

To Correspondents.—"A Layman" will probably do best to direct his representation privately to the quarter to which they are addressed, as we should scarcely be warranted in giving it the publicity of our periodical.

"A Subscriber;" "A Reader;" "Alarming Disease;" M. W. and R. V. R. are received, besides F. W. G's. and several other envelopes.

Webster to state that we can give very little space to poetry; and as we do not trust our taste in that line, we purpose referring original compositions which we may be favoured with, to some friend in whose judgment we place confidence; and if they are declined, it will be by "The unknown."

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES ARE RECEIVED AT Montreal, by Mr. C. Bryson, Bookseller, St. John's. "BENJ. BERLAND."

Mr. SAMUEL MUCKLESTON, Kingston, is so kind as to act as Agent for the Berean in Canada West.

CHRYSOSTOM.—When Chrysostom had offended the Empress Eudoxia, and she thereupon sent him a threatening message, he answered,—Go, tell her, Nil nisi peccatum timeo; I fear nothing but sin.—Marrow of Ecclesiastical History.

ARCH Bp. POTTER'S ADVICE TO WESLEY.—"If you desire to be extensively useful, do not spend your time and strength in contending for or against such things as are of a disputable nature; but in testifying against open, notorious vice, and in promoting real, essential holiness."—Southey's Life of Wesley.

The Lord takes pleasure in those who fear him. They rest in his love, they are his children, and as their persons, so their services are accepted in the beloved. Their prayer is his delight and their aims are the odour of a sweet smell; He views their motives and passes by their mistakes; he regards their wishes and designs, and says in their futures—"It was well that it was in thine heart."—Jay.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH-WEST-AMERICA-MISSION.

CUMBERLAND STATION.

EXTRACT FROM THE CHURCH MISSIONARY RECORD.

(Concluded.)

June 27, 1842.—In the afternoon I attended a meeting of the Chief and several Indians who still continue heathen. I had been informed by Mr. Budd, in his communications, that the Chief objected to let the Indians have land to cultivate.

On Wednesday the 29th, Mr. Smithurst having satisfactorily adjusted the affairs of the Station, and his boat's crew having completed some additions to the buildings and farm, the party left Riviere du Pat, and, travelling almost night and day, reached Red River on the 7th of July, after an absence of thirty-nine days.

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you will get on with my people, if you keep steady and persevere. Many of those who still keep with us talk of joining you. Indeed, I will not say but I may yet come to you. I shall, however, wait a while, and see how things go. I shall make no opposition, and advise the rest to be quiet. You can have what land you want, and show me where you would wish to have it."

On hearing this, I could scarcely repress the tear of gratitude, which involuntarily started forth when I found how God had brought me through my anticipated difficulty. I told him, that, with respect to their religion, I had no doubt that both he and the others who kept to their old way believed it to be the right one, and like all men of wisdom, might be expected to follow it till they were convinced it was wrong.

He said, "Well, I confess many begin already to suspect that it is wrong, and I have very little doubt that soon you will have a large accession to your numbers. Indeed, I shall not be surprised if those who still stay behind are found to go over to you one by one, till none are left in the old way."

This was such a remarkable and unexpected confession, that I at once gave the conversation a religious turn. "The minds of all men," I said, "are either under the influence of the good or bad Spirit. As the good Spirit is acknowledged to be the Creator, He would of course make mankind good at first."

To this I knew he would assent. I next explained how men became bad, and proceeded to unfold the plan of Salvation through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. I then mentioned some of the practical precepts of the Gospel, showing how they were conducive to the temporal happiness of men; and concluded with a reference to the rewards and punishments of the life to come.

He listened with a great deal of attention, and thanked me for having told him so much. We then went to overlook the land; and marked out sufficient for a Mission Farm, a Church and Burying-ground, and a Clergyman's house.

I then explained how I would advise the land to be apportioned to the Indians for farms, and how the houses ought to be built. He agreed to all I said, and went away seemingly satisfied. Thus far has God been with me, and prospered me far beyond my most sanguine expectations.

In the afternoon, one of the Heathen Indians came to offer his children for the school, and spoke of coming to hear himself. I agreed that three should be admitted. Here is the first confirmation of what the Chief said this morning.

In the evening I preached; and, after the Service, had a long conversation with the Indians on the subject of their farms, and upon several other matters connected with their temporal concerns. One of them thanked me for the advice I had given; saying, however, that temporal things were a secondary consideration with him.

His temporal concerns, he said, must be so regulated as to be most conducive to his spiritual welfare; and if either had to be sacrificed, it must be the temporal. I have heard many other pleasing sentiments of a similar character.

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At the recent election of a Mayor in the city of New York, James Harper, well known as a partner in the firm of Harper & Brothers, extensive publishers and printers, was elected to that honorable office. He was the candidate of the "Native American" party, who are opposed to the admission of foreigners or those who are not native born to office, but it is understood that the question of the admission of the Bible as a text book in the common schools of the State of New York was to be tested upon this occasion, and as the "Native American" party are favorable to it, we may consider their success as indicative of a proper sense of the value of the Holy Scriptures in the minds of the majority of the people.

CHINA.

As the readers of a religious periodical may be supposed to be interested in an account of the overthrow of every obstacle which has hitherto opposed the spread of Christianity; a few remarks are offered to the Editor of the Berean upon the present state of China, the recent disturbances there having resulted in the occupation of posts by the British, whereby a large opening appears to present itself to Missionary labour and research.

China is perhaps less familiar to Europeans and to Christendom generally than almost any part of the known world. Several causes have produced this ignorance; among which are the difficulty of acquiring the language, and the jealousy of the people themselves, who have always endeavored to prevent the entrance of foreigners into their country. But recent events, as above stated, are removing the difficulties that previously existed, and every day, information is gained upon their customs, laws, &c., &c.

The Chinese trade has for many years given ample employment to numbers of vessels belonging to Great Britain, and other European powers, as well as to the United States. The principal exports are silk, porcelain, but especially tea, which finds its way thence to almost every portion of the Globe. In return for the vast amount taken away by the traders, large sums have been conveyed there in Dollars, &c., have been imported, and latterly from India opium to an awful extent.

In proportion to the large supply of this drug, the use of it extended; and as it was found to affect most perniciously the health, intellect, and moral character of those who used it, the Chinese Government took strong measures to remedy the evil, prohibiting the importation and use of it altogether. This measure was found ineffectual through the prevalence of smuggling. After many other fruitless attempts to enforce the prohibition of the baneful drug, in January of 1839, a special imperial commissioner was appointed, named Lin, to put a stop to the opium traffic.

Immediately upon his arrival at Canton, the commissioner issued an edict ordering that every particle of opium on board the ships should be given up to the Government to be destroyed. At the same time a bond was required that the ships should hereafter never again dare to bring opium, and the law was proclaimed that if any should be brought, the offenders should suffer death. Threats were used that unless this requisition was complied with, the lives of the Europeans should be sacrificed. To force them into compliance, the supply of provisions was cut off, and the European factories with all their inhabitants were strictly blockaded.

Capt. Elliott, who held the situation of Chief Superintendent, and in that capacity represented the British Government, was not exempt from harsh treatment, but was subjected to the same humiliating restraint as the others. Under these circumstances, and believing himself warranted by the extremity of the case, and the danger to the lives of all the Europeans then in the power of the Chinese, the Superintendent decided upon the surrender of all the opium in their hands. It was accordingly given up, to the number of 20,000 chests. The blockade was then removed, and liberty restored.

As soon as information reached the Home Government, vigorous measures were taken to obtain redress for the insult to the British flag involved in the proceedings, and to secure stability in the management of trade for the future. A powerful armament arrived in Canton river in June 1840, and carried on a successful warfare, including the blockade of Canton and the taking of Chusan, an island on the coast, by which, at the very commencement, doubts respecting the issue of the contest were nearly removed. Peace was concluded in August 1842, the Chinese submitting to the demands made upon them by the victors and agreeing to pay in instalments 21 millions of dollars for the expenses of the war, and as compensation for the opium surrendered by the British merchants. Chusan was restored by our forces, and Hong Kong, a small island at the mouth of the Canton river, was ceded by the Chinese. This has been made a British post, and is now rapidly assuming all the features of European civilization.

TEXAS.—The American papers announce that a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States had been actually signed by the President; but as its ratification by the Senate is necessary to give it validity, the step taken is by no means conclusive.

The election of a member to represent the city of Montreal in the Provincial Legislature has terminated in the return of Mr. Drummond, who polled 1383 votes; but the return is protested against by the opposing candidate, Mr. Molson, who retired from the contest early on the second day of the election, so that the relative strength of the two parties has not been fairly brought out, as Mr. Molson's supporters did not come forward to record their votes after his withdrawal was known, when only 463 of them had voted. Mr. Molson has protested against the election on the ground of violence and intimidation used to prevent the electors from going to the polls. The accounts of the opposing parties upon the state of the town at the time are very contradictory; but it seems quite evident that there was great confusion, and that many outrages were committed, since the military had to be brought to the help of the civil power, and had actually to charge with the bayonet.

One man has since died of a wound received at the time; an inquest was held upon the body; but at the departure of the mail, the coroner's jury had not agreed upon their verdict.

The improbable rumour that Mr. Papineau was about to return to Canada, is contradicted by an American newspaper which states that it is not his intention at present to leave France.

NAVIGATION.—The Steamer Alliance, the first of the season, arrived on Tuesday morning about eight o'clock, having left Montreal the preceding evening. She encountered very little ice. About forty cabin passengers came in her.

The Lake Champlain navigation commenced last Monday, by the Burlington leaving St. John's for Whitehall and intermediate places. A new boat, the Saranac, runs alternately with her; and the former fare of \$5 is reduced to \$3.

Appearances justify an expectation of an early commencement of navigation on the Ottawa, when the hardy operatives of the forest shall again dot this beautiful river with their rafts—the fruits of a long winter's toil—wending their way to Quebec. Every thing at present promises well for the chief export business of Canada—her wood trade.—Bytown Gazette.

FRZ.—Three small wooden houses were burnt down on Sunday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, at the upper end of St. Eustache Street, St. Lewis Suburbs. The fire broke out in Mr. Morrin's house, which was insured for £100 at the Quebec Office. There was no insurance on the other houses.—Quebec Gazette.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, March 11.—The provision markets were lively, and bacon and butter advancing. Quebec Pine Timber was quoted, yellow, 1s 3/4 a 1s 4/4; Red, 1s 3/4 a 1s 7/4. Quebec yellow Pine deals or planks per 100, 2nd quality, £5 15s a £10; 3rd quality, £5 a £5 10s. Staves, Quebec standard, 1st quality, £50 to £55 per M; mid. and inferior, £37 10s a £45.

Ashes.—The Price of Montreal Pot continues to advance, and 200 barrels have found buyers at 27s per cwt. Some Pearl have also been sold at the same rate.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, March 11.—Flour has been equally neglected, and may be bought on rather easier terms. Barley has moved slowly, barely sustaining its previous value. No change as regards beans and peas. No transactions are reported in the bonded market.

Port of Quebec.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LAUNCHES.—Launched from the Patent Slip, on Saturday 20th inst, the Trinity Yacht Union, James Bankier, Esq. Commander.

On Tuesday, 23rd inst. from same place, Barque Ebor, of Montrose, William Smith Master.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. J. Nesbitt, launched from his ship-yard, St. Rochs, a splendid full-rigged ship of 520 tons measurement, called the Jane. She has been built for Messrs. G. H. Parke & Co., of this city.

Mr. James Jeffery's new bark, which was launched on Friday last, was named Sapphire. She has been towed round to Diamond Harbour.

On Monday, Messrs. Nicholson & Russell launched from their establishment at Pointe Levy, a new floating-light vessel for the Traverse. She is ready to take in her stores, and will probably leave for her station in the course of this week.

The Trinity Schooner will leave at the same time to lay down the buoys.

Two vessels of 300 tons each, were launched yesterday morning, from the ship-yard of Messrs. Oliver. They were named the Foam and Ase-nath.

From the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette and other English papers received by the New York packet ship Sheridan, 13th March from Liverpool at New York.

Liverpool, March 5th.—Sailed—Caledonia, Ritchie, for Montreal. Entered for loading—March 8th—Fisher, for Montreal. 9th—Auckland, Williams, for Quebec, (entered Jan. 21th for Quebec and Montreal.) 11th—Robert Syers, Atkins, for Montreal.

London, March 5th.—Entered for loading—Ottawa, Duffell, for Montreal.

Bristol, March 9th.—Entered—Lotus, Sampson, for Quebec.

Glasgow, March 9th.—Advertised—Dromahair, Pyne, Marquis of Normandy, Lockhart; Jane

Brown, Wallace; Caledonia, Allan; Favourite, Greenhorn, for Quebec and Montreal. Limerick, March 9th.—Advertised—Ninian, Pittock; Borneo, O'Donnell; Governor, Gordon; Thetis, Hagill; Bryan Abba, Brown; Energy; Hulls, all for Quebec. Portsmouth, March 7th.—The Resistance, troop-ship, Com. Patey, which sailed on Tuesday for Cork, embarked on Monday five officers and 178 men from the Isle of Wight, belonging to the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 23rd Fusiliers, and 71st Regiment, for passage to Halifax, Quebec, &c. She will embark at Cork, men, women and children, belonging to the several regiments serving in North America and the West Indies. Bristol, March 9th.—Advertised—Mary, Davies, for Montreal; Maria Jane, Reed, for do.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 23d April, 1844.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and another Unit. Includes items like Beef, Mutton, Ditto, Lamb, Pork, Bacon, Poultry, Fish, etc.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, ENGLISH BAR IRON assorted, "Acraman's" Best Iron, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle Iron, Blister, German, Spring and Cast Steel, "Cookley's" Tin Plates, Bar Tin, Canada Plates, Cut Nails, Canada Rose Nails, and Deck Spikes, Patent Shot, Sheet and Bar Lead, Paints and Red Lead, Black Lead, Rotten Stone, Starch, Button and Fir Blue, Shoe Thread, Tobacco Pipes, Spades, Shovels, Frying Pans, Plough Moulds and Sock Plates, Wire, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Bellows, "Hedge and Bomber's" C.S. Axes, Grindstones, Bolt, Sheathing, and Brazier's Copper, Canada Stoves, and Ship's Cambouses, Sugar Kettles, and Coolers.

"Acraman's" Patent Proved Chain Cables and Anchors, for Vessels from 20 to 500 Tons. Top Sail Sheets, Tie, and Crane Chains. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul's Street.

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

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company in this City, is prepared to receive proposals and to effect Assurances on Lives, on more reasonable terms than ever offered before. R. PENISTON, Agent for Quebec and the Canadas, India Wharf. April 4, 1844.

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.

HATS, EXPRESSLY MADE IN BRITAIN FOR THE QUEBEC BRANCH OF THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE. W. S. HENDERSON & CO. PROPRIETORS.

HAVE just unpacked the largest and most splendid Stock of Goods in the above line that have ever had in their power to offer to the public, consisting of Gentlemen's best Velvet Navy Beaver and Paris Hats, Ladies' Riding and Children's Hats of every description, with Youths, Men's Stuff, Waterproof and Silk Hats, in all their varied shapes and textures. From the immense quantity of Goods in the above line which this house annually disposes of, the Proprietors are thereby enabled to take an exceedingly small profit on every article.

MILITARY AND FANCY CLOTH CAPS MADE TO ORDER. All goods returnable after sale, if not approved of. NO SECOND PRICE. Quebec, 18th April, 1844.

REMOVAL. BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

BEG respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Quebec and its vicinity, that they have leased those extensive premises at the corner of Couillard and St. Joseph streets, occupied by Mr. A. Berg.

By the first arrivals from Europe they will receive an extensive and fashionable assortment of Goods recently selected by one of their firm.—They have also made arrangements so as to be constantly supplied with the latest novelties.

B. & B. are now opening a very handsome assortment of Spring Shawls, consisting of Queen's Paisley Shawls, Rich Black Satin do, Gros des Indes do, Italian Ribbed Lingerie do, Blu & Satin and watered Damask do, do. do. do., Scarfs, Cardinals, Mantillas, &c. &c., together with a large quantity of light Silks and Satinets, &c. &c.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &c. The subscribers have for sale a large quantity of Painted Floor Oil Cloths, for Rooms, Passages, Stairs, &c. &c., from 27 inches to 5 yards wide; Brussels, Imperial and Kidderminster Carpets, Hearth Rugs, &c. &c.; Russia Linen Sheetings, Grey Cottons, &c. &c. TO BE LET, from the first of May next, the desirable Business Premises at present occupied by BENJAMIN & BROTHERS, Quebec, 25th March, 1844.