

The storm of the 31st ult. in which two vessels, and thirteen lives were lost at Herring Cove, in the vicinity of Halifax, and which occasioned much damage, at Prince Edward Island, and also at Boston and along the American coast, was severely felt at Quebec also. At that place, considerable damage was done to vessels, and boats, and their cargoes, but we are happy to observe that no lives were lost. The following account is copied from Nelson's Gazette of 2d November:—

**SEVERE STORM.**—This fall has been remarkable for the unfrequency of easterly winds. On Friday morning, however, it blew a strong breeze from that quarter which increased at night and overturned some fences about town. On Saturday afternoon the wind rose to a gale, and in the early part of the night blow with extraordinary violence, continuing unabated till morning. Throughout yesterday it moderated a little, but the high tides and the agitation of the sea completed the destruction of almost every thing that had been injured, and finished by doing probably as much damage as has ever been done to the shipping, craft, boats and timber, from a similar cause. To day the gale has much abated.

The following damage has been ascertained to have been done:—

At the Palaco ground, there were about thirty small vessels and boats, and more than one half of them are much damaged, sunk, or broken up. The schooner of Lizotte of St. Roch, lost bowsprit and foremast; of Chouinard of Kamouraska, stern boate in, but cargo, rye, safe; of Dechene, Riviere Ouelle, injured in the Hull; of Renuffe of Trois Pistoles, and several other schooners damaged, one shattered. Six to eight boats and bateaux's completely shattered.

At Morrison's wharf, Miller's schooner Gaspe, dismasted and gone to pieces; cargo belonging to Mr. Stewart of Gaspe, about 50 barrels of oil and 150 cwt. codfish totally lost. John Grant's Schr. of Carleton, totally dismasted, waterlogged, cargo 400 barrels of mackarel.

From St. Roch to the New Exchange a great quantity of deals and timber are carried off the wharves and lost, &c.

The new India Wharf, now building, lost several tiers of logs and was much damaged.

Savarro's schooner at the Lauzon wharf dismasted, cargo of timber safe. The Lauzon stairs washed away.

At Goudie's wharf the brig Sprightly of Aberdeen, drove from her wharf, and fell across the stern of the ship Noiter, from Greenock, carrying away her rudder. The Sprightly was made fast inside Hunt's wharf, after losing her bowsprit, foremast and starboard bulwarks and stanchions. The John Molson, steamer, got under weigh in the night, anchored above town and returned this morning, receiving some damage.

At McCallum's wharf, a Montreal schooner dismasted and sunk, cargo coals.

At the Lower Town market place, about 140 cords fire wood lost, and boats damaged.

The British Sovereign, and Endeavour, from London, Cherub, from Liverpool, and Cherub, from Greenock, and four or five others rode out the gale in the stream.

The damage done in the Coves above the town is not considerable. The timber is however mixed indiscriminately from Mr. Campbell's yard to Pointe à Puisseau, and must be selected at considerable expense and loss of time. All the booms, except those of Messrs. Leather, and Bonnor, are broken.

The schr. Providence, Urin, belonging to Mr. Holcomb, supposed from Buctush, with a cargo of oysters, watertight, and the clothes of the crew on board, was found abandoned this morning ashore behind Point Lovi. The owner had received no intelligence of the crew at two o'clock.

The loss sustained in the Little River, by this gale and during one last fall, shews the necessity of a pier for the protection of craft and market-boats. The general interests of the Province suffer, and it is not too much to say that £1 to £6,000 uninsured property has been lost there within the last 12 months.

**Melancholy Shipwreck.**—We have this day the painful task of recording one of the most distressing

shipwrecks which has taken place on this coast for a number of years—the loss of the schr. Ann & Margaret, Capt. McKenna, of this port, from Quebec; which vessel was driven on shore in the gale, about half past 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, a little to the northward of Herring Cove, where she shortly went to pieces, and melancholy to relate, 13 out of 19 persons who were on board, perished: viz.—Mr. Alexander Ross, merchant, and Mr. W. McKenzio, of this place; Mrs. Davies, of Quebec, sister to Mr. M. Andros, of this town; Mr. W. Knodle, mate; a young man, passenger, three women, wives of sergeants of the 31st Regiment, and four children, whose names we have not been able to obtain, and the cook, a coloured man. The survivors are—Capt. McK. two of the crew, and three women of the 31st Regt. who have saved nothing but what they had on. The bodies of Mrs. Davies and a child have been picked up and brought to town.

The schooner Mary-Eliza, Hay, for St. John, (N. B.) was totally lost near the same place about the same time—crew saved.—We are fearful, from the severity of the gale, that more wrecks than these have occurred.—Halifax Journal, November 2,

### TEMPERANCE.

#### WASTE OF LIVES BY THE CONSUMPTION OF ARDENT SPIRITS.

"The quantity of beer, porter, gin, and compounds, which is sold in public houses, in the metropolis (London) and its environs, has been estimated at nearly £3,300,000 a year.

"This immense sum, equal to double the revenue of some of the kingdoms and states of Europe, independent of other evil consequences in producing indigence, and promoting crimes, must, in a certain degree, debilitate manhood: in lessening the powers of animal life, and in shortening its duration long before the period arrives, when an adult ceases to contribute by his labours to the resources of the state.

"It is a mistaken notion, that a large quantity of even malt liquor is necessary to support laborers of any description. After a certain moderate quantity is drunk, it everts the body, and stupifies the senses. A coal-heaver would receive more real nourishment, and perform his labor with more ease, and a greater portion of athletic strength, if he were to restrict himself to only one third of the quantity of porter which he ordinarily consumes; he would also enjoy better health, and be fitter for his labour the following day. On a supposition, that the excesses in which perhaps 200,000 of the labouring classes in the metropolis indulge, shortens the natural period of their existence only five years each, on an average, the labour of one million of years is lost in the lives of this class of men, after the expense is incurred in raising them to maturity: which, during a period of 36 years of adult labour, at £25 a year establishes a deficiency to the community of twenty-five millions sterling: independent of the numerous other trains of evils, which arise to a nation, from idle, dissolute, and immoral habits, by which the rising generation is contaminated, and the great inconveniences imposed on the innocent and peaceful subjects, from the increase of crimes, which are generated through this medium."—Colquhoun.

### HON. JUDGE JAY.

It cannot be uninteresting, Gentlemen, to those who are engaged in the administration of justice, to investigate the sources of crime; for till these are known, all attempts to dry up or lessen the streams of vice which pollute and poison society, must be unavailing. It is indeed true that all that is wrong, may be traced to the evil passions of human nature; but it is also true, that these passions may be excited, aggravated, or moderated and controlled, by the institutions and customs of society. Ignorance and poverty are usually associated, and are often abundant sources of crime, in consequence of the temptations they offer, and the absence of those moral and prudent restraints, of which they are too frequently destitute. Education, therefore, although totally distinct from moral principle, is a most valuable auxiliary to peace and good order, and it is the interest as well as duty of every citizen, to promote its universal diffusion.

But, Gentlemen, the most powerful and malignant agent, of raising the evil passions of our nature

into action, is INTEMPERANCE. The experience of all who are conversant with the administration of justice, testifies that a very large proportion of the crimes that disturb society, flow from this source.—Intemperance of itself, supplies almost every incentive to crime. While it inflames the passions, it releases them from the control of reason. If it finds its victim ignorant, it keeps him so—if in the possession of knowledge, it deprives him of its use—it prevents him from acquiring property, and leads him to dissipate what he has—it takes from him that self respect, which is often the only preservative of decency and morality, and renders him insensible to shame and disgrace; and lastly, it too frequently obscures his moral sense, and destroys within his breast that reverence for his maker, and that dread of future retribution, which have ever been found the most powerful restraints on human depravity. In short, it is impossible to mention any one vice so fatal to individual virtue and happiness, and so dangerous to public peace and security. It is therefore, the duty of all, and especially of those whose official stations render them more sensible than others, of the aggravated evils it produces, to use their influence in suppressing intemperance. It is a circumstance auspicious to the best interests of our country, that the public attention is now directed to this subject, and that strenuous efforts are making to effect in this particular, a reformation in our national manners. That some should be found disposed to thwart and ridicule these efforts, will not surprize us when we recollect that in all ages and countries, every attempt to benefit mankind, has experienced obloquy and opposition. It is due, however, to candour, to admit, and the fact is creditable to our country, that the members of Temperance Societies find themselves applauded and countenanced by the wise and good, and they are seldom called to encounter the frowns of any, whose approbation or censure, can confer either honour or disgrace.

As the guardians of the public peace and morals, you, Gentlemen, I am confident, will cheerfully lend your influence in suppressing a vice, which, while it inflicts on Society innumerable and incalculable evils, consigns its victims to wretchedness in this life and that which is to come.

### MISCELLANY.

From the Missionary Herald for October.

#### MISSION SCHOOLS.

**BOMBAY.**—The native female schools at the Bombay station held their first public examination, Oct. 31. About 330 pagan girls were present, from the age of 6 to 18, and were examined in reading writing, and Scriptures, which they had committed to memory. Specimens of plain sewing were also exhibited. Their improvement was as unexpected as it was gratifying to spectators. The female schools wear a very interesting aspect, more so even than those of boys.

The missionaries, notwithstanding the opposition of the Brahmins, have succeeded in persuading all who attended their meetings to rise and stand in singing and prayer. The change in the solemnity of the meetings is almost like that from pagan to Christian worship.

**CEYLON.**—Dr. Scudder has made a successful attempt to form a native congregation at the village, Sautillipay. Those who attach themselves to it sign an agreement to renounce false gods, and idols, to conform no more to heathen customs and ceremonies, to desert heathen temples, abstain from work on the Sabbath, and attend the house of God, avowing their belief in Jehovah, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

The Missionary Seminary at Batticotta, at its last anniversary, graduated a class of 16 youths, of whom 9 were members of the mission church. These young men are variously employed for the improvement of their countrymen, as teachers, physicians, &c. and are exerting a very beneficial, and considerably extensive influence.

#### THE MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

The Missionary enterprise, irrespective of its grand and ultimate object, has been productive of innumerable incidental benefits. Among these we may notice not only a diffusion of arts, sciences, and civilization, wherever it has gained a permanent establishment; but its innumerable contributions to