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The Berean.

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

VOLUME III.—No. 12.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1846.

[WHOLE NUMBER 116.]

THE EXILE.

The weary exile sighs
For the land where his sweet home lies;
He misses in sadness now,
On the joys of earlier years,
And dark shades gather across his brow,
And his eyes are dimmed with tears.

So we are far away
From the realms of unfading day;
For sin our world has driven
From the God of truth and light;
And the bright realities of heaven
Are hidden from mortal sight.

But hope's deep radiant glow
Has illumined the exile's woe;
For pardon from above
On the ear like music falls,
And the Saviour's thrilling word of love
Each banished one recalls.

Oh! let their joyful sound
Through an exile world resound,
Till every distant nation
The blessed gospel hears;
And the message of free salvation
Has sweetly dispelled their fears.

The exiles cease to roam;
Now they long to reach their home,
And as they travel on
To their Father's house above,
Sweet gratitude wakes up the song
Of hope, and joy, and love.

Drighon. Ch. Miss. Magazine.
[The last stanza slightly altered.—Ed.]

ALL TEARS ARE WIPED AWAY.

They fall fast in this world. They are seen every where. There are so many causes for them, and in such constant operation, that there is not a moment not marked by a tear.

We try to wipe them away. We struggle hard to prevent the eye from telling the sadness of the heart. We do for a while seal up the fountain. But it is soon open again. Our strongest purpose will not prevent it.

Our friends try to wipe away our tears. Their words fall kindly on our ears. But sorrow is too deep for them. We thank them, but still weep. Time tries to wipe our tears away. Many of them do disappear under his effort. But he only poorly and partially accomplishes his work. Some new wave of trouble makes us mourn afresh. So it has ever been. All before us have known more or less of tears, till the eye was dim in death. All coming after us will also pay the tribute of their tears in testimony of the sorrows of human life.

But what a kingdom that, where there are no tears! "All tears shall be wiped away." It would be a glorious kingdom, even if the work were not so complete. How happy would men count themselves if they were made to weep only once or twice in a life-time. What a kingdom of this world that would be, a few only of whose inhabitants ever had sorrow enough to cause tears. But in the kingdom above, the work is perfect. There shall not be one tear.

It will not be the power we may have over ourselves that shall cause our tears to cease—nor that of our friends over us—nor the lapse of time that shall do it.—These agencies of relief have been tried and have failed. God shall wipe away all tears. This agency cannot fail. He can reach the deepest fountain of grief. The suffused eye is the sign of the soul in trouble. God will penetrate the soul itself with such influences as shall make tears impossible. He will drive all the causes of sorrow out of it. As the last trace of sin is removed, so will be removed the grand agent of human woe. The fountain is then forever sealed.

What a sensation would be felt, if it should be announced that in this world there should be no more tears. Men would lift themselves up as if a heavy burden had been thrown off. They would shout to each other in exultation, and call on the floods to clap their hands. Why should they not rejoice that it should be so in the kingdom above? And with far greater joy as this world fades as a leaf; and that to come is life everlasting.

All tears shall cease. The tears of pain—the tears of bereavement—the tears of disappointment—the tears of remorse—the tears of despair; they are all wiped away. Go through all the heavenly realms and there shall not be found a tear. You find millions that have wept; but the former things are passed away. Moses wept, and David, and Isaiah, and Paul. Not a ransomed one of all the myriads but once did weep. But the last tear has fallen!—*Bost. Rec.*

THE PROPER USE OF AFFLICTION.

If afflictions are right, proceeding from an infinity of love and wisdom; if they are sent in divine faithfulness, it will follow that, rightly understood, and rightly received, they must be productive of profit to them that are exercised thereby. I say, rightly understood and rightly received, because it is an unquestionable truth, that neither persecutions nor adversities will avail to the real benefit of any, except they are accompanied with the divine blessing which, as rational and responsible creatures, we must seek: "for all these things will I be inquired of by the house of Israel, saith the Lord." A passage from Jeremiah's prophecy, xxii. 21, establishes the fact of unprofitableness from prosperity in God's professing people, the Jews. "I spake unto thee in thy prosperity; but thou saidst, I will not hear." And this passage from the Book of Job, xxi. 17, establishes the fact of unprofitableness from trials and afflictions unaccompanied, "God distributeth sorrows in his anger."

Where, however, afflictions are sent in mercy, and come in demonstration of the Spirit and of power, they produce humiliation before God for all sin, original and actual, mental and spiritual, accompanied by deep searchings of heart; as to the particular and most easily besetting sin to which the individual may be subject. They bring forth the fruits of faith in an attachment to and reliance upon the whole revealed character of God; his justice as well as his mercy is loved; his chastisements as well as his brighter displays of his goodness; and in connexion

with these results, there is wrought into the soul by afflictive dispensations, a more advanced and more simple dependence on the providence and grace of God, which brings in its train a gradual weaning of the heart from the world, its honours, advantages, pleasures, and companionships. Affliction, rightly improved, acts as the magnet to the needle; it draws away the soul from the world, from sin, from earthly satisfactions, and attracts it heavenwards. It quickens prayer and praise. It puts reality into the divine promises. It makes God to take his right place upon the heart. It enthrones the Deity in the human bosom as a just God and a Saviour; endearing every part of the work and offices, the life and death, the sufferings and glories of Immanuel; clothing the spirit of the sanctified recipient of affliction with an unquestioning humility, and enforcing the great doctrine of the righteousness of Christ, as the only ground of acceptance with God. It promotes every Christian grace, and especially that grace, most difficult of attainment, because most abhorrent to the rebellious nature of man—the grace of patience.—*Rev. F. H. Fell, M. A. Sermon on the death of the late Mrs. Hawkes, of Islington.*

CONTEMPLATION ON THE STARRY HEAVENS.

I have often been charmed and awed, at the sight of the nocturnal heavens; even before I knew how to consider them in their proper circumstances of majesty and beauty. Something like magic, has struck my mind, on a transient and unthinking survey of the æthereal vault, tinged throughout with the purest azure, and decorated with innumerable starry lamps. I have felt, I knew not what powerful and aggrandizing impulse, which seemed to snatch me from the low entanglements of vanity, and prompted an ardent sigh for sublimer objects. Methought I heard, even from the silent spheres, a commanding call, to spurn the abject earth, and pant after unseen delights. Henceforward, I hope to imbibe more copiously this moral emanation of the skies; when in some such manner as the preceding, they are rationally seen, and the sight is duly improved. The stars, I trust, will teach as well as shine; and help to dispel both nature's gloom, and my intellectual darkness. To some people, they discharge no better a service than that of holding a flambeau to their feet, and softening the horrors of their night. To me and my friends, may they act as ministers of a superior order; as counsellors of wisdom, and guides to happiness! Nor will they fail to execute this noble office, if they gently light our way into the knowledge of their adored Master; if they point out, with their silver rays, our path to his beatific presence. I gaze, I ponder, I ponder, I gaze; and think ineffable things. I roll an eye of awe and admiration. Again and again I repeat my ravished views, and can never satiate either my curiosity or my inquiry. I spring my thoughts into this immense field, till even fancy tires upon her wing; I find wonders ever new; wonder more and more amazing. Yet, after all my present inquiries, what a mere nothing do I know; by all my future searches, how little shall I be able to learn of those vastly distant suns, and their circling retinue of worlds! Could I pry with Newton's searching sagacity, or launch into his extensive surveys; even then, my apprehensions would be little better than those dim and scanty images, which the mole, just emerged from her cavern, receives on her feeble optic.—This, should repress an impatient or immoderate ardour to pry into the secrets of the starry structures, and make me more particularly careful to cultivate my heart. To fathom the depth of the Divine Essence; or to scan universal nature with critical exactness, is an attempt which sets the acutest philosopher very nearly on a level with the idiot; since it is almost, if not altogether, as impracticable by the former as the latter.

Be it, then, my chief study, not to pursue what is absolutely unattainable; but rather to seek what is obvious to find, easy to be acquired, and of inestimable advantage when possessed. O! let me seek that charity, which edifieth, that faith, which purifieth. Love, humble love, not conceited science, keeps the door of heaven. Faith, a child-like faith in Jesus; not the haughty, self-sufficient spirit, which scorns to be ignorant of any thing, presents a key to those abodes of bliss. This present state is the scene destined to the exercise of devotion; the invisible world is the place appointed for the enjoyment of knowledge. There, the dawning of our infantile minds will be advanced to the maturity of perfect day; or rather, there our midnight shades will be brightened into all the lustre of noon.—There, the souls which come from the school of faith, and bring with them the principles of love, will dwell in light itself; will be obscured with no darkness at all; will know, even as they are known. Such an acquaintance, therefore, do I desire to form, and to carry on such a correspondence with the heavenly bodies, as may shed a benign influence on the seeds of grace implanted in my breast. Let the exalted tracts of the firmament sink my soul into deep humiliation; let those eternal fires kindle in my heart an adoring gratitude to their Almighty Sovereign; let yonder ponderous and enormous globes, which rest on his supporting arm, teach me an unshaken affiance in their incarnate Maker. Then shall I be—if not wise as the astronomical adept, yet wise unto salvation.

Having now walked and worshipped in this universal temple, that is arched with skies, emblazoned with stars, and extended even to immensity; having cast an eye, like the enraptured patriarch; an eye of reason and devotion, through the magnificent scene; with the former having discovered an infinitude of worlds; and with the latter, having met the Deity in every view, having beheld, as Moses in the flaming bush, a glimpse of Jehovah's excellencies, reflected from the several planets, and streaming from myriads of celestial luminaries, having read various lessons in that stupendous Book of Wisdom, where unmeasurable sheets of azure compose the page, and orbits of radiance write, in everlasting characters, a comment on our creed—what remains, but that I close the midnight solemnity, as our Lord concluded his grand sacramental institution, with a song or praise!—*Harvey's Meditations.*

THE DANGER TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Set forth by the Rev. Hugh McNeile, M. A., Hon. Canon of Chester, and Incumbent of St. Jude's, Liverpool.

Preface to THE CHURCH AND CHURCHES.
In no society upon earth do the marks of "the Church of God in Christ" appear more conspicuously—or, as the writer thinks, so conspicuously—as in the Church of England; judged by her constitution and authorized standards. He is grieved to be obliged, by the force of facts, to feel; but feeling it, he cannot withhold the faithful avowal; that, judged by her present practice, she is not entitled to such commendation.

Yes, though our adversaries should mock at our complaints; though they should misrepresent as essential and inseparable parts of our system, what we deprecate as departures from, and abuses of, that system; and though they should ascribe to unworthy motives, our continued attachment to our Church, notwithstanding the evils so exposed and deplored; still our duty is clear; our attachment is sincere and unaltered; though this we freely confess, that to render that attachment abidingly conscientious in existing circumstances, it must be continued under protest against the abuses.

Instead of being a fair counterpart of her standards, the present practice of the Church of England, viewed in her authoritative administration, is in many respects a deplorable contrast. Apostolical doctrine, in all the free grace and unsearchable riches of Christ, is plainly maintained in her standards; and as plainly discounted by her Rulers—with some exceptions. Apostolical fervour, in earnest prayer for the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, breathes through her Liturgy, but is concealed as unhalloved enthusiasm, when expressed in any other than the very terms which have become familiar to the ear, while the life and power of their true meaning is far from the heart. Her prayers are consecrated by prescription and use, and are very highly commended; provided they are read without any really serious intention of being heard and answered: but such of her warm-hearted sons as really believe what she has taught them to say; and give thanks in good earnest to their heavenly Father, because He has been graciously pleased to hear them, and "grant them in this world knowledge of his truth"; are frowned upon by the governing party as vastly too energetic.

In her standards, there is a faithful echo to the scriptural truth, that "it is good to be zealously affected always in a good cause," and an earnest invitation to follow the example of Him who said, "the zeal of thy house hath eaten me up;" but in her administration, there is an unfeigned and scarcely concealed horror of zeal, as of a most unorthodox and ungentlemanlike quality, altogether unsuited to sober-minded and harmless churchmen.

In her standards, the Church of England is Protestant—emphatically Protestant; but in her present administration—thank God, not universally, but—in a very influential section of her governing body, she is, to say the least, doubtful; softly expressing one opinion, and with inflated inconsistency acting upon another; gently reproving Tractarianism, and substantially promoting Tractarianism. The good sense of the country is shocked by such proceedings, and whether our rulers will believe the painful fact or not; it is a fact, that the attachment of the lay-members of the Church, in unnumbered multitudes throughout the kingdom, is becoming seriously relaxed; and in those immediate localities where Tractarianism is encouraged by authority—in act, though not in word—dissenters from the national Church are in rapid multiplication. Thus while some of the Tractarians have themselves dissented into Romanism; the others, who remain and find favour in the eyes of our rulers, are hurrying the Christian laity into congregational independency.

The writer is quite aware that the persons who ought most deeply and practically to feel such a statement as this, are precisely the persons most likely to turn away from it as from the disagreeable voice of a needless alarmist. Yet it might be supposed, that sufficiently emphatic proofs have been supplied to them, on many topics, that the country will not rest quiet because they wish it to do so, and that danger cannot be averted by closing our eyes to the fact of its existence.

Neither is existing danger all of one kind. While a two-fold defection is weakening the Church from within, our danger from without is imminent; exposed as we are to the systematic, patient, and skillfully conducted advances of Romanism. Our Romanist opponents are not merely that portion of our own population who are members of the Church of Rome—if this were so, the danger would be comparatively small—but the whole organized system of that Church, throughout the whole world, is against us.

UNIVERSAL SUPREMACY is the claim of that system—a claim not admitting of abandonment, or even of modification. It is declared to be divine in its origin, and absolute in itself. To say that the subjects of the Papal Court aim at the establishment of such a supremacy, is only to say that they are sincere and consistent. To say that they make use of all practicable means for the attainment of their object is only to say that they are active and diligent. To say that they vary the means made use of, as the circumstances vary under which they are called to act, is only to say that they are sagacious and skilful. And to say that they act often as if the end justified the means—denying or asserting, and not on oath, as seems most expedient at the time—is only to say that they treat some of their own principles practically. To allege, therefore, that they aim at the destruction of the British constitution in Church and State, and the subjugation of England to the papal crown; is not to accuse them of any dereliction of duty. On the contrary, holding the principles which they hold, it would be a great dereliction of duty, on their part, not to attempt this consummation; which, in prostrating England, would prostrate the whole world at St. Peter's chair. All our colonies; east and west, would, as a matter of course, fall in the wake of the mother country. The Protestant communities on the continent of Europe would prove a still easier conquest; and no steady or combined resistance could be expected from the insulated and unorganized congregations of Protestants in America.

There would not remain on the face of the globe a single citadel unstormed; not a voice of even remonstrance against the imprisonment, torture, or martyrdom of the last of the heretics. Illustrations of this abound. Madeira, Sardinia, Ancona, Ireland, supply living proofs that Romanism now, as in the days of Hildebrand, claims the world as her own; and would make, if practicable, an unrelenting clearance of all obstinate nonconformists from the face of the earth. They are bound to make the attempt; they are bound to persevere in the attempt; however circumstances may, from time to time, lead them to restrain or modify their successive demands in this country. Whether it be the elective franchise in 1793; the establishment of Maynooth College in 1795; admission to the Imperial Parliament, and other offices of trust and power in 1829; to the Municipal Corporations in 1834; whether it be the state-endowment of Maynooth in 1845; the Repeal of the Irish Union in 1847; or the formal national establishment of the Roman Church in Ireland in 1850;—all have been, and would be only instalments; instalments, at no one stage supplying a level on which contentment and peace could be expected; but in every instance serving as the steps of a ladder for gradual ascent, increasing the possibility, and therefore animating the prospect, and stimulating the ambition to reach the top.

Were England's Church true to herself, Rome's ambition could never be gratified. Present appearances, however, are mournfully against us. Warning after warning has been disregarded. Even the declension of above half a hundred of our clergy, and I know not how many laity, through the "facilis descensus" of Tractarianism, down to the "lower depth" of prostrate and unquestioning superstition; does not appear to have produced the smallest practical alarm in our rulers. There is nothing new under the sun. In vain Cassandra raised her voice. In vain Laocoon hurled his spear. In vain the clang of hostile armour sounded from the bowels of treachery. Troy's temper was infatuation, and the natural consequence was Troy's ruin.

THE BISHOPRIC OF JERUSALEM.

From Lord Ashley's speech at the Anniversary of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.

Although I must not anticipate either the sentiments or the narrative of the Report, which will shortly be read, yet I must express one sentiment of regret, and call upon you to join with me in an expression of sympathy, when I call to your mind the great loss that we have sustained, since the last time we met to celebrate the Anniversary of your Christian Association. It has pleased God to remove from the world, and from the scene of active and evangelical operations, the amiable and Christian Bishop Alexander, who was called by God's providence to occupy and preside over the see of Jerusalem. You know that he was cut off in the midst of his labours, and at a moment most interesting to you and to himself, when engaged for the first time in his Episcopal visitation of the darkened kingdom of Egypt. And I do trust that you will also express a deep and heart-felt sympathy with his bereaved widow, that most accomplished and amiable lady, who was his associate in all his labours; and you will see that she is to be honoured as a widow, because being an Israelite in the flesh, and a Christian in the spirit, she is, in the language of Scripture, a widow indeed. But although the good and worthy Bishop has been removed from the Lord's vineyard, yet we may hope, nay more, we may believe, that it has pleased God to raise up in his stead one who, with heart and soul, with devotion and humility, will enter into his labours. It is no longer a secret; it is now well known that that most distinguished Missionary, the Reverend Samuel Gobat, has been selected by the King of Prussia to occupy the see of Jerusalem. Honour, tenfold honour, I say, to that great Prince; who has been, not in this case only, but in many others, the instrument in the hands of God for a great and holy work. I have received this day a letter announcing the expected arrival of Bishop Gobat. He may be expected here in the course of a few days to receive consecration, after which he will depart to the scene of his future labours.

I have to announce to you the very deep regret which your long-extended and amiable friend, the Prussian Minister, expresses at being wholly unable, in consequence of the pressure of business, to attend the meeting this day. I will just read one sentence of his letter, because it speaks so truly and so eloquently the feeling of his heart. He says, "I hope you will assure them of my deep sympathy in the transactions of this day, and in the success of the great and pure cause of your Society, for which I offered up my prayers last night in Christ Church with many thousands of the friends of Israel." I rejoice that a man of the temper, character, and principles of Mr. Gobat should have been appointed to that high post; and although it does please certain fantastic persons, in their words and in their writings, to endeavour to throw some odium, some calumny, and some doubt upon the character and conduct of that evangelical person, yet I am assured that those miserable efforts, many of which are wicked, and all of which are foolish, will only tend, under God's good providence, to show how utterly unassailable he is by any darts such as those, and that he will arise from the trial with tenfold vigour, and with tenfold preparation, procured for him by his own, and by the prayers of those who love and honour the cause of the ancient people of God. I heartily rejoice to see such a meeting as this, because it shows to me, along with those of kindred institutions, that there is yet hope for this land—that there is yet hope for all those who desire nothing but the honour of God and the real welfare of mankind.

THE CONVERSION OF GOD'S ANCIENT PEOPLE.

From the Rev. J. M. Stewart's Speech at the same Anniversary.
Ought they not mightily to rejoice over the conversion of even one of God's ancient people? One reason why they should was, that it was impossible to look upon an unconverted Jew, without feeling something of the mind of our blessed Lord, when he drew nigh to Jerusalem—"If thou hadst known,

even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace; but now they are hid from thine eyes." Oh, who could see one of the descendants of that people brought to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ—who could see one Jew brought unto God, through the means of the Society, without rejoicing exceedingly at the conversion, and giving God praise? Again, they must rejoice over the conversion of a Jew, because every convert from that people was a special jewel in the crown of our adored Saviour. Who could see a converted Jew without at once remembering the prayer offered up by the blessed Redeemer?—a prayer addressed to the Almighty Father out of the tenderest pity and compassion to an erring people; "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." And when he had risen from the dead, his heart full of love even towards those who had crucified him, the Jews were the only people whom our Saviour condescended to know—the Jews were a special people, and one converted unto Jesus was a polished jewel shining with peculiar brightness in his diadem unto the end of life. They, as Christians, would rejoice in the conversion of Jerusalem, because it would, more and more, incontrovertibly prove the righteousness of scriptural truth. More prayers had been offered up for the conversion of the Jews since the commencement of the labours of that Society, than had ever been offered up for the same purpose previously from the time of the Reformation. Our Protestant ancestors were of opinion, that one day in the year was sufficient to be set apart for that purpose; but, as the Jews had been brought into notice by the operation of the Society, prayers had been multiplied for the enlightenment of their mind, and Christians were now justified in looking forward to the blessed prospect of seeing the Jews raised into life from the dead.

TWO KINDS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

On the one hand stands a school well organized—well superintended—well instructed—well visited; above all, well and wisely prayed for. Fountain only of blessing, its every exercise from the moment appointed for its meeting to the instant when, at the signal from the bell, its classes file out in regular succession—quietly, respectfully, amiably, is a lesson—a lesson in order; a lesson in punctuality; a lesson in neatness; a lesson in patience; a lesson in attention; a lesson in subordination to lawful authority; in docility as learners of the truth as it is in Jesus, in reverence towards God, and in meekness, courtesy, and kindness towards all with whom the pupil is associated. And what is better, these lessons are practised at the same time that they are learned—or rather, they are learned by being practised. The direct religious instruction, which aims at depositing precious seed in young and susceptible minds is but a part, I had almost said, it is the smallest part of the high and holy influence which, by God's blessing, will follow such a school, an influence which becomes incorporated with the very nature of its youthful charge, going with them into life, and may we not hope through life, in many instances to a happy immortality?

But on the other hand stands a school not well organized—not well taught—not well and wisely prayed for. It is not punctually opened. Its introductory devotions are not offered reverently, and amid profound stillness, broken only by clear and orderly responses. Its exercises are carried forward amidst noise and irregularity. The children do not come in neat dresses, or with cleanly persons; they do not recite carefully to teachers, who seem anxious to impart full and exact knowledge to the understanding, and at the same time to make deep, abiding, and salutary impressions on the heart. Not earnestly engaged in the work—with no adequate preparation before he comes to meet his class—the teacher seems intent only on discharging an irksome task, while his levity, indifference, impatience, or sternness, perhaps all combined, contribute to impart to the quick apprehension of a child, any thing but respect for him—any thing but sympathy for the truth which (by his example, if not by his precept), he so grievously misrepresents.

Need I say that such schools exist, and that they represent not the legitimate working of the noble Sunday School system, but its abuse and perversion? That they do no good I will not presume to say. It is something to have children rescued on the Lord's day, even for one or two brief hours, from idleness and disorder, perhaps from ridoity and licentiousness—something to have them gathered where there is an approach, however distant, to neatness and order; to have even a few facts and principles connected with our holy religion, and with the soul's eternal welfare, lodged in their memory, and wrought, however imperfectly and partially, into their understanding. Yes, it is something, it is much, to have those who at home may hear but little except scandal, vituperation, obscenity and oaths—to have them collected where they can learn that there is a God to be feared, a Saviour to be loved; that they have solemn duties and responsibilities resting upon them every where; that there is such a thing as government and lawful authority, and such graces as courtesy, gentleness, forbearance, and subordination. Yet what serious deductions must be made even from these advantages, when we consider that such pupils have been accustomed to do, in a loose and slovenly manner, what, with nearly the same trouble, they might have been trained to do well; that instead of acquiring a taste for religious reading, a relish for the services of the sanctuary, they have contracted, perhaps, disgust for all serious books, perhaps aversion to the very name of the house of God; that instead of being taught to think, they have been taught to study and to recite without thinking; have received little information where they might have acquired much; while nothing has been done to awaken the affections, to impress the conscience, to quicken the spiritual apprehension through the imagination, or to enlist the will in active and persevering efforts to do right. Who that knows the insidious, inflexible nature of habit, does not know that dark and inflexible lines of evil may be thus traced on the child's soul, and that through eternity he may look back with deep regret on injury he received, on wrongs done to him within the sacred precincts of a school; opened in the name and for the service of Jesus Christ.—*The Right Rev. Alonso Potter, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.*

THE GRAVE OF A LOVED ONE.

Oh, the grave! the grave! It buries every terror, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections.

Who can look down upon the grave even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb that ever he should have departed with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him? But the grave of those we loved,—what a place for meditation!—There it is we call up in long review the whole history of virtue and gentleness, and the thousand endearments lavished upon us almost unheard in the daily course of intimacy; there it is we dwell upon the tenderness of the parting scene, the bed of death, with all its stifled grief, its noiseless attendance, its mute, watchful assiduities; the feeble flutterings, thrilling.

Oh! how thrilling is the pressure of the hand: the last fond look of the glazing eye, turning upon us even from the threshold of existence; the faint, faltering accents struggling in death to give one more assurance of affection. Aye, go to the grave of buried love, and meditate. There settle the account with thy conscience, of every past endearment, unregarded, of that departed being who never, never can return to witness thy contrition! If thou art a child, and hast ever added a sorrow to the soul, or a furrow to the silvered brow of an affectionate parent; if thou art a husband and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms to doubt a moment of thy kindness or thy truth; if thou art a friend, and hast wronged by thought, or word, or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee; if thou art a lover and hast ever given one unmerited pang to the true heart that now lies cold and still beneath thy feet: then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungentle action will come thronging back upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully upon thy soul; then be sure that thou wilt lie down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheeded groan and pour the unavailing tear, bitter because unheard and unavailing.

Selected for the Berean from a collection of scraps by a Wanderer.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1846.

We remember a remark once made to us by a venerated friend of no mean station in the Christian Church, when he mentioned a bereavement recently added to others by which he had been severely tried: "God designs me to be heavenly minded!" It is our hope that these words, with all their soothing and elevating power, find a willing response in some now bowed down under the weight of the calamity which visited this city last Friday. It is not pangs of bereavement that God designs in permitting the trial to come upon us, though pangs are inseparable from our earthly condition; it is the patience, the experience, the hope which the trial is calculated to work, if the heart be open to the inflowing of love ready to be shed abroad by the divine Comforter.

Shall we express hope that this community at large will extensively benefit by the renewed warning of a controversy which God has with us? It can scarcely be difficult for even the most unthinking to discover what abundance of provocation has been given to the Supreme Ruler. We were severely warned last year; did our repeated calamity work seriousness of thought, penitent sorrow, and religious consistency among us as a community? Or did covetousness, and giddy pastime, and the ambitious scheme, and selfish calculation scatter the monition to the winds, and provoke the more awful dispensation of last week?

We address this question the more directly to that large portion of the community who have not recently suffered in their near relatives—though no one may think it safe for himself to keep off the call to self-inquiry—because it is remarkable in the present case, that destruction has involved persons who stood before the community with a testimony in favour of earnestness and sobriety and a sound mind. God has chosen them to be impressive preachers to us. It is but justice to many of those who were assembled in the theatre last Friday night, to say, it was not in the pursuit of frivolity that those walls enclosed them with their children, but rather with a view to the improvement which as striking representation of Scripture scenes might convey to all, while the novelty and show of the arrangement promised that sort of gratification to the younger branches which it might be lawful and safe to afford to them.

Whether the result, if all had terminated without destruction, would have justified these anticipations, might become a matter of inquiry which at the present moment we only so far indicate as to say that, from the testimony of some who were present, we are led to conclude that the levity displayed by individuals, amidst the exhibition of most solemn and awful scenes, justifies a doubt whether representations of this kind, however lawful in their conception, are expedient when they must be thrown open to a promiscuous attendance.

We are permitted to hope that none of the persons who mixed their idle jest with subjects of Scripture history was among those so suddenly called from the scene of probation. But we will now say that the probability of such a conflagration, and loss of life was just as great on any one of those days when the house used to be filled for dramatic representations, generally closing with the performance of a farce. If the commission had gone forth to the devouring flame on such a night, will our young, and light-hearted, and excitable readers pursue for a moment the idea of performers and attendants having their state for eternity fixed at a moment when such a scene had been leading the train of their thoughts? Will our readers of riper years, and of serious minds, and who exercise guardianship over their offspring, pursue the idea, will those who value for their children the care bestowed upon them in Sunday-Schools and under religious education generally,

and who take them to the theatre as to innocent amusement notwithstanding.—We say, will they pursue the thought for a moment, but we shall deeply regret if that moment's thought does not lead them to a train of reflections not to be shaken off until it has fixed upon them a conviction of the inconsistency of such pastime for those who would live as citizens of heaven, and heirs of everlasting life.

So far as our observation has extended, we find that sympathy of no ordinary kind towards the bereaved survivors has been awakened in the community. In the mournful processions of the last Sabbath were many hearts touched with more of fellow-feeling with the widow and fatherless than what is called forth in the less marked cases of attending the earthly remains of our neighbour to their burying. It is satisfactory to find the following announcement in one of the city-papers:

"We are pleased to hear that a subscription in aid of those rendered fatherless and widows by the awful calamity above mentioned, is now in course of collection. Messrs. H. BERTALL, J. B. FORTY, F. X. PARADIS, and W. WELCH have undertaken to collect and distribute, and the charitable throughout the Province are requested to forward to any of these gentlemen what they may contribute.

"We may state that whole families are reduced to utter helplessness, and on referring to the list of the sufferers, it will be seen that many have lost their stay and support, and are rendered widows and orphans."—Gazette of Monday.

So far as loss may be repaired and sorrow relieved by the aid here proposed, a liberal and ready proof of sympathy will, we confidently trust, be tendered to the sufferers so situated as to require it.

In consequence of the melancholy event of Friday night, the procession which it has been usual for our Roman Catholic neighbours to hold on the Sunday after the festival of Corpus Christi was omitted this time, and the last Lord's Day was resigned to the stillness and solemnity which alone are suitable for that season at any time. We are so thankful for the favour that we gladly abstain from any remark upon the circumstance, otherwise than as expressive of gratification and of our deep anxiety that we may have a call to express the same feeling next year, through the operation of some restraining force not of so calamitous a nature as that which has influenced the ecclesiastical authorities on the present occasion.

We now resume the subject which could not find space in our last number and which, we must confess, we are scarcely in a train of thought to pursue today, when we are greatly occupied with matters much nearer the heart. The attempt ought, however, to be made at offering some further remarks upon the VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.

As indicated in our last number but one, we do not mean to speak in condemnation of that principle. Its operation has been mainly supporting the ministrations of the Church of England in these North American Dioceses for a succession of years already. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has been dependent upon it since the parliamentary grant was withdrawn; that Society's funds have since that time furnished the salaries of nearly all the Clergy in this Diocese, and it has recently warned us that we must look to the same principle, brought into operation among our congregations in the Diocese, to supply our increasing wants as they shall arise, and to make up the deficiencies which may result from the gradual diminution of the Society's grants to us. Our Clergy have never complained of inconvenience from the circumstance that their salaries were raised by voluntary contributions in England. They do not seem disposed to do so, if they may draw their salaries out of some general fund that may be raised in the Diocese. Such, however, as our friend whose letter was adverted to in our last number but one, are uneasy at the prospect of having to receive their support in the shape of contributions from the people under their immediate pastoral charge. The objection, then, is not to the voluntary principle in the abstract, but to its operation in that sense which will make the Clergyman dependent for his support upon the people over whom he is to exercise the pastoral office.

We do not think that a sound judgment will be formed upon this matter upon the suggestions of mere theory. It may seem preposterous that the people who are to be guided in paths from which their natural disposition constantly leads them to stray, should be appointed to judge of the qualifications and services of him who is thus to guide them: but it appears not any more consistent with true wisdom that, in the matter of the highest moment to them—even in their guidance in the path to eternal life—the experience of the people upon the profitableness, or the assiduity of his services should not be taken into account. When the practical working of the principle has been subjected to a trial, the result of it deserves the most attentive consideration. Perhaps, the Editor of the BEREAN has derived some advantage in forming his opinion on this subject, from a two years' stay in the United States, where the voluntary principle almost unmixt sustains the ministry. An acquaintance with the aspect of affairs there is worth more than one merely with matters in England where that principle has a very different position, vis-a-vis of the Establishment. An English Churchman, with his stereotyped notions of an endowed national Church, can ill brook the idea of exchanging the position of the beneficed Rector and Vicar in the mother-country for that of the dissenting Ministers of whom alone he knows as a substitute. We do not propose to him to relinquish the advantages of a Church-Endowment where he has it; but if he comes among us, we bid him not to be disheartened at the necessity of inviting, and tolerating the immediate co-operation of the flocks towards the sup-

port of their own pastors, with that certain measure of influence which it will throw into the hands of those who furnish the support. We see, under the operation of this influence in the United States, a body of Clergy naught inferior to that in the Church of England, in the essential pastoral qualifications of piety, acquaintance with Scripture, pulpit eloquence, readiness at the religious instruction of the young, and judicious dealing with the tried and afflicted. Dependence upon the Laity has its peculiar mischievous effects, no doubt, to which we may have occasion to advert in our remarks on a future occasion—for we cannot pursue the subject any further to-day; but Church-endowment of such a character as to fix pastors over congregations, regardless of the existence of a bond of mutual affection and confidence, is not less to be deprecated. We do not profess to know the most promising mode of proceeding to ensure the pastor's freedom in performing his duty, together with the security of the congregation against the infliction of a heartless course of routine-duty, destitute of that life and energy which marks prayerful and soul-loving ministrations. The inquiry, however, is becoming a matter of pressing duty; and our wisdom is, to keep off dependency at the prospect before us, and endeavour to make the most of circumstances as they force themselves upon the Colonial Churches.

Our Correspondent W. D. (Quebec) will give us credit, we hope, for wishing to do right in the matter which his communication gave us occasion to open, two weeks ago. We must decline his appeal to candour and impartiality. His first letter was inserted, and we offered our remarks upon the subject treated by it, as he wished us to do; and we have done him no wrong. We must use our own judgment in admitting articles into our columns or keeping them out. He may be assured that the publication of certain strictures contained in his recent letter—coming from a Correspondent unknown to our readers—would do harm. We are ready to publish such, when they are found in the writings of men of established character and who cannot be suspected of disaffection to the Church. However we ourselves may esteem the writer as a man zealous for the truth, to our readers he is an anonymous Correspondent, and his strictures would, by most persons, be either disregarded or resented.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS held its Anniversary on the 8th of May, Lord Ashley in the Chair. The Hebrew children under the Society's care were in attendance, who sang several hymns appropriate to the occasion, and were addressed by that friend of the Hebrews, the Rev. Dr. Marsh of Leamington (formerly of Colechester). The Society's income during the past year was £25,591 16s. 2d. We do not find the expenditure mentioned in the account before us. The income before stated does not include the sum of £2,500, which has been contributed by Miss Jane Cook of Cheltenham, towards the expense of completing the church at Jerusalem. Large numbers of Hebrew Scriptures and Tracts have been circulated; 17 adults and 20 children have been baptized during the year, and 36 Hebrew converts had recently been confirmed by the Bishop of the Diocese. Our first page contains some interesting portions from addresses delivered at the Anniversary. The following remarks form part of a speech by the Rev. Dr. Marsh, subsequent to his address to the children:

"Truth was making rapid progress throughout all the world; and he would earnestly impress upon the minds of all there present, the necessity of earnestly praying to God; and the petition he would recommend them to put up was, 'Suffer me not to be ignorant of Satan's devices.' Satan's devices were abroad—seducing spirits were abroad, and great efforts were making to hinder the progress of evangelical truth, to hinder the principles of peace and their own souls to pray for a knowledge of Satan's devices, or they might run the danger of being diverted from lending their aid to that glorious and most Christian Institution. The danger was great, because the great question of the present age was, whether human nature was to predominate over faith and grace—whether the traditions of men, or the glories of God, should be the rule of the Church—whether the prayers of the Church, or the blessed word of God and of Christ, should be the foundation of their hopes of everlasting felicity: the great question was, whether man was to take part in his own salvation, or whether he would give all the glory to God and to the Lamb."

THE COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY held its annual Meeting in London, on the 6th of May, J. P. Plumtree, Esq., M. P., in the Chair. The report stated the intention of the Committee to meet exertions which were making by Colonists in Western Australia, where two missionaries of the Society were already labouring, by a grant towards the support of a third. At the Cape of Good Hope, where the Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, one of the Society's Vice Presidents, was encouraging its labours from his experience of their usefulness, its missionaries and catechists found great and promising fields of exertion both in church and in school. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, it was obliged to confine itself to the employment of catechists and schoolmasters, but it received satisfactory accounts of the beneficial results of the operations of these agents. The Society's attention is also successfully directed towards the establishment of Chaplaincies to the English residents on the Continent of Europe. A schoolmaster had recently been settled at Calais, who was received with the most unalloyed joy. The funds have somewhat improved, but are still wholly inadequate to meet those calls for help which reach the Committee from the European Continent and the foreign colonies. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel mentioned two cheering instances of liberality towards the Society, the first of an anonymous benefactor who had recently contributed the sum of £1000, the other of a servant maid at Calais who, when the Secretary preached there, a short time ago, brought a five-frank piece to contribute to the collection. It seemed as much as she could offer. It was received with thankfulness, and it seemed her heart had been touched, and she had done her duty generously. But it did not seem so to her. She had been gathering some little savings from her wages, as every prudent young person ought to do, perhaps, for a rainy day,—for a time of sickness or old age; but her heart was appealed to by the wants of these poor colonists; by knowing what was doing among her countrymen; and our Secretary had the pleasure, not unmingled with some pain, to receive from the same person a packet of these five-frank pieces, amounting in the whole to 105 francs—per-

haps but little all. We might have questioned whether he should receive it; he might have asked whether it was prudent she should give it; but a few moments' reflection would have rebuked the idea if it had entered his mind: since we recollect what our Lord said of one zealous contributor when she gave all and had nothing else to bestow; he gave his engly to the contributor, and condemned it not for imprudence, but accepted it for faith. There was, in accepting it, only one feeling to mingle with it—one feeling of pain; not because that young Christian had given her all, for God will certainly make up to her that loan which was made by faith and charity, and she will not eventually suffer from an instance of so much Christian zeal; but perhaps the thought might occur to him and to us, why do we do so little, not for this cause alone, but for the promulgation of our Redeemer's cause everywhere, and in every way? and if we feel the power of such noble examples even in the humblest circumstances, let us learn day by day to live more in the spirit of our religion, and as imitators of him who made such great sacrifices for those who were his enemies; and then this Society, and every other Society which has similar principles, will be sure to flourish under the zeal of his people, and under the approbation of their Lord."

HOME AND COLONIAL INFANT AND JUVENILE SCHOOLS SOCIETY. On the 4th of May, John Bridges, Esq., the Society's Treasurer, in the Chair. The Report states the gratifying fact that the number of members of the Church of England who have applied for admission to the Training Department of this Institution has increased in a surprising manner. Two houses are provided for the accommodation of the Teachers under training, one of which is exclusively occupied by those in connection with the Church of England; the number of these who have been admitted during the year is 109; of others 47; making a total of 156, besides 36 who have returned to the Establishment after passing through their course, with a view to further improvement. Many satisfactory accounts have been received of the schools to which Teachers from this Society have been sent, and the great majority of these persons are found to remain permanently at their employment. The Juvenile Schools, designed for the benefit of those children who have passed through the Infant Schools, have proved highly conducive to the efficiency of the Society's operations, by harmonizing that more advanced period of education with the course pursued in the introductory department. The death of the Rev. Dr. Mayo was feelingly alluded to in the report and by several of the speakers. The Rev. Edward Auriol, Rector of St. Dunstan's, with reference to that departed friend of the young, expressed himself thus: "His full and comprehensive mind and large heart were ever at the service of the Society; and I think that, upon occasions like this, we should look up with thankfulness to God, that he has been pleased to raise up such instruments of usefulness at a time when they are most needed, and we should pray also that we may be endued with the same grace to be followers of them as they were of God." The Society's income has been about £1500 for the past year, and is found quite inadequate for the many openings for usefulness which invite its agency.

LEGACIES TO SEVERAL RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—The account which we copied from a London paper, in our number of May 28th, respecting some munificent legacies to the Church Missionary, the Pastoral Aid, and the Bible Societies, is corrected by recent intelligence, to the effect that the amount immediately payable to each of the above Societies is between £7 and £8,000; and a further sum of £5,000 is to be divided between the London Missionary, and Clerical Aid Societies, and the London City Mission; a further sum of £6,000, to be divided in like proportions after the death of the testator's widow.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL, who was not in town at the time of the recent calamity, returned on Tuesday evening from Grosse Isle, where he had spent a week in attendance upon the sick at the quarantine station; the Rev. J. E. F. Simpson spent there the week preceding His Lordship's visit, and the Rev. E. W. Sewell is about to proceed to that station for a similar period.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.—Foundation Stone of Saint Anne's Chapel, Fredericton.—On Saturday, the 30th of May, at 12 o'clock, a number of public officers and inhabitants of this city, proceeded to the place where the Chapel is now in the course of erection, at the corner of George and Westmoreland streets. Among the persons present were His Excellency Sir William M. G. Colebrooke and family; Mr. A. Rade, his Excellency's Secretary, the Hon. the Master of the Rolls, the Hon. Judge Carter, the Hon. Judge Street, the Hon. Lieut. Colonel Shore, the Hon. Thomas Baillie, the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, John Ambrose Street and Charles Fisher, Esquires, members of the Assembly; several of the Magistrates and other principal inhabitants; and a number of ladies, also the children of some of the public schools.

The Bishop of Fredericton was attended by the Ven. Archdeacon Coster, and several of the Clergy. The Bishop having offered up several prayers, requested the Hon. John S. Saunders to lay the foundation stone, who proceeded to deposit the bottle with the inscription, in a cavity prepared in the stone. The stone having been correctly placed with the accustomed formalities, the Hon. Mr. Saunders then addressed the Lord Bishop and the other persons assembled, to which His Lordship made a suitable reply, and closed the proceedings with thanks to those who had aided this undertaking.—Condensed from "Fredericton Headquarters."

HALIFAX GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—We learn that the superintendence of the Halifax Grammar School has been conferred upon the Rev. Robert Arnold.—Halifax Times.

THE REV. E. C. PARTIN begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of £1 5s. for the distressed poor of his mission, from an unknown friend. Valcartier, 15th June, 1846.

THE REV. C. L. F. HAENSEL begs to acknowledge with many thanks, the receipt of Ten Shillings towards the funds of the Quebec Juvenile Church: Missionary Association, as "a small but sincere thank-offering to Almighty God for the deliverance of a beloved relative from the calamity of Friday evening last."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received D. B. P.; J. K.; B. B.—Not Un-to-morrow.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—From Messrs. Wm. Macrae, from No. 105 to 156; V. Thus, No. 105 to 156; C. Forest, No. 105 to 156; J. C. Peirce & Son, No. 105 to 156; A. Lister, 105 to 130; W. K. Baird, No. 105 to 156; Dr. Wight, No. 105 to 156; Mrs. Rice, No. 105 to 156.

Total and Political Intelligence.

SKETCH OF MAJOR GENERAL SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER.—His long white beard tells you that he must have seen full sixty years in various climes; but his bright penetrating eye also tells that he is in the intellectual vigour of middle age, although the survivor of thirty-four of his people who had been struck with *coup de soleil*, and who with one exception, were dead corpses in three hours. A head which a phrenologist would delight to take a cast from exhibits a sword-cut which the thinness of the hair cannot conceal; a long raised scar at the side, and a smaller in front, indicate that a musket-ball had traversed his face; an involuntary motion of the muscles, the effect of other wounds received in the Wellington school, keep his hand and arm in perpetual motion. On his breast is seen a gold medal, inscribed "Corunna," surmounted with clasps bearing the names of other fields. Peering from beneath a broad red ribbon, from which is suspended a Grand Cross of the Bath, are seen two medals, on one of which "Meanece" is written, on the other "Hyderabad." At his side is a superb gold mounted sword, presented by the Earl of Ellenborough in token of his lordship's personal esteem, and commemorative of his brilliant services in India performed under his lordship's administration.

PICTORIAL TIMES.—The spirited proprietor of this periodical having been ruined by railway speculations, the paper has been sold to a Joint Stock Company, with Lord Brougham at the head, for £32,000. It is stated that the drawing for the prizes offered by the Pictorial Times is to come off shortly. At the same time we read, that "Ministers seem to be irrevocably set against the legalizing of the Lottery principle in drawing for Art-Union prizes." Surely it may be hoped that, with the quick-sighted law-lord to preside over it, the Joint Stock Company above spoken of will refuse its sanction to the Lottery principle involved in the announcement of prizes by the Pictorial Times.

CHINESE RANSOM.—Another portion of the Chinese ransom, packed in nine waggons, each drawn by three horses, was received a few days back at the Royal Mint. The value was upwards of half a million sterling. It has been purchased by the Bank of England.

STATUES.—The palace-gate entrance at Hyde-park is about to receive Wyatt's equestrian group in honour of the Duke of Wellington—the greatest piece of bronze sculpture in the world.

A monument to the memory of Dr. Southey is now completed for erection in Westminster Abbey. It is to be placed near the monument to Shakspeare.

COALS.—It appears from official returns laid before parliament that the coals—small coals, culm, and cinders—exported from the United Kingdom to foreign countries and the British settlements in 1845, amounted to 2,531,282 tons. The quantities of coal brought into the port of London, in 1844, were as follows:—Coastways, 2,490,910 tons; by inland navigation and land carriage, 72,256 tons. In 1845, coastways, 3,392,512 tons; by inland navigation, &c., 68,687 tons.

DISCOVERY OF COAL IN EGYPT.—A recent letter from Syout, in Upper Egypt, says: "A new discovery made in Upper Egypt fairly promises to alter sensibly the affairs of that country in her relations, both commercial and political, with England. I speak of several mines of coal found in the Oasis of Ghenne, on the Arab side of the Thebaid. Several loads have arrived here from the Desert on their way to the lower provinces, whither they are sent for the Pasha's inspection. I have examined several of the samples, and they seem to me equal to the very best coals of Scotland."

MURDEROUS PROPENSITY IN GEES.—Upwards of eighty of the water-fowl have been recently found dead in the ornamental water at St. James Park, London. It was ascertained that a pair of Egyptian geese, which had not long been placed in the park, were in the habit of attacking the smaller birds, and that one bile was sufficient to cause death.

TUR TOWER.—The police force has taken possession of the Tower of London—a building connected with so many startling incidents in the history of the British nation—and they supersede the old ordinance watchmen with their long blue coats and large swords suspended to a belt.

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—This last attempt to explore the interior of New South Wales, under the orders of the governor and council, moved off from Paramatta in the middle of November. The party, including officers, consisted of twenty-eight. They carry on their drays two iron boats, so made as to take into two parts, and then they serve as coverings for the drays. When required to form a boat, the two portions are screwed together by joining the bulk-head sections, and the whole boat is ready for the water. The expedition is also provided with twelve horses, besides the bullocks for the drays. Sir Thomas Mitchell will conduct the party along his former route to Fort Bourke, and thence they explore their way in the direction of Port Essington.

POST-OFFICE RETURNS.—The Post office returns recently presented to parliament possess considerable interest. The payments into the Exchequer from the revenue of the Post office in the year amounted to £753,000, and the net profit to the Exchequer, after deducting the expenses, £47,581 17s. The gross receipt of the Post-office for the year ending the 5th of January was £1,927,906, from which was deducted £52,469 9s 7½d for returning refused, mis-sent, and re-directed letters; overcharges, and returns, making the net receipt of revenue £1,875,436 14s 9½d. The Charges of management, as detailed, were £1,114,849 2s 6d, payments made, of which £10,307 10s were for pensions, making the total payments out of the revenue of the Post-office in its progress to the Exchequer £1,125,556 5s, which with £3,157 10s 2½d, the difference in the amount of balances and bills outstanding at the commencement and at the close of the year, reduced the payments into the Exchequer to the amount stated (£753,000). Of payments out of the Exchequer, 705,418 3s was paid for expenses connected with the packet service, of which £655,418 3s was on account of the packet service defrayed from grants of Parliament for naval service, and £50,000 to the East India Company towards the expense of steam communication with India by way of the Red Sea and Bombay, according to the agreement made with the Company in 1837, voted in the estimates for miscellaneous services. The several accounts in the returns are given in detail.

UNITED STATES.—The capture of the town of Matamoros by the U. S. troops is confirmed by subsequent accounts from that quarter. The Mexican General having solicited in vain a cessation of hos-

ilities for six weeks, retreated with his troops, having destroyed a good deal of the munitions of war which he could not carry with him.

From Texas there are additional particulars of outrages committed by the Indians; and it is likely that the settlers there may suffer very much from the attacks of their bold and cunning neighbours.

PEACE.—American papers received yesterday assert that the Oregon question may be considered as settled: the Senate having agreed by a vote of 38 to 12 to the treaty as proposed by Great Britain.

THE CHEROKEE.—This splendid steam vessel has been put in commission, having lain at Kingston Dock Yard for about three years.

Captain Higginson, the newly-appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands, left Montreal on Friday last. He proceeds to England, where he will remain for a few days.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 13th June, 1846.

SIR.—I am commanded by the Governor General to acquaint you with reference to the petition of certain merchants of Quebec, complaining of the order prohibiting Rafts from passing through the Welland Canal.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedt. servant, (Signed) D. DALY, Secretary.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The Provincial Parliament have addressed a memorial to Her Majesty, praying for a reduction in the rates of Colonial postage in accordance with the charges at home or at least to a scale not exceeding those levied in the United States.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The following are the most generally interesting of the Acts to which His Excellency the Governor General gave his sanction.

- To repeal two Ordinances relating to Winter Roads in Lower Canada, and so far as regards the Districts of Quebec, and Gaspé, and that part of the District of Three Rivers which is or was in the Municipal District of Port Neuf.
For lighting the city of Quebec with Gas.
To authorize and enforce the attendance of Witnesses from any part of this Province, before the Courts of Superior Criminal Jurisdiction.
To incorporate the Cobourg Manufacturing Company.
To empower Commissioners for enquiring into matters connected with the public business, to take evidence on oath.
To incorporate the British and Canadian School Society of the District of Quebec.
To make better provision for the Election of Councillors and assessors of and for the City of Montreal.
To authorize the Quebec Trinity House to license as Pilots a certain class of persons therein mentioned.
To regulate the poundage to be received by Sheriffs on Executions, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
To alter and amend the Act incorporating the Town of Hamilton, and to erect the same into a City.
To incorporate the Montreal and Lachine Rail Road Company.
To amend the Law relative to the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada.
To amend a certain Act, intitled, "An Act to amend a certain Ordinance therein mentioned 'relative to the Turnpike Roads near Quebec.'"
To amend the Act of Lower Canada, extending certain privileges to persons of the Jewish persuasion.
To provide for the appointment of Magistrates for the more remote parts of this Province.
To make better provision for elementary instruction in Lower Canada.
To provide for the better defence of this Province, and to regulate the Militia thereof.
For the appropriation of the Revenues arising from the Jesuits' Estates for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.
To authorize the appropriation of nineteen thousand pounds to the improvement of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

For enabling Her Majesty to direct the issue of Debentures to a limited amount, and for giving relief to the City of Quebec.

- The following are the bills reserved for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon:
To incorporate a Company to extend the Great Western Rail Road from Hamilton to Toronto.
To amend an Act respecting the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Rail Road Company.
For erecting a Suspension Bridge over the Niagara River at or near the Falls of Niagara.
For supplying the City of Quebec and parts adjacent thereto with water.
To restore the rights of certain persons attainted for High Treason.
To incorporate the Wolf Island, Kingston and Toronto Rail Road Company.
To incorporate the Peterboro and Port Hope Railway Company.
To incorporate La Banque des Marchands.
To incorporate the Montreal and Kingston Rail Road Company.
For granting a Civil List to Her Majesty.

MOST MELANCHOLY DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The inhabitants of Quebec have already had just cause to dread the fatal effects of fire, suffering as they have done within little more than twelve months from two destructive conflagrations; but it is now our painful and distressing duty to be obliged to give the details of a fire which occurred on the evening of Friday last, by which, although the value of property destroyed was trifling, an amount of deep, heart-rending distress has been produced far exceeding that of the former melancholy visitations.

On that evening a large number of our fellow-citizens of all classes were assembled in the premises known by the name of the Theatre St. Louis, adjoining the Durham Terrace, for the purpose of beholding an exhibition of "Illuminated Dioramas." Just at the close of the performance, and after many of the spectators had, providentially, left the building, one of the lamps by some means set fire to the curtain in front of the stage, and thence the flames were communicated in an incredibly rapid manner to other parts of the room. The greatest confusion and dismay ensued. A rush was simultaneously made for the door, the passage to which was narrow and descending. The press of human beings, excited by the fear of an awful and impending death, caused those nearest to the stairs, which were steep, to fall; others falling upon these while the first were endeavouring to get up, they were so jammed and wedged together that it became impossible to separate them, even when some were laid hold on by friends from without who had come to their rescue.

By the strenuous exertions of the firemen, assisted by the military who were on the ground in large numbers, with the police and citizens generally, the fire was prevented from extending any further; but the residence of the Hon. H. Black, just opposite, was in considerable danger. Early on Saturday morning, the remains of the unfortunate sufferers by this calamity were extricated from the smouldering ruins and, as soon as identified, were carried home to their respective friends. FORTY-FIVE bodies were found, many of them so terribly disfigured that they could only be identified by their clothes, while others were not much altered. The list which follows gives the names of those who perished.

- Horatio Carwell, dry goods merchant—Horatio, aged 6, and Ann, aged 4, his children.
J. J. Sims, Esq., druggist—Rebecca, aged 22, and Kenneth, aged 13, his children.
Edward R. Hoogs, book-keeper, Montreal Bank—John, aged 8, and Edward, aged 6, his children.
Elizabeth Lindsay, aged 53, wife of Mr. T. Atkins, Clerk of Upper-Town Market—Richard Atkins, aged 27, her son.
Stewart Scott, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and Jane, his daughter.
Thomas Hamilton, Esq., Lieut. 14th Regiment, aged 26 years.
Julia Rae, daughter of Assistant Commissary General Rae, aged 16 years and 9 months, affianced to the foregoing.
Arthur Lane, son of Mr. Elisha Lane, of the firm of Gibb, Lane & Co.
John Smith Kane, son of Mr. John Kane, Tinsmith, of this City.
Mr. John Wheatley, Stationer, Lower Town.
Harriet Gluckemeyer, wife of T. F. Molt, aged 45—Frederick, aged 19, and Adolphus, aged 12, her children.
Emeline Worth, aged 9, daughter of Edward Worth, Montreal, and sister of Mrs. A. Lenfesty, Grocer, of this City.
Joseph Tardif, and Olivia Fiset, his wife.
Sarah Darah, wife of John Colvin, carter.
James O'Leary, aged 22, apprentice to his brother John, plasterer, St. Rochs—Mary O'Leary, aged 16, his sister.
Mary O'Brien, aged 26, wife of John Lilly, tailor.
Jean Be. Verina, aged 30.
Maria Louise Levallee, wife of Ronald McDonald, editor of the Canadian.
Eugenie McDonald, wife of Rigobert Anger, Merchant.
Thomas C. Harrison, aged 21, from Hamilton, C. W., brother to the owner of the Diorama.
Helen Murphy, an orphan, aged 20.
Flavian Sauvageau, aged 14, son of Mr. Charles Sauvageau, Musician.
Mrs. John Gibb, widow, and Jane, her daughter.
Marianne Brown, aged 25, Schoolmistress, at Wood & Gray's Cove.
Joseph Marcoux, Bailiff.
Colin Ross, aged 26 years, Plasterer, a native of Inverness, Scotland, and Agnes Black, his wife, aged 18, daughter of widow Black, of Montreal.
Isaac Devlin, Watchmaker, Lower Town.
John Berry, from Aberdeen, late in the employ of Messrs. W. Price & Co., arrived in Quebec, from Chicoutime, on Monday, the 8th inst. A letter was found on his person, from his brother James Berry, instructing him to address him,—"James Berry, Gardener and Riddel Maker, North Broadford, Aberdeen."

Ann Taffe, late servant with J. Denholm, Esq., Cape.
Emilie Poney, of the Lower Town.
Mr. McKeogh, schoolmaster from Malbaie.

Since the disastrous conflagration of Friday evening there have been two alarms of fire. One was on Saturday about ten o'clock, P. M., and proceeded from the shop of Mr. L. Fréchet, in the Lower Town. A camphine lamp is said to have got broken, and this communicated the fire to the premises. Happily it did not extend beyond the shop where it originated, but property to the value of about £200 was destroyed. There was an insurance with the Phoenix Fire Company. On Monday morning about nine o'clock some sparks from a chimney which was on fire fell on the shingled roof of a building in rear of the premises of the Messrs. Hendersons, hatters, Duane Street; used by them as a workshop for their journeymen. The shingles soon ignited, and, if prompt measures had not been taken, a very serious loss of property might have ensued. But assistance was at once rendered and the fire extinguished with trifling damage.

This shows the extreme danger of shingles as a covering for houses, in a crowded town especially. During the heat of summer and particularly after a long season of drought, shingles become like tinder; and a single spark may then light up a blaze which will destroy in a few hours the result of many years of labour and toil. Surely the experience of Quebec from fire has been sufficient to call for stringent regulations regarding these points. It is easier to prevent than to restore.

In addition to the above, yesterday morning a chimney took fire at the house of Mr. Mills, confectioner, St. Flavien St. which excited some alarm at first, but was soon extinguished. In the afternoon, two small wooden houses were burnt down in St. Roch's.

Port of Quebec.

SELECTION OF VESSELS ARRIVED.

- June 10th.
Brig Concordia, Jeffery, 25th April, Bordeaux, Atkinson & Co. wine, &c.
Jonah, Abrams, 21st April, Liverpool, order, general.
11th.
Brig Elizabeth, Bell, 20th do. Newcastle, Atkinson & Co., coals.
Elizabeth, Tickle, 20th do. Liverpool, P. Holland, general.
Bark Rockshire, Frans, 25th do. Liverpool, T. Froste, general, 372 pas.
Brig John & Mary, McMillan, 20th do. Troon, W. Henry, coals.
Jane, Reed, 12th do. Newcastle, Levey & Co., coals, bricks, &c.
12th.
Bark Adelaide, Downing, 22nd do. Newcastle, Symes & Co., coals, bricks, &c.
Brig Triumph, Tullock, 19th April, Hartlepool, Levey & Co., coals.
13th.
Fame, Miller, 26th do. Glasgow, Buchanan & Co., general, 27 pas.
Friends, Brown, 16th do. Stockton, Dalkin, coals and cinders.
Perseverance, Miller, 21st April, Hamburg, Ryan Brothers, general, 105 pas.
14th.
Brig Ann, Stonehouse, 22nd April, Newcastle, B. Hart & Co. do.
15th.
Ship Jane Potts, 2nd May, Liverpool, Sharples & Co., salt.
Brig Mayflower, White, 3rd do. Newcastle, LeMesurier & Co., coals.
Sophia, Tonkin, 23rd April, Messina, Maitland & Co. wine and fruit.
16th.
Brig Dorothy, Hays, 21st April, Newcastle, Dalkin, coals.
David Grant, Lawrence, 19th do. Leith, Alison & Co. general, 3 cabin passengers.
Steamer Q. E. D. Starks, 3rd May, Liverpool, Harrison & Co. do.
Bark Orlando, Cockerell, 25th April, London, Levey & Co. 77 passengers.
Brig Straitlam Castle, Cockerill, 2nd April, Newcastle, coals.
Saphiras, Brown, 15th do. Stockton, Dalkin, coals and cinders.
Planter, Wood, 17th April, Newcastle, Thos. Anderson, coals, &c.
17th.
Brig James Reddin, Beck, Cotte, 9th April, Delagrave, wine & fruit.
Jabez, Booth, Sunderland, 17th do. Atkinson & Co. coals & bricks.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The ship Providence, Reid, master, previously reported ashore at Portneuf, has been towed up to port by the steamer St. George, which reports the Perseverance, with passengers, and a number of other vessels, below Green Island, bound up.
Capt. Downing, of the bark Adeline, reports that his vessel was very leaky during the passage, keeping his crew constantly at the pumps for four weeks—that after he got into the gulf, she made 13 inches water per hour. On the 7th instant, a brig ran foul of him and carried away his fore-yard, jib boom and lower studding-sail boom, abreast of the Manicouagan Shoals.
The brig Coolock, from Dublin, with passengers, for Quebec, was spoken off St. Peters, all well, by the Prince George, Tate, arrived on Monday.
Halifax, June 3—Cleared—Schr Victoria, Vigneault, for Montreal. 4—Schr Queen Victoria, Babin, for Quebec.
The brig Ocean, Warren, at this port, sailed from London on the 11th April for Quebec, and when in long. 15 W. had to put back to the Cove of Cork, from which place she sailed again on the 25th April.
Capt Brown of the brig Saphira reports that he lost a boy overboard; and that he was run into by a vessel whose name he did not learn, in long. 47, 30 W. lat. 46 N.
Capt. McMahon, of the ship Victoria, reports having lost a man overboard off Point des Monts.
About thirty vessels sailed yesterday forenoon with a fine westerly breeze.
The following vessels were at Grosse Isle on Tuesday with passengers:
Caitness shire from Belfast... 193
Londonderry, do. Londonderry... 145
Aganemnon, do. Liverpool... 534
Stadcona, do. Limerick... 409
Champlain, do. Cork... 174
Edinburgh, do. do... 458
Teedale, do. Stockton... 9

The bark Finch of Glasgow, was spoken on the 24th May, in long. 30, 50. W. lat. 44, 32—out 18 days, all well, by the brig Mary Lyall, Sanford, at this port.

BIRTH.
In this city, on the 15th inst., Mrs. G. B. Shakespear, of a daughter.
In this city, on the 16th instant, the lady of Robert Hamilton, Esquire, of Hawkesbury Mills, Canada West, of a daughter.

MARRIED.
At Montreal on the 9th instant, Adam Burns, Esq., of Quebec, to Eleanor Marion, eldest daughter of James Young, Esq.
At Montreal on the same day, by the Rev. M. Wiloughby, Wm. Forbes, Esq., of Liverpool, to Jessie Theresa, fifth daughter of Jno. Torrance, Esq.
In Montreal, on the 8th instant, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. Samuel Buttle, of Sorel, to Miss Mary Jane Clifford, of Montreal.

DIED.
At St. John's, N. F., on Monday morning the 18th May, Judith Piggott, the beloved wife of Assistant Commissary General Robinson, of Halifax, N. S., aged 48 years. The deceased lady was niece to the late Hon. Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago, and to the late Sir Arthur Piggott, Attorney General of England.
At Montreal, on the 8th instant, aged 34 years, Anna Maria, wife of Charles T. Palsgrave, Esquire, and youngest daughter of the late Robert Griffin, Esquire.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 16th June, 1846.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, s. d., s. d., s. d.
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 25 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
Dc., per quarter 1 6 a 5 0
Pork, per lb 0 5 a 0 7
Eggs, per dozen 0 6 a 0 7

ENGLISH MAIL.

LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, SATURDAY, the 27th instant—PAID Letters till THREE o'clock, and UN-PAID till FOUR, P. M.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will (D.V.) take place on WEDNESDAY, 1st July, in the NATIONAL SCHOOL HOUSE, MONTREAL.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of MONTREAL, President of the Society, will take the chair at TWO o'clock, P. M.

Previous to the Meeting, the Anniversary Sermon will be preached in Christ Church; Divine Service to commence at 11 o'clock.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the CENTRAL BOARD will be held on TUESDAY the 30th June, at TWO o'clock, P. M.; at the above named place.

Also, the next stated MEETING of the CENTRAL BOARD will take place at the National School House, Montreal, on FRIDAY, the 3rd July at TWO o'clock, P. M.

WM. DAWES, Secretary, Church Society. Rectory, St. John's, 11th June, 1846.

EDUCATION.

CHAMBLEY CLASSICAL SEMINARY.

THE REV. J. BRAITHWAITE, A. B., of Queen's College, Oxford, begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he will have VACANCIES for FOUR PUPILS, on the 15th August.

The subjects taught by Mr. B. are, besides the elementary branches of an English Education, Geography and History, Ancient and Modern, the Use of the Globes, Algebra, Book-keeping, Geometry, &c., also the Latin and Greek Languages.

Young Gentlemen entrusted to Mr. B.'s care, are treated in all respects as members of his family.

Reference may be made to the Lord Bishop of MONTREAL, and the Rev. Official MACKIE, Quebec; the Rev. Mr. ANDERSON, Rector, Sorel; H. STUART, Esq., Advocate, Dr. SUTHERLAND, and C. GENDES, Esq. Montreal, or by letter post-paid, addressed to

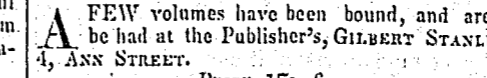
THE REV. JOS. BRAITHWAITE, Chambly. June 11, 1846.

THE BEREAN,

VOLUME II.—1845-6.

A FEW volumes have been bound, and are to be had at the Publisher's, GILBERT STANLEY, 4, ANN STREET. PRICE 17s. 6d.

A few copies of the First volume, bound, are still on hand.



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.

THE ESTATE OF A. MACNIDER, BANKRUPT. PERSONS indebted to this Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. MACNIDER, at the store in Fabrique Street. HENRY W. WELCH, Assignee. Quebec, 4th June, 1846.

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 profits arising from this publication are reserved towards the fund which has been opened for the endowment of a Bishopric of the Church of England in the Territory.) For sale at the Store of T. CARY & CO. Quebec, 28th May, 1846.

Just Received BY C. STANLEY, NO. 4 ST. ANNE 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.

Selected and Arranged by THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, M. A., Minister of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal. Price in cloth Is. 6d. plain leather Is. 9d. best 2s. A liberal reduction will be made, if a quantity be ordered.

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.

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.

BOARD AND LODGING. THREE Gentlemen can be comfortably accommodated with board and lodging in a private family, at No. 9, Angel Street, back of the Jail. Quebec, 14th May, 1846.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 2d June, 1846.

TENDERS will be received at the above Office, until TUESDAY, the TWENTY THIRD of JUNE instant, at NOON, for the supply of the undementioned articles for the use of the Goal, from the 1st July 1846 to the 30th June, 1847; Fire wood, per Cord, French measure, equal parts Maple and Birch, about 300 cords, cut during the winter now last past, and to be delivered and piled in the Goal Yard as required. Best Brown Bread, one day old, to be delivered in three pound loaves daily. Potatoes, per Bushel, best quality. Water, per Puncture, Milk, per Gallon. And the following Groceries, to wit—Oat Meal, per cwt.; Molasses, per gallon. Best Montreal Tallow Candles and Yellow Soap, per lb.

The undersigned is authorised to state that payment will be made half yearly, in the months of January and July.

Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the above contract. W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal support which he has received since he commenced business, takes this opportunity of announcing the receipt of an entire new stock of GROCERIES, SAUCES, &c. among which will be found—

TEAS,—comprising Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong and Twankay of superior quality and flavour. SCARFS,—Double refined, Crushed, White Barts and Bright Muscovado. COFFEES of superior quality, ground daily; also, green and roasted.

PICKLES—Mixed Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, and Piccalilly. SAUCES—Celebrated Worcestershire, Tomato, Essence of Anchovies, Anchovy Paste, India Soy, Pickled Mushrooms, Harvey's, Wix's Ketchup, Chilli Vinegar, and India Curry Powder. CANDLES—Sperm, Adamantine, Imperial, and Composite. FRUITS—Turkey Figs, Bloom Raisins in boxes, half-boxes and quarters, Preserved Pine Apple—with a variety of other articles too numerous to detail.

M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 13, Fabrique St. Quebec, 4th June, 1846.

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 41, 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, or 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, At the Book-Store of G. STANLEY, No. 4, St. Ann Street;

A SERIES OF FAMILY PRAYERS, FOR TWO WEEKS.

Selected from various approved manuals, by The Rev. CHARLES BANCROFT, M. A., Minister of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal. Price—7d. April 28, 1846.

YOUTH'S CORNER.

THE TIME WHEN THE BIBLE IS MOST PRECIOUS.

A little boy had often amused himself by looking over the pictures of a large Bible; and his mother one day said to him, "John, do you know the use of the Bible?" He said, "No, Mother."

"Then, John, be sure you ask your father," was the advice his mother gave him. Soon afterwards, when his father came home, John ran up to him, and said, "I should like to know, father, what is the use of the Bible?" His father said "I'll tell you another time, John."

LOVE THAT CANNOT FORGET.

A gentleman once related to me the following incident:—I was in the country, said he, and walking in the fields, I saw a flock of sheep browsing. One lamb I observed apart from the rest of the flock, lying down asleep.

THE NEEDLE'S EYE.

We were proceeding through a double gateway, such as is seen in many of the old eastern cities, even in some of the modern: one wide arched road, and another narrow one by the side, through the latter of which persons on foot generally pass to avoid the danger of being jostled by the beasts of burden coming through the main gateway.

In 1830 he presided in London at a public meeting held by the Anti-Slavery Society. His voice then was feeble and his body failing, but he saw "all the old friends of the cause" gathered round him, and felt confident of a great advance already towards success.

The metaphor of the camel and the eye of a needle it has been attempted to render easier by a supposition that the translations from the Greek may be in error; and that the word was Kamilon, a cable, and not Kamelon, a camel, of which however there does not seem much likelihood.

WILBERFORCE.

Concluded.

Though a great triumph had thus been won by the abolition of the slave-trade, Wilberforce could not consider his work for Africans done, while slavery existed in the British colonies. The laws of England were now generally admitted to give freedom to every man

that set foot on the shores of England; Wilberforce could not rest satisfied then that within any of England's colonial possessions men should be kept in a state of slavery. This, indeed, was the necessary result of the spread of information, arising from the protracted struggle against the traffic in slaves.

Some relief from the excessive burden of public business which pressed upon him, he procured to himself by retiring from the representation of the large county of Yorkshire and coming into Parliament as member for the borough of Bramber. He could thus devote more of his time to his family—including four boys and two girls—and to private meditation and devout exercises.

The long protracted war with France had been brought to a close by the total defeat and the exile of Napoleon Buonaparte; the Sovereigns of Europe professed themselves favourable to the cause of African freedom, but Spain and Portugal did nothing effectual to stop the slave-trade.

INTERNATIONAL ADDRESSES. The "Friendly International Addresses" movement has now been sometime before the public both of Great Britain and America. Sixteen or eighteen addresses have been transmitted or are in preparation. The city article of the London Times of the 6th April, contained several of these; and also a summary of the origin and progress of what they designate a great movement going on east and west of the Atlantic, and which is growing daily in importance.

On both sides of the Atlantic, this movement is looked upon as one calculated to be productive of much service; not only as between England and America; but to the world at large. We certainly look upon an address from

up its little arm to the operator without suspicion or fear. But when it felt the puncture, its fright or vexation was extreme. "What an illustration of the impatient feelings we are often apt to experience, and sometimes even to express, when suffering from the dispensations of a Being whose wisdom we profess to believe unerring; whose kindness we know to be unfailing; whose truth also is sure; and who has declared to us, that all things shall work together for good to them that love Him!"

The remainder of his years he spent alternately at the parsonages of his two sons, Clergymen, with the occasional interruption of a visit to Bath for the use of its waters, and to the residences of a few of his oldest and most valued friends. He was at Bath in the summer of 1833 when he was taken suddenly ill, while sitting at dinner, his youngest son with him. To his medical attendant he said, as soon as he came: "Thank God, I am not losing my faculties."

Wilberforce's intentions had been that he should be buried in a vault at Stoke Newington. But requisitions were signed by a number of members of both Houses of Parliament, expressing their wish that he should be buried in Westminster Abbey—a distinction generally accorded only to the most eminent of public men in the country.

THE MEMORY AND THE HEART.—Scripture truths, when they do not enrich the memory, yet they may purify the heart. We must not measure the benefit we receive from the word, according to what of it remains, but according to what effect it leaves behind.

THE MEMORY AND THE HEART.—Scripture truths, when they do not enrich the memory, yet they may purify the heart. We must not measure the benefit we receive from the word, according to what of it remains, but according to what effect it leaves behind. Lightning, we know, than which nothing sooner vanisheth away; yet it often breaks and melts the hardest and most firm bodies in its sudden passage.

the women of an English city to the women of an American city, and signed by sixteen hundred of our fair countrywomen, as a document of no ordinary moral value; and we have pleasure in presenting it to our readers. It has been a pleasure to us to see both it and the Edinburgh address.

"To the Women of the City of Philadelphia, and of the United States generally. The Friendly Address of the undersigned Women, inhabitants of the City of Exeter, in England.

"BELOVED FRIENDS AND SISTERS.—The suggestion of friendly international addresses, in order to deprecate war and create a pacific spirit, having been extensively approved and its adoption pressed upon all classes, we trust it will not be deemed unbecoming in women to seek, by the same means, to influence their American sisters in the cause of religion and peace. It may not be within our province to judge of the merits of the question now at issue between our respective Governments; but we must all feel how greatly to be dreaded would be a resort to arms on any subject.

"You and we have a common ancestry, and are bound together by innumerable ties of consanguinity and mutual interest; surely, then, we ought to be united in the bonds of christian love. How shall those whose interests require the maintenance of closest friendship, and who ought to love as brethren, meet on the field of battle to destroy each other!

"Above all, let us unite in prayers to the Great Lord of the Universe, who turneth the hearts of the children of men, that He will dispose the Rulers of both Countries to a pacific adjustment of their national differences, that so the reciprocal benefits of friendly intercourse may still be maintained, and that under the benign influence of peace, the cause of religion and virtue may prosper, and these two great nations perform their part in promoting the advance of that blissful period, foretold by the prophet, 'when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, and the people shall learn war no more.'

"With sentiments of sincere good will, We remain your Friends and Sisters." Willmer & Smith's Times.

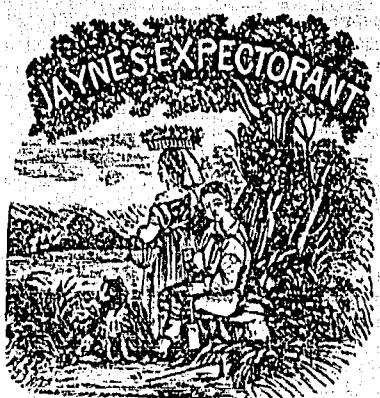
SIGHT RESTORED. NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED, BY THE USE OF GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF. Patronized by the ROYAL FAMILY of Great Britain. Recommended by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

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 GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF, demonstrating its powerful influence on those delicate organs, the Eye and Ear.

GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF.—Perhaps there is no one thing that has effected so much good, and that in so pleasant a manner, as Grimstone'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.

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.

COALS. NEWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate, and Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co., Co. Porter & Co's Wharf, Late Irvine's. Quebec, Jan, 1st 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 Alms-houses, 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 Expectant, per bottle, \$1 00
Hair Tonic " 1 00
Life Preservative, per bot. 1 00
Tonic Vermifuge " 25 and 50 cts.
Carminative Balsam, large " 0 50
" small " 0 25
Sative Pills, per box, " 0 25
American Hair Dye, " 0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

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