

THE NEW FOUNDLAND AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICA SCHOOL SOCIETY held its Annual Meeting in Exeter Hall on the 25th of April. The Report stated the successful prosecution of the Society's labours in New Foundland, its original field of operations, as well as in Canada, lamenting the want of funds which alone prevented their extension far beyond the present amount. The Committee had received multiplied applications for aid in cases where a very small sum would have sufficed to originate or to secure the successful operation of schools. The Bishop of New Foundland had expressed the high value he put upon the Society's labours, and his anxiety that they should be extended to other colonies, alluding to the Island of Jamaica, to the episcopal charge of which His Lordship has recently been translated. The entire receipts of the Society during the year were £2,471, which sum the payments had exceeded by £270. Among several other addresses delivered on the occasion, was one by the Rev. Dr. Field, Bishop Elect of New Foundland, who signified his readiness to work together with the Society for the benefit of their fellow-creatures and the promotion of the glory of God.

THE "FETE DIEU."

It was not long after the notion of a change in the bread and wine at the Lord's Supper had been introduced into the church in her state of darkness, that means were found for fixing this novelty, which had not been thought of by the church for more than eleven hundred years; upon the popular mind by an imposing and fascinating ceremony. The following account of its origin and celebration is translated from a German Cyclopaedia which treats points of difference between Protestants and Romanists in a dispassionate manner, and bears a high character for the correctness of the information it conveys.

In the year 1230, two nuns at Liege, the one called Juliana, the other Isabella, gave out that they had been favoured with visions. The former of them had seen the moon in great splendour, but with a break at one place of its circular form; and by divine communication she was enabled to state that this moon represented the christian church, and the imperfection in its form signified the want of one festival in the church, by which the adoration of the Lord's body in the wafer consecrated at the mass should be duly celebrated; to the beginning of this festival she was now directed to exhort all christendom. There was at Liege, at that time, the Archdeacon Jacob, the same who afterwards sat on the papal chair under the title of Urban IV; he espoused the cause for which the nun sought to engage patronage, and in the course of years, he himself became confirmed in it by witnessing a miracle in attestation of the same novel doctrine. In the year 1261, a certain priest at Bolsena, who did not believe in the change of the elements, was celebrating mass, when, as he was pronouncing the words of consecration, drops of blood fell from the water upon his surplice. He endeavoured to hide the drops between the folds of the vestment, but the consequence only was that the bloody image of the wafer was formed by every drop that had fallen. To remove all doubt from unbelieving minds, the (or) garment with marks as described is to this time exhibited as a precious relic in the city of Civita Vecchia. Matters were ripe, now, for an extensive effect upon the church. A papal bull appointed the second Thursday after Whitsunday for "the Festival of our Lord's body," and abundance of indulgence was promised to those who should devoutly observe the sacred rites connected with it. There was no difficulty in persuading an ignorant multitude to ensure plenty pardon of sins by the observance of a festival full of pomp and show, and succeeded by abundance of merriment. The processions were formed by priests in the most gorgeous apparel, by religious fraternities with their rich banners and the images of saints shining with gold and silver and rich clothing or bedecked with garlands and flowers, carried upon the shoulders of men: conspicuous above all was the principal ecclesiastic carrying the consecrated wafer in a beautifully wrought receptacle of the costliest material under a canopy supported by men of rank; there was the sound of music and the odour of incense, the chanting of chorists and the reciting of prayers by the multitude. Then on the termination of the religious solemnity, there was no lack of the public amusements current in different countries, to close the day, the dance, the masquerade, and the bull-fight not excepted. In Germany, matters are not carried to such extremes, and in the protestant parts of it, the Roman Catholics confine their processions to the precincts of their churches.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR CANADA WEST.—It is with great satisfaction that we communicate the Rev. Dr. Ryerson's refusal of this office, which it now appears has really been offered to him. We saw great objections to his appointment, because we felt persuaded that a gentleman who has become so prominent in party-strife, and has been instrumental in causing a separation from the influential religious community with which he was formerly connected could not have been generally acceptable as the holder of an office towards the efficiency of which, the good will of the religious portion of the community is so very much to be desired. We derive additional pleasure from Dr. Ryerson's announcement that he will engage in a defence of Sir Charles Metcalfe's measures against the accusations of his late advisers, to be published first in the columns of the British Colonist, and then in a pamphlet form, which he anticipates will extend to 100 or 150 pages. We do not mean to say that we should generally admire it, if ministers of the gospel were to engage in such kinds of publications; but if Dr. Ryerson's so heroic a sense of his being called to that service as he expresses in the following paragraph, we are glad at least that he takes the side which we believe with him, will cement "the moral connection, the connection of confidence and affection, the only connection of strength and happiness" between this province and the mother-country. "Mr. Ryerson has not thought proper, under present circumstances, to accept the office of Superintendent of Education; nor has any political office ever been offered to him. And he is ready to relinquish any situation which he now fills rather than not accomplish this imperative undertaking. For if a Leonidas

and three hundred Spartans could throw themselves into the Thermopylae of death for the salvation of their country, it would ill become one humble Canadian to hesitate at any sacrifice, or shrink from any responsibility, or even danger, in order to prevent his own countrymen from rushing into a vortex, which he is most certainly persuaded will involve many of them in calamities more serious than those which followed the events of 1837."

RELIGION IN BARBADOES AND IN MEXICO.

Extract from a letter dated Vera Cruz, March 30th, 1844.

No sooner did I arrive at Barbadoes than I became acquainted (by what the world calls accident but what I call Providence) with a curate in the principal parish, and his family; of him I need not say more than that he adorned the place he filled. His church, (close to his house) was always crowded to hear the gospel preached. The number of constant communicants was upwards of 300 (two thirds being blacks). This says much for his ministerial labours, when we remember that it was only a Chapel of Ease, there being the Cathedral and another very large church. But his Sunday School pleased me above all: five hundred pupils of all ages, from the wee bit black boy of four years to the aged woolly white-headed negro, all eagerly reading and learning to read, that they might draw from the blessed Book of God that hope which shall stand them when all else fails, that knowledge which teaches them the value of their immortal souls, that tells them, in the sight of God, all, both black and white, are of equal importance, that faith which looking beyond things present can yet hear the glad tidings sung by herald angels of "peace, good will to man."

It really filled me with holy joy to see the word of God so blessed in its course. They always assemble between the service from 2 to 4 past four o'clock. The minister told me that the desire to learn soon makes up in the blacks for the deficiency in their intellectual powers. I think this pleasing picture is not confined to that one place in Barbadoes.

As I have never seen Sabbaths kept any where as they are there, nor have I ever seen weekday services so well attended. I soon became acquainted with many other religious people, ministers and others; and as for the curate's family, I could not have received greater kindness, had they known me all their lives. I consider that Island to be a complete manifestation of the good effected by our National Church. There is only one dissenting place of worship in the parish referred to, namely a Wesleyan Chapel. You may imagine with what reluctance I left a place, so rich in the means and ordinances of religion, to come to this truly dry and barren land, where Rome unopposed has erected her standard. Our merchants have no public worship either here or in Mexico. The only difference I can hear that the Sabbath makes to Protestant residents is, they go out to a celebrated gambling place about ten miles distant, because on that day the Roman Catholics are free from business and do the same. I should make you doubt me, if I were to write what other things constantly take place in Mexico. Oh! that the light of the glorious gospel may shine into these dark places of the earth, and all, from the least to the greatest, be turned to the Lord."

Political and Local Intelligence.

TEXAS.—The project for the annexation of this country to the United States continues to be agitated there with much warmth, and while it is evidently a favourite plan of the President and his friends, who seem determined to consummate it at all hazards and in violation of every right, is as strongly condemned by a large and we believe the most respectable and best informed portion of the community.

The known wishes of the Government and people of England to discourage and abolish the horrid practice of slave dealing is used as a pretext to forward this nefarious design. The President pretends to believe that it is the design of England, to secure a paramount interest in Texas and then to insist upon the abolition of slavery and the slave trade: to prevent this, Texas must be received into the Union and the ungodly traffic protected.

One of the latest American movements was that of stationing a large military force on the border of Texas, as a corps of observation, with orders to keep up a correspondence with the President of that country. A considerable squadron was also ordered to assemble in the Gulf of Mexico, for the same purpose.

The sudden departure of the British Admiral from Halifax for the West Indies with several vessels, has caused some speculation, and it is probable that a British naval force will proceed to the Gulf of Mexico to watch the turn of affairs.

Since writing the foregoing, the arrival of the English mail informs us that the above proposal of annexation had created a great sensation in England, and had been noticed in Parliament by Lords Brougham and Aberdeen: It now remains to be seen what effect the military movements before mentioned will produce upon the public mind.

The Steamship Unicorn arrived early on Tuesday morning, bringing the English Mail of the 19th May. The news on the whole is unimportant. We have extracted from Willmer & Smith's European Times and other journals such items as seem of interest to our readers.

Lord Ashley's measure for restricting the hours of labour for the females and children in manufactories to ten has been defeated in Parliament by a large majority. Sir Henry Hardinge has been appointed Governor General of India vice Lord Ellenborough whose recall was announced

by the last mail. This nomination seems to have given general satisfaction. The office of Secretary at War, vacated by the promotion of Sir H. Hardinge, has been filled by the appointment of Sir Thomas Fremantle.

STATE TRIALS.—No decision has yet been given by the Irish Judges, upon this exciting question. Mr O'Connell continued to attend the meetings of the Repeal Association, and in one of his speeches remarked, "that it was necessary to keep up the repeal agitation by all means." The rent, although more than the former week, continued small.

GAMBLING HOUSES.—The attention of the Government having been aroused by the powerful appeals made to them through the daily and weekly journals with respect to the gambling-houses at the west end of London, orders have been issued to the Commissioners of Police to enter, by force if necessary, all which were suspected, and respecting which two housekeepers had in writing sent in the notices required by an act of Parliament. Acting upon this order, the Commissioners of Police, after receiving the written affidavits of two respectable inhabitants of the parish of St. James, Westminster, matured a plan, and, in obedience to their orders, between twelve and one o'clock, on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, detachments of Police, each headed by the Superintendent of their respective divisions, armed with axes, crowbars, ladders, and every thing necessary to force an entrance if it was denied, proceeded on this service. At one o'clock, each party succeeded in entering the particular gaming-house they were ordered to attack, and in securing an immense quantity of gaming implements, IOU's, and cash to the amount of nearly £3,000, and also in capturing seventy three persons, several of whom move in the first circles.

The interest excited by such novel procedure was intense, and not only was the body of the court thronged almost to suffocation, but also every avenue and passage, while hundreds of gamblers of every grade waited outside the court to learn the result. The hearing of the case occupied seven hours. Cauty, the manager of one of the houses, was sentenced to pay £60 fine or suffer 3 months' imprisonment; Everett, the porter £30 fine or 3 months' imprisonment, and a number of persons who were in the house, for the purpose of play, £3 fine each, or 21 days' imprisonment.

FRANCE.—In the Chamber of Deputies a discussion of some interest took place upon a petition for the abolition of slavery in the French Colonies. M. Denis, who brought up a report on the subject, admitted, as did also the Government, "that slavery must sooner or later disappear from the French possessions."

SPAIN still continues in an excited state. The whole of the ministry had resigned and a new cabinet had been formed, of which General Narvaez is the head.

FETE DIEU AT MONTREAL.—A petition, signed by ten ministers of religion and a large number of highly respectable laymen, was to be presented to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal and the Reverend Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, upon the subject of the procession of the Fete Dieu on Sunday next. It sets forth in clear and forcible terms, and yet in the kindest spirit, the necessity which exists in a mixed community such as that of Canada, for each portion to respect the feelings and rights of the others; and, representing the noise of the bells, the military music, the obstructions in the streets caused by the trees, the crowds of people, &c. as hindrances to Protestants on their way to and from their places of worship, & a serious annoyance to them while engaged in their religious services, it calls upon the Roman Catholic Bishop and Clergy to respect the feelings and rights of Protestants by removing from the celebration of the festival what is offensive to their feelings.

THE LATE ATTORNEY GENERAL OGDEN.—It is gratifying to report both as an instance of liberal departure from established custom on the part of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and as a mark of the respect entertained by them towards Charles Richard Ogdon, Esq. the newly appointed Attorney General for the Isle of Man, that the said learned Society have waived the keeping of the requisite forms in his case, and admitted him at once to the privileges of the English Bar.

QUEBEC GAOL. CALENDAR, 1st June, 1844. Number of Prisoners under sentence by the Courts; Do. do. Police Ordinance 51-73 Do. do. Convicted Seamen 40 Do. do. Untried 5 Do. do. Debtors 3 Total 121 (40 of the above are females.)

ENGLISH MAIL.—To be closed next Wednesday; paid letters till 7, unpaid till 9 o'clock, p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received, Pamphlet and note from Kingston, not the parcel of pamphlets, papers, &c.—W. Stn Esq.—Rev. M. W.—Church Society's Reports.—Poetry; if The Unknown hears that his office is invaded by others, he may get provoked.

We beg to acknowledge the following subscriptions, received on account of the Berean, since our last publication: From the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, 12 months; Lieut. Orlebar, R. N.; 12 months; Messrs. S. Newton, 12 months; S. Macaulay, 12 months; Rev. C. Morris, 12 months.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED. May 29th.

- Brig British Oak, Humphreys, London, A. Gil-mour & Co. timber and deals. — Dykes, Hull, Maryport, order, ballast. — Ship Tamerlane, Thomas, Liverpool, order, salt. — Bark Cyrus, Rae, London, Atkinson & Co. ballast. — Ship Victory, Kent, Liverpool, Pemberton, ballast. — Eveline, Curwen, Maryport, do, do. — Brig John & Mary, Wilkie, Southampton, LeMesurier & Co. do. — Crede, Humphreys, Aberystwith, Symes, do. — Eliza Kirkbride, Hull, Bordeaux, order. — Express, Reid, Sunderland, Heath, coals. — Mayflower, White, Newcastle, LeMesurier & Co. coals and goods. 30th. — Bark Great Britain, Montgomery, Liverpool, Gillespie & Co. general cargo. — John, Morgan, London, order, ballast. — Wm. Fisher, McLean, Liverpool, order, general cargo. — Lady Bagot, Williams, New Ross, Gilmour & Co. ballast. — Cato, Benson, Plymouth, order, ballast. — Hampton, Graham, Grangemouth, Gilmour & Co. coals. — Brig Canada, Elliot, Newcastle, J. Joseph, coal. — Mary, Kelso, Glasgow, order, general cargo. — Sultan, Lambton, Sunderland, Hart & Co. glass, coals, &c. — Radical, Anderson, Sunderland, Symes, coals and glass. — Concord, Hornley, London, LeMesurier, bal Brig. Manly, Sawyer, Plymouth, LeMesurier & Co. general cargo. — Schr. St. Patrick, Brown, Arichat, order, her-rings, &c. — Brig Mary Hudson, Tullock, Newcastle, Joseph & Co. coals. — Milton, Duff, Liverpool, Ryan, Chapman & Co. general cargo. — Schr. Marguerite, Blais, Bathurst, order, ballast. — Caroline, Joncas, Miramichi, order, do. 31st. — Brig Auckland, Williams, Liverpool, J. Tibbits, general cargo. — Prince of Wales, Welch, Sunderland, At-kinson & Co. coals. — Georgina, Murray, Waterford, Ryan Broth-ers, general cargo. — Schr. True Friend, Godier, Sydney, H. J. Noad, general cargo. June 3rd. — Brig Astrea, Lewis, Weymouth, LeMesurier & Co. ballast. — Ship William, Rowe, Bristol, Pemberton, ballast. — Bark British Princess, Thompson, Dundee, A. Gilmour, & Co. ballast. — Brig Mary Allen, Wade, Greenock, Baird & Co. general cargo. 4th. — Ship Lady Milton, Simutt, Liverpool, G. B. Symes, general cargo. — Brig Emperor, Crossman, H. & E. Burstall. — Bark Rory O'Moore, McMaster, Liverpool, Moore, Grainger & Co. gen. cargo. — Calcedonia, Ritchie, Newport, order, iron. — Promise, Bickford, London, L. Windsor, bal.

CLEARED.

- May 30th. — Bark Glasgow, Sommerville, Liverpool, C. E. Levey & Co. — John Bell, Black, New Ross, Pemberton. — Brig Rolla, Crow, Sunderland, H. & E. Burstall. 31st. — Brig Ralph Wylan, Moorhead, Newcastle, Atkin-son & Co. — Lily, Taggart, Bristol, do. do. June 1st. — Brig Whitwell Grange, Watson, Gloucester, At-kinson & Co. — Ship Bellona, Auld, Glasgow, A. Shaw. 4th. — Brig Choice, G. Cram, Portsmouth, LeMesurier & Co. — Schr. Marie L'Oiseau, Talbot, Labrador, H. J. Noad. 5th. — Ship Cromwell, McDougall, Liverpool, J. Mann. — Brig Elizabeth & Catharine, Rankin, Sunderland, G. B. Symes. — Schr. Velocity, Shelmut, Halifax, D. Fraser. — Julia Marguerite, Blais, Arichat, H. J. Noad.

PASSENGERS.—In the steam ship Unicorn, from Pictou—Mr. and Mrs. W. Stevenson, Mr. Har-wood, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. Gray, Mr. Per-cival, Mr. Hill, Capt. Ross, Mr. Maitland, and Mr. Laffin—13 in the steerage. Per ship Helen, from New York for Liverpool—Henry Legge, Esq. Montreal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Unicorn reports having passed about 90 sail between this and Matane. Also reports the wreck of the Brig Content, on her way up, off Metis, and the wreck of the Neptune, off Father Point. Capt. Sianott, of the ship Lady Milton, ar-rived Tuesday morning, reports having pas-sed, in lat. 48 35, long. 55 7, on the 23rd May, off St. Pierre, a water-logged bark, main and under mast standing. Off Bird Islands, 20th May, passed the new ship Jane, and the new brig Amity, both of and from Quebec. 2d inst. passed the bark Falcon, (wreck) off Kamouraska, proceeding up to Quebec.

Met with fields of ice from about 70 miles east of the Straits of Belle-Isle, to 47 north on the Grand Bank. Capt. Rae, of the Cyrus, arrived here on Wednesday evening, 29th ulto, reports having spoken in lat. 45, long. 56, 20, on the 21st May, the Calcedonia, Ritchie, from Liverpool for Montreal, with a general cargo, which vessel had met with heavy weather and had sprung a leak. The Calcedonia sailed from Liverpool on the 5th March, for Newport (in Wales) to load iron, for Montreal, from which latter port she sailed early in April. The bark Lady Colebrooke, Captain Shar-land, which sailed from Halifax for Quebec on the 6th instant, fell in with the ice, on the 9th, off Sealantic, and was cut through by it, and immediately sunk. The Captain and crew put off in the boats, and got to land the same day. The Lady Colebrooke had on board a cargo of sugar, molasses, rum, &c. which was insured at Halifax for £3,050. She was consigned to Messrs. H. J. Noad & Co., of this City. Capt. Thompson, of the bark British Princess, arrived on Monday morning, reports having seen a large number of vessels in the river, bound up. The pilot who took down the bark Prince Charlie reports having passed a few vessels at

hand, among them the Lady Milton, since arrived.

The bark Mercury wrecked at Port Neuf last fall, has, we understand been got off and is on her way to Quebec. The party, who went down to raise her, under the superintendance of Mr. Russell, experienced much difficulty in consequence of the injured state of the vessel and the exposed situation in which she lay.

The Falcon wrecked at Betsiamitis was also seen off the Pilgrims, waterlogged. We learn that the wreck of the Neptune has received some further damage in getting off.

Messrs. Oliver launched on Monday from their ship-yard, River St. Charles, a beautiful vessel of about 950 tons, called the Emigrant; she was immediately towed round to Carman's Wharf. The Emigrant is commanded by Captain Samson, late of the Lotus, and was the same day entered outwards for Liverpool.

We understand this fine vessel is intended for Messrs. Deaves Brothers, of Cork. The Suffolk, from Hull to Quebec, put into Stronness on the 1st May; bore up from long. 19, leaky, and the crew refusing to proceed. The Rory O'Moore spoke the Brig Thetis, with passengers, from Limerick, off St. Paul's on the 25th May; she had her cutwater and rudder much damaged by contact with the ice. The Henry of Poole, with coals, is at hand.

VESSELS SAILED FOR QUEBEC.

- Bordeaux, 2nd May—Hannah, Sun. 6th—Mentor. 9th—Royal Oak, Intrepid. Plymouth, 3rd—Wilberforce. 4th—Carron. Deal, 5th—Messenger; Imogene, Homely; Elizabeth. 10th—Mary. 12th—Euxine, St. George. 15th—Brunswick, Victory. 16th—Blessing. Liverpool, 4th—Bridgetown, Ellerslie, Ocean Queen. 6th—Blonde. 8th—Indus. 12th—Abercrombie. 16th—J. Munn. 17th—Leander. 18th—England, Resolute. Various ports, 2nd—S. Richardson, Jane. 3rd—Spring. 4th—Horatio, Thomas, Spart. 5th—Brilliant. 6th—Terry. 7th—Edward & Mary. 8th—Cato, Medora, Robert & Isabella. 9th—Janet, Carricks, E. Randall. 10th—Dart, Brothers. 11th—Pomona, Industry, Lively, J. Anderson. 13th—Tom Bowline, Brothers. 14th—Buchanan. 15th—Fergus, A. Henzell.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 4th June, 1844.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price (s. d.), and other units. Includes items like Beef, Mutton, Dutton, Pork, Lamb, Veal, Bacon, Ducks, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Potatoes, Turnips, Maple Sugar, Peas, Flour, Oats, Hay, Straw, Fire-wood.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED EX ACADIA.

Auckland, Great Britain, and Newfoundland. Rest and Common English Iron. Hoop Iron, Sheet Iron, and Boiler Plate, Zinc, Block and Bar Tin, Sheathing and Brazier's Copper, Trace and Coil Chains, Axle Blocks and Pipe Boxes, Clout Nails, Canada Rose Nails and Deck Spikes, Patent "proved" Chain Cables and Anchors, Coal Tar, Red Lead and Refined Borax. —ALSO PER "GEORGIANA." Best Button and Fig Blue in 30 lb Boxes. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 6th May, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED PER "ACADIA," AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. CHOICE Assortment of Woolen Cloths, &c. of the latest patterns—consisting of:— West of England Broad Cloths, Checks, Hairline, Honey Comb, Plaids, Fancy Dooskin, Fancy Tweeds, Stripes, French and Alpine Casimeres. —ALSO PER "BURRELL." Shoe Thread, and Seine Twines. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

Qu. bec, 6th May, 1844.

PLUMBING, GLAZING AND HOUSE PAINTING.

W. HOSSACK, JUNR. in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received since his commencement in the above business—begs to inform them that he still continues at his old stand, and respectfully solicits a continuation of their patronage. Quebec, 30th May, 1844.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LONDON HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE.

12, BUADE STREET. W. S. HENDERSON & Co. PROPRIETORS.

W. HOSSACK, JUNR.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an Establishment for the sale of Groceries, Wines, Liquors &c. in the premises, corner of St. Ann and Garden Streets, UPPER TOWNS MARKET PLACE, where he will have always on hand a choice assortment of goods in the line, and respectfully solicits a share of public Patronage.

INSTRUCTION IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, BY M. MOREL, OF GENEVA.

Cards of Terms at the Publisher's. Reference to the Rev. C. L. F. HANSELL, 15, Stanislaus Street; JEREMY HALL, Esq. Carriages Street, and J. TRAMBLEUR, Esq., 8, Angelo Street. Quebec, 4th April, 1844.