

tic, has attacked the patient by violent paroxysms, which return every seventh day. It may be thought to be a kind of ague, as it is attended with a kind of coldness: though I do not perceive the symptoms of shivering, which are usual in that complaint.

I have observed the paroxysms commence at different periods, but generally in the morning of the Lord's day; and in many cases it seizes the patient before he has left his bed, and makes him indisposed to rise till a later hour than usual. A coldness has first been noticed about the region of the heart, and a dullness in the head which stupifies the brain, not unusually succeeds; this is followed by a yawning and sort of lethargy. The patient is sometimes deprived of the use of his limbs, especially the legs and feet, so that he feels himself indisposed to walk to the house of God. Some indeed, have gone to the solemn assembly, but they have generally entered it later than their neighbors; and even there the paroxysms have seized them, and the symptoms of yawning and lethargy have been so violent that they have fallen into a deep sleep, even when the preacher has been delivering the most solemn truths; and others have been extremely uneasy in their confinement during the short time of service, though they have been known to sit very contented in a play-house for several hours together. This disease appears to stupify those who are subjected to it, so that however they may appear to suffer, they are seldom if ever, heard to complain. I have known many persons under other diseases mourn, on account of their confinement from public worship; but the victims of this extraordinary disorder were never heard so to do. I was at first greatly surprised, after hearing that the patient could not get to public worship, to find her the next day as active as if she had not been subject to any indisposition. But I have since found it very common after the paroxysms are removed, for the patients to appear perfectly well till the approach of the next Sabbath; though most of the faculty agree, that there is a low fever to be perceived during the days of interval, which is called febris munda, or the worldly fever. There seems also to be a loss of appetite for savory food, and an entire want of relish for "panis vite," (bread of life) which it is thought might be of service to remove their disease, as one very skilled and experienced has asserted, that it was more to him than his necessary food; and another has recommended it as particularly agreeable to the taste. One circumstance I had almost forgotten, viz., that those who have not laid aside all attention to the form of religion, if they are subject to Sunday sickness, generally feel somewhat chilly and listless, about the hour of secret retirement and family devotion. Some children have received the infection from their parents and I expect every week to see it more prevalent in the vicinity of several families, who are dreadfully under the power of the disorder. The symptoms of yawning are evident in some, and of lethargy in others, who are not yet so far gone as to keep from public worship.

[We have had some hesitation about admitting this article. The evil exposed is a very serious one, and this manner of treating it is perhaps too light.—EDITOR.]

To the Editor of the Bercean.

Mr. Editor.—The situation of House Surgeon to the Marine Hospital having lately been vacant, there were two applicants for the appointment; one of French Canadian descent, the other the son of parents from the "Old Country."—Both, if I am rightly informed, are estimable young men: but the unsuccessful applicant has graduated with distinction in a British University; speaks as his mother tongue, the language of those for whose benefit the Institution is designed; and could have felt for the afflicted Immigrant, with all the sympathies of a kindred origin.—It may not be denied that he is a Protestant—but then it ought in fairness to be stated, that of the patients admitted into this Hospital during the year 1843, there were

Table with 2 columns: Denomination, Number. Rows include: Members of the Church of England (633), other Protestant denominations (141), Roman Catholics (343), Majority of Protestants (431).

Was His Excellency, with whom fitness for office, is the only admitted claim to office, made acquainted with this fact? I am, Mr. Editor, Your obedient servant, FAIR PLAY.

[We are somewhat afraid lest the closing paragraph in the above letter should be thought sarcastic; we feel persuaded that our valued Correspondent does not doubt His Excellency's sincerity in declaring "fitness for office" to be the only claim to office; but we will not answer for it that a touch may not be intended at some one or other whose province it is to make the Governor General acquainted with those facts which would place "fitness" in its proper light before an appointment is made. Without in the slightest degree reflecting upon the character or attainments of the medical gentleman to whom the situation has been given, we must say, on looking at the above figures, it might have been expected that a Protestant would have had the preference; but considering the patients for whose relief the Hospital is designed, British mariners and Emigrants, it seems utterly unaccountable that any other than a candidate whose native tongue is English, should have been appointed. It also deserves to be noticed that the Marine Hospital is entirely supported by a tax upon British shipping.—EDITOR.]

To the Editor of the Bercean.

DEAR SIR.—The following question has been put to me by some Roman Catholics, and as I feel unable to answer it, I would feel obliged if you would solve the question in the next number of your interesting paper.—"You say that the honour which Catholics render to saints is idolatrous, how then does it

happen that you honour St. George, and if you do not invoke him, in what do the honours which you render him consist?"

Yours, very sincerely, A SEASIDE MAN. [We think, the persons who ask our Correspondent as above, might in Yankee fashion be asked back again, in what do the honours consist which they pay to our Queen, when they celebrate Her Majesty's birth-day? The Church of England has no religious service whatever in honour of Saint George. Through a tradition which the Church of Rome handed down to our forefathers, and for the truth of which that Church, not ours, is responsible, the name of one George is introduced in the Calendar at the beginning of our Book of Common Prayer, as having been a "Holy man;" no other honour is paid him by the Church. A respectable Society, however, formed for benevolent purposes, has chosen to call itself the Saint George's Society; very properly the members of it desire to celebrate their Anniversary by a religious service, to which our parochial authority readily accedes. Thus divine service is performed on that day, without mention of any George whatever, unless the Preacher choose to allude to such a personage. Nothing can be more futile, therefore, than the objection, so far as it is thought to affect the consistency of the Church. But we take this opportunity of pointing out the inconsistency which is sometimes committed by Protestants in adopting the current phraseology by which George is called "the Patron Saint of England." England wants no such patronage. She is watched over and defended by One greater than Saints, Prophets, and Apostles; from her immediate access to Him may no deceivable attempts upon her Protestant character ever beguile her.—EDITOR.]

BURNING OF THE SCRIPTURES BY AUTHORITY.

UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE, Academy at Bordeaux.

The Inspector of the Schools of the Dordogne to the Schoolmasters of the Department. Monsieur L'Inspecteur.—Many of the curés and their assistants have reported their schoolmasters as having suffered to be introduced into their respective schools, Bibles and Testaments, which contain doctrines contrary to the true religion. I know that some of the teachers have permitted these books to be used because they were deceived by the colporteurs, who told them that they were sent by me. I hasten to request you to remove those dangerous books from your school. I will, without delay, in company with the priest, visit and inspect your schools, and every copy of these books that we shall find, we will cause to be burnt. I embrace this opportunity of informing you, that from this time, I will allow only three books in the rural schools, viz:

- 1. The Catechism of the Diocese. 2. A book of moral lessons, instructive and easy to be understood by the children. 3. A book of Arithmetic.

(Signed) D. LAFFOREST, Inspector of the Schools, &c. [The above is given as an authentic document, by the New York Commercial Advertiser. The Editor winds up his remarks upon it in this manner:

"A word or two, as to the character which the common schools in France must assume under the magnificent range of studies which is to be allowed them, in obedience to this new dispensation from the Vatican. A Roman Catholic Catechism! A book of moral lessons easily to be understood by children! and an Arithmetic! What a flood of light will be pouring into the minds of the rising generation of France, under such an elevated and comprehensive system of instruction. Happy children of France! Say your catechism, read the story of Little Red Riding Hood, and be sure to remember that 3 times 6 make 18."

Treating the matter with more seriousness, we should be exceedingly obliged to any correspondent that could satisfy us that this atrocious decree has been disavowed by the French Government, as we would sincerely hope that it was as soon as it came to the knowledge of the Head of the Department of Public Instruction.—EDITOR.]

PAROCHIAL.—At an adjourned Meeting of the Vestry, held in the National School house, on Saturday the 27th April, at 2 o'clock, P. M. pursuant to notice:

The Lord Bishop of MONTREAL, Rector, in the Chair. The Bye-Laws, as prepared by the Committee, were submitted to the meeting, read seriatim, and approved of.

It was ordered that 200 Copies be printed for the use of the Congregation.—The following Gentlemen were elected, to form a select Vestry for the ensuing year; Honbles. A. W. Cochran, J. Stewart, W. Walker, W. Sheppard, and A. Campbell, T. Trigge, H. S. Scott, W. Stevenson, G. Hall, H. J. Noad, J. G. Eckart, J. Leaycraft, Esqrs. (Communicated.)

Our first number being almost exhausted, we should be much obliged for any copy of it which could be spared, to be returned to the Publisher. Many were distributed as Specimens at the discretion of our Agent; and those parties who do not intend to become Subscribers, would render us a service by sending it back.

We beg to acknowledge the following subscriptions, received on account of the Bercean, since our last publication:—

- From the Rev. W. Anderson, 12 months; Rev. H. J. Grassett, M. A. 12 months; Rev. A. Sanson, 12 months; Rev. Professor Campbell, 6 months; Messrs. P. McNic, 6 months; Samuel Muckleston, Esq. 12 months; F. W. Gates, Esq. 12 months; Forbes, Esq. 12 months; Messrs. W. H. Hoogs, 12 months; S. Phillips, 6 months; Donolly, 6 months; H. S. Scott, 12 months; Mrs. Eleanor Lister, 6 months; Mrs. Puffer, 6 months; Mrs. Tuzo, 6 months.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Received Revs. C. M.—R. V. R.—T. A. (too late for this number.) A Layman,—S.—A. Protestat.

Political and Local Intelligence.

Hong Kong, the principal of our possessions in China, is an island at the mouth of the Canton river, in latitude 22. 12 N. and longitude 114. 13 E. From the very recent occupation of it by Europeans, very little information has yet been communicated upon its character through the medium of history or geography, but a few particulars which have been gleaned from various sources may be thought worthy of attention.

It consists of high conical mountains, composed of primitive rocks, principally of trap and basalt; the only produce being a small quantity of rice and fruits; the vegetation consists of ferns, and some plants of small growth, giving it, at a distance, an appearance of fertility, though in reality remarkably barren. The only indigenous animals are a species of deer, the armadillo and a few snakes. Its original inhabitants were chiefly fishermen, whose principal trade was in pickled fish, and it is thought formerly to have been the resort of Chinese pirates; but now our Government are making efforts to introduce a more thriving and legitimate trade. The climate has hitherto proved very fatal to European constitutions, and as this has been attributed to the effects caused by a tropical sun acting upon the rice fields as upon a marsh, it is proposed to abolish the cultivation of rice upon the island, (the Government importing the quantity necessary for the Chinese inhabitants) and to drain the fields thoroughly, which it is hoped will remedy the evil.

Victoria is the only town upon the island, and is the residence of the Governor, Commander of the Forces and the other heads of departments. A good many buildings have been erected, among which are several Christian churches; and missionaries of different Protestant denominations, as well as some of the Roman Catholic church have established themselves there. From its proximity to the coast of China, fears have been entertained that Hong Kong would be made a nest of smugglers for the purpose of introducing opium into China; but in a conversation upon the subject which took place in the House of Commons on the 10th of February last, Lord Stanley took occasion to declare very explicitly the intentions of H. M. Government upon this point. After lamenting that the suppression of the opium trade by force seemed hopeless while the Chinese were determined to consume the drug, the noble Lord considered it an object of importance then to induce the Chinese Government to consent to its introduction, and to legalize the trade, by imposing a certain duty on it. It would be impossible also to prevent its introduction into the island of Hong Kong, but as H. M. Government were determined to act with good faith towards the Chinese, the most stringent instructions had been given that no encouragement whatever should be afforded, but every discouragement given to any smuggling between Hong Kong and the coast. It was the desire of Government that Hong Kong should become the great mart for the commerce of all nations, and for the extension of a legal trade with China, and though they did not intend to prohibit the introduction of opium into Hong Kong, he thought the imposition of a moderate duty on importation without a drawback on exportation would prevent its introduction for the purpose of smuggling.

DEATH OF THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN, AND ACCESSION OF KING OSCAR.—The last mail announces the death of Bernadotte King of Sweden, a short notice of whose eventful career is well worthy of attention.

He was born in 1764, in the Lower Pyrenees, in the town of Pau. The profession of his father, the law, did not suit his active mind; he quitted home and entered the army. His success in his new career at first did not promise much for his future greatness, for at the commencement of the revolution, the future Monarch had only attained the rank of Sergeant; but after this, his rise was rapid under Napoleon who made him a Marshal of the Empire. He was then a staunch republican, and the sincerity of his principles appears to have been an obstacle to the ambitious designs of his chief, and to have caused a coolness between them. Though this was afterwards removed, yet there never was any sympathy between Bernadotte and Napoleon, & soon after this he retired from the service of the latter. In 1810, after Charles XIII. of Sweden had been deposed and his posterity declared incapable of reigning, Bernadotte was elected Crown Prince; and eight years later, he quietly succeeded to the throne, having in the interval conciliated the affections of his subjects, and the respect of other European Governments. From the moment that he entered Sweden, he seems to have devoted himself to the interests of his adopted country; and under his wise and paternal administration, Sweden has steadily increased in prosperity.

He died on the 8th ultimo, and has been succeeded by his son, who is styled by some newspapers Oscar the second, tho' no one of that name has preceded him. The great qualities, the high achievements, and the renown of Charles John have hitherto eclipsed those of Oscar. Nevertheless we may confidently affirm, that the son is worthy of

the father, and that he will continue to pursue the glorious path which the former has traced out.

Oscar was born in Paris in July, 1799, and consequently he will shortly complete his forty-fifth year. At the time of his birth his father was commanding the army of reserve on the Rhine, and was, in the same year, appointed Minister of War. His mother was Desirée Clary, the sister of Joseph Buonaparte's wife.

In 1804, Oscar, then five years of age, joined his father, who was Governor of the kingdom of Hanover. He was placed at a school, where the sons of some of the best families in the country were his companions. His education took a German rather than a French direction, and he imbibed that taste for the literature and the languages of the north which he has constantly retained. Oscar came to Sweden with his father in 1810, since which time he has scarcely ever quitted the country. He has so identified himself with Sweden, that he seldom speaks any other language than the Swedish; and he writes it with a degree of purity, of which several of his printed works bear evidence. Immediately on his arrival in Sweden, the education of the young Prince was consigned exclusively to Swedish masters. The good fruits of that education are manifested in his solid and extensive information and his truly national spirit.

Prince Oscar accompanied his father in the campaign in Norway in the year 1814, and thereby acquired some experience in warlike operations. He has a taste for the military art, though he is not exclusively devoted to it. He can manoeuvre with admirable skill a corps of infantry or cavalry, or both together. His knowledge of artillery is extensive, and perfectly practical. He has, therefore, been appropriately created Grand Master of the Artillery of the two kingdoms (Master-General of the Ordnance.)

The variety of his tastes for different branches of military science has not prevented him from making very extensive acquisitions in several other departments of knowledge, particularly in philology and geography. Having been the pupil of Berzelius, so great is his knowledge of chemistry that Sir Humphrey Davy declared he never saw so much in an unprofessional person. Besides these eminent qualities, the Prince expresses himself in public speaking with elegance and facility, and he has manifested extraordinary talent in translating rapidly into Swedish or Norwegian the speeches which his father used to extemporize in French.

His countenance is handsome, his features regular, his figure noble and well proportioned, and his look is full of amenity. His manner displays more of the calmness of a native of the north than the vivacity which might be expected in one of French extraction. He has well discharged all his high state duties as Prince Royal, and has at four different times, owing to the King's ill-health, had in his hands the Government of the kingdom of Sweden, and he was long Viceroy of Norway. He has, moreover, exercised the functions of Chancellor of the Universities of Upsala, Lund, and Christiana, of High Admiral, and, as we have already said, of Commander of the Artillery. In consequence of his attention to the execution of those duties, and his careful study of everything relating to the two kingdoms, King Oscar ascends the throne better prepared, and with the possession of more instruction, than any Crown Prince who has preceded him.

He married, twenty years ago, Josephine, the daughter of Eugene Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg (one of the great characters of our age), by a Princess of Bavaria, sister of the present King. Four sons and one daughter are the issue of this marriage.

The succession to the throne is the more firmly secured to his family by the descent of his sons from their grand-mother, the Princess of Bavaria, a descent which brings them nearer to the ancient house of Vasa than the Prince is who takes that name, and who really is only Prince of Holstein Gottorp.

The English Mail of the 4th of April arrived here on Sunday afternoon. Some interesting items of intelligence will be found below: From *Wilmor & Smith's European Times of the 4th instant.*

The Grain Market had been gradually falling. In Liverpool, Canada Flour was dull of sale, and could not be quoted higher than 30s. Ashes were also dull: Pots at 26s. 3d. to 26s. 6d.; and Pearls 26s. 6d. to 27s.

The intelligence from the manufacturing districts is not so favorable as that received by the last two packets. The demand for goods and yarns in the Manchester market was for the week previous to the sailing of the Acadia, greatly depressed, in consequence, it is said, of the corresponding depression in the state of the Liverpool Cotton Market; but as soon as confidence is restored as to prices, a revival of trade may be confidently anticipated.

Money continues very abundant, and consols have reached, we believe, the highest price since 1737, viz., 99 $\frac{1}{2}$. This fact speaks volumes for the stability of Sir Robert Peel's administration.

Reduction of 34 per Cents.—This measure may be looked upon as effected, nearly the whole of the stockholders having accepted the reduced interest of 34 per cent.

The price of timber has improved, and it appears now to be generally understood that with the present duties, Colonial timber can fully compete with the Baltic ports, notwithstanding their proximity to the market.

CORN LAWS.—On the 26th a proposal by Mr. Hutt, to resolve in committee that corn imported from British possessions in South Africa, India, and Australia be subject to the same duty as from Canada, was rejected by 117 to 47.

THE SPRING TRADE TO CANADA.—It gives us the greatest pleasure to learn that our spring ships already on the berth for Canada have received full cargoes, more goods being about to be exported to that valuable colony this season, from the city, than for several years past. The *Bellona* and *Caledonia* cleared on Wednesday with full cargoes, and a number of other ships about to sail from the Broomielaw are also well filled with merchandise.—*Glasgow paper.*

lotte Town as a place of resort for invalids from the hot and sickly climate of Canada, during the summer months. There is now, it appears, an excellent hotel in Charlotte Town, and travellers on arriving at Pictou, can immediately proceed to the Island in the *St. George*.

The *Unicorn* is expected to arrive here on the 6th inst. and will leave on the 13th inst. with the Mail.

The furniture, portraits, &c. of the old House of Assembly have been removed to Montreal. We also observe that the D. P. M. General has commenced the removal of the material of his department to the Seat of Government.

The 82nd Regiment are under orders to leave this Garrison tomorrow for Kingston and Toronto.

The military authorities have opened, for the use of foot passengers, the sally port on the South side of St. John's Gate.

Sir JAMES E. ALEXANDER, and Mr. MCGILL, Assistant Surveyor, crossed over to Pointe Levy on Monday morning, to commence the survey of a grand military road of communication between Quebec and Halifax.—*Gazette.*

The Coroner's Jury upon the body of Julien Chateau (who died from injuries received during the recent election riots at Montreal) could not agree, a majority however, eight, returned a verdict, "that the deceased came to his death by misadventure."

The *Melanges Religieux*, published at Montreal, states that four Nuns, Vallade, De Lagrave, Coullée and Lafrance, were to leave Montreal on Wednesday, with Monseigneur PROVESCHER, for the Red River, formerly Lord Selkirk's settlement.—*Gazette.*

A most pleasing and instructive lecture was delivered Friday last to the members of the Quebec Library Association, and others admitted by their kindness, by Dr. Racey; the subject, "Atmospheric Air."

The audience was very numerous, and the discourse of the learned lecturer was illustrated by some most interesting experiments, which were all most successful.—*Mercury.*

We understand that Dr. J. E. Landry has been appointed House Surgeon to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, in succession to Dr. Fenwick, who has held the appointment during the past four years, and who now retires from it to commence private practice in this city.—*Mercury.*

QUEBEC GOAL CALENDAR, 1ST MAY, 1844. Number of prisoners under Sentence by the Courts. 26 Do. Do. under the Police 49-75 Do. Do. Untried. 4 Do. Do. Debtors. 2 Total 81 44 of the above are females

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer *Poachontas* left this morning for Grosse-Isle, with Dr. George Douglas, the Medical Superintendent of the Quarantine establishment, and his party on board. The *Poachontas* is to visit Grosse-Isle weekly during the season of navigation, but the particular day is not yet decided upon. It is the intention of the proprietor to send her once a fortnight to Rivière du Loup en bas, touching at Rivière Ouelle and occasionally to Malbaie.

The old light ship *Brilliant* has been hauled up on Mr. George Taylor's patent slip at Pointe Levy, to undergo a thorough repair.

H. M. Troopship *Apollis* was to sail from Port Royal on the 15th March for Halifax and Quebec. The brig *John Adams*, Clark, from Porto Rico for Quebec, was spoken on the 18th instant, in lat. 34, 54, long. 70, 30, on 12 days, by the bark *John Craig*, at New York from London.

The Transport *Resistance*, Commander Patey, arrived at Halifax on the 14th April last, in 28 days from Cork,—bringing detachments for the Rifle Brigade in this garrison, and for several regiments in Canada, consisting of—17 officers, 419 men, 11 women and 31 children. The *Resistance* sailed from Cork on the 17th March, 12 days after the last steamer left Liverpool, but brought no papers, having destroyed them all on the passage to Halifax.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 30th April, 1844.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, Unit, Price. Rows include: Beef, Mutton, Ditto, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Fowls, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese, Fish, Butter, Ditto, Eggs, Lard, Potatoes, Turnips, Maple Sugar, Peas, Flour, Oats, Hay, Straw, Fire-wood.

TO LET, THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street, opposite the Exchange. Apply to CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's St. Quebec, 4th April, 1844.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING can be obtained for two or three Gentlemen, on very moderate terms, and in a quiet private family. Apply at this Office. Quebec, 4th April, 1844.

FOR SALE, PORTY BAGS COFFEE, AND A FEW TONS LIGNUMVITE, R. PENISTON, India Wharf. Quebec, 1st April, 1844.