's Eye Snuff; and we are really surprised that it has not commanded more attention from the medical profession, for although we are aware that some eminent professors of the medical art have taken advantage of its usefulness, there are many who, however they might be convinced of its utility, prescribe it not because it is a simple remedy that might, on a future occasion, be resorted to without their aid.

Independently of its usefulness in removing pains in the head and inflammations of the eye, it is a pleasant stimulus to the nose, so that those who use it combine pleasure with profit, and we can scarcely understand how snuff-takers can forego its advantages for compounds that in many cases possess only the recommendation of being foreign. We would recommend every one requiring its aid to try Mr. Grinstone's Snuff, and we feel convinced that they will be grateful to Mr. Grinstone for the talent he has displayed in forming his excellent compound, and to ourselves for calling their attention to it.

Other Testimonials can be seen. The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has just received a fresh supply per Zealous.

THOMAS BICKELL, Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware. St. John Street, Quebec.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

TO THE PRINTERS AND PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, &c. &c.

THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the Patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry.

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent. The services of an experienced practical man, from New York, have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers, in this City are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type cast in this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their support.

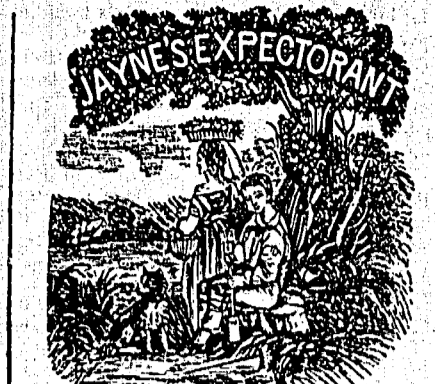
Old Type taken in Exchange at 6d. per Pound. Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. in advance.

CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE. June 12th, 1845.

ALL MAY BE CURED!!!!

BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS.

A large supply of the above celebrated Medicines received and for Sale by J. J. SIMS, Apothecary, AGENT FOR QUEBEC. March 5th, 1846.



DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve health and cure disease, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Doctor D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz. Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle, \$1 00. Hair Teac " 1 00. Life Preservative, per bot. 1 00. Tonic Vermifuge 25 and 50 cts. Carminative Balsam, large 0 50. " " small 0 25. Sanative Pills, per box, 0 25. American Hair Dye, 0 50.

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Is published every THURSDAY Morning, BY G. STANLEY, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer, 4, ANN-STREET.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings a-Year, or Twelve Shillings and Six Pence if paid in advance. The Rev. MARK WILCOX, Montreal. " " CHARLES BANCROFT, " " W. THOMPSON, Christoville, BRNJA BURLAND, Esq., St. John's, WILLIAM LLOYD, Esq., Lennoxville, JOHN DUNFORD, Esq., Toronto, The Rev. R. V. ROBERTS, Kingston, SAMUEL MUCKLEBURN, Esq., do. J. P. HATTENBY, Esq., Ancaster, C. W., are so kind as to act for the Berean.

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