

visits made, during the year, by the Lay visitors, both Ladies and Gentlemen is 1965.

From the statement of accounts, it appears that about £140 have been expended during the year in salary to the Clergyman, distribution of wood, provisions, payment of rent and materials for clothing; the means furnished chiefly by Collections at Semi-Annual Sermons, at the ordinary times of worship and on sacramental occasions, besides Subscriptions and Donations through the Ladies' Clothing Society.

Diocese of Exeter.—The Lord Bishop of Exeter, under date of the 19th of November last, addressed a letter to the Clergy of his Diocese, having for its object to produce uniformity of practice in the worship of Almighty God throughout the sphere of his jurisdiction. After referring to the consultation which he had held with the members of the General Chapter of the Cathedral of Exeter and the Archdeacons, and to the advice given by a majority, "at once to restrain all undue change and to look to the law as our sole guide."

With reference to the particular time at evening prayer, when the sermon, if any, is to be introduced, the Bishop directs, with the express sanction of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, that "it be delivered after the evening prayer, in the accustomed manner—that is, preceded by a Collect (unless the bidding-prayer be used) and the Lord's Prayer, and followed by the blessing."

Nothing is mentioned in this document, respecting Albe and Cope. We do not know, therefore, how the Curate of Helston would have to act, if the Churchwardens were to provide these vestments.

We are exceedingly gratified to perceive that the express sanction of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is adduced in favour of simply that part of His Lordship's directions which forbids deviation from the generally accustomed practice.

Diocese of New York.—It is with the deepest regret that we make the melancholy announcement of the suspension, from the exercise of all the episcopal and ministerial functions, of the Bishop of this Diocese (B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., brother of the suspended Bishop of Pennsylvania) by sentence of his peers, the College of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, constituting a Court for the trial of a Bishop according to Canon. Charges affecting Dr. Onderdonk's moral character having been preferred, three Bishops (Meade, of Virginia; Otey, of Tennessee; and Elliott, of Georgia) were constituted a Court of Inquiry to pronounce upon the grounds for proceeding to trial. They having brought in their presentment, the Court of Bishops entered upon their distressing duty, and found the charges proved by a majority of eleven against six. The three presenting Bishops did not vote. Four Bishops are not mentioned as having taken part in the proceedings.

Upon the question, whether the sentence should be for deposition or for suspension, eight were for the former, and nine for the latter. The sentence, therefore, is one of indefinite suspension.

To the Editor of the Berean. Sir,—In my communication which appeared in your number of the 19th ult., I promised to recur to the important subject of female education, with especial reference to the prevailing practice of Protestant recourse to Romish Seminaries for the education of our daughters. And I ventured to suggest that the justice of the reputation so long enjoyed by one objectionable Institution of that description, deserved to be investigated by the light of Scripture, and even of Protestant professions.

Without stopping to consider how far Ladies whose religious profession implies decided disapproval of the lawful customs of the world, or at least whose situation necessarily involves considerable ignorance of them, are not only qualified—but the best qualified to cultivate in others a genuine taste for acquirements designed to fit them for the discharge of duties in a mode of life which they have themselves condemned and conscientiously renounced.

Nor waiting to enquire whether the Scholars in their Establishment receive, after all, only a superficial training; or whether, on the contrary, the instructions and the system are really of a kind to elicit and to foster all the energies of mind, and to impart the benefits of a truly solid and enlightened education:—I observe that there is a "previous question," involving weightier considerations than any one of these;—viz. how far the rules, or at least the practice, of the Ursuline Convent, as well as the course of study, the manner of pursuing it, and the books permitted or prescribed, are conformable to Protestant principles, and calculated to secure, upon those principles, the blessings of a religious education.

If there should be failure or defect in regard to this essential point, then, whatever in other respects may be the competency of the Nuns, or

the character of their ministrations: or however adapted these may be to the views and wishes of Parents belonging to the Church of Rome: it follows that the above mentioned "previous question" must receive any thing but a satisfactory solution. Children cannot, in that case, there obtain the education which Protestant consistency binds us to secure for our daughters; cannot be there imbued with those principles which we hold to be essential characteristics of the wives and mothers of a Protestant community.

It appears, however, to be no secret, for it has been recently stated in the public papers without contradiction (and that by a writer evincing no unfriendly feeling towards the Ursuline Convent,) that "the rules of that Institution require numerous compliances with practices peculiar to the belief and worship of the Church of Rome," from which no Scholar is allowed to be exempt; "nor," he very fairly adds, "can any reasonable objection be made if the managers of a Roman Catholic Seminary conduct it in accordance with their own views, and with the known intentions of the founder." Indeed I quite agree with his further remark, that "the objection rather lies against those Parents, who, disapproving of these views, nevertheless subject their children to the consequent compliances,—who, objecting to the practices, yet agree that their children shall conform to them." But he proceeds (and there is no avoiding the dilemma)—"if the pupils comply merely as a form, it is teaching them to make very light of religious observances; and if they conform cordially, it is not a religious education in Protestant principles that they can be receiving at the Convent."

Now, Sir, it appears to me exceedingly desirable that the real state of the question should be correctly and generally understood. And if the hint given by another writer had been taken, who, adverting to this topic in expressions of surprise at the alleged compliances, says—"I think the Nuns would do well to make their rules and practices upon the subject more generally known,"—the plain and entire facts of the case might have been ascertained ere this.

But, matters standing as they do just now, I am prompted, as an advocate for Protestant consistency in regard to female education, to invite attention to some particulars which readily present themselves in connection with the subject.—throwing my ideas into the shape of a few enquiries, to which I shall be anxious to receive unequivocal and categorical replies:—

1. Does it form any, and how great a, part of the plan pursued in the Ursuline Convent, to encourage acquaintance with the sacred Scriptures,—still more to instil a love for their holy truths and precepts as the only standard of appeal in matters of faith and practice?—Is the Bible used at all in Ursuline education?

2. Are Protestant boarders permitted to have their own Bibles for private use—are they advised to read them, and admonished if they neglect them; and are they allowed to have such other books as their parents may select for their private reading?

3. Are Protestant boarders allowed,—still more, are they taught and encouraged to attend the public worship of their respective churches, and permitted and required to leave the Convent for that purpose every Sabbath-day?

4. Or are they not only debarred attendance on their own church services; but are they detained in the Convent; obliged, invited, or allowed, to attend the service of the mass on Sunday morning, and vespers also on Sunday evening; to be present when the Roman Catholic pupils say the Catechism of the Romish Church to the priest; to listen to explanations of the Roman Catholic religion by the Nuns; or to sing in the choir during the celebration of the mass?

5. Are Protestant parents and guardians faithfully and minutely apprized concerning all the compliances which will be exacted of their children?

These questions may suffice for the present. And I beg to be clearly understood, that, in offering them to the consideration of your readers, it is by no means my intention to criticize or to controvert the doctrinal, or ritual, peculiarities of the Church of Rome. The members of that Church enjoy the proper liberty of worshipping God according to their consciences; and they only act consistently when endeavouring to spread the principles which they approve. But if members of other communities, who protest against those principles, entrust the training of their children to the managers of a Romish Institution, under the confiding conviction that there will be no interference with their religion,—they likewise are only consistent in expecting that the method of instruction and of discipline, shall not, by its very nature, be all the while exerting almost every description of interference falling short of direct and undisguised attack.

The Nuns ought to be anxious to explain, as Protestant parents can be to learn, whether the plain facts of the case correspond or not with this reasonable expectation.

Be this, however, as it may, we are all aware, and no one more so than those who frame the moral mechanism of Scholastic Institutions, how easily mind—subject, like matter, to certain laws,—bends to the steady pressure of surrounding objects,—catches their form, echoes their tone, borrows their complexion, and grows into their likeness, until, by frequently reflecting the image of its circumstances, it at length mistakes and then adopts it for its own. On this natural and well-known principle, therefore, I maintain that besides the several particulars enumerated in the above enquiries, and even though every one of them should be negatived by the clearest proof, there would still remain the general and lasting influence exercised by early habits and associations on the easy pliancy of tender minds, to make the whole moral atmosphere of such a Seminary as the one in question most unfavourable to the healthy growth of Protestant principles, and to induce such indifference to what Protestants think true, and such familiarity with what they consider false, that no consistent Protestants can

be knowingly desirous of exposing their children to the influences which engender them.—Ursuline education, in short, cannot but interfere with the religion of Protestants! And if there be some Parents found, of whose concern for the religious training of their families there can be no doubt, resorting to the Nunnery for that purpose, it can be explained in no better way than by the charitable hope that they have either never been fully informed of the real circumstances of the case, or else have never duly weighed them.

A very natural enquiry arises now,—whether Protestant intelligence cannot devise, and Protestant wealth sustain, some plan which shall relieve Protestant parents from the temptation, and their children from the danger, of recourse to the Convent for instruction, by securing for the Protestant female members of the rising generation, under substantial auspices, as well as approved and permanent direction, the advantages of a better, because a Scriptural, education?

The subject is of the gravest kind: the enquiry is deserving of prayerful consideration: the interests involved in it are eternal. And if these feeble remarks should have the happy effect of exciting into appropriate action the attention of pious and enlightened Protestants; it will not have been in vain that you kindly spared so large a space in your valuable Journal, for the humble suggestions and enquiries of

Your obliged and faithful Servant,
A PROTESTANT.

PAYMENT RECEIVED.—From Mr. H. Edwards, 6 months.
Received: F. M. G. £713 14 0

ENGLISH MAIL.—To be closed on Friday 24th January;—Paid letters till 9, A. M.; Unpaid till 10, A. M.

Political and Local Intelligence.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The House of Assembly met on the 7th inst. after the recess, when sixty-seven members attended, and at the call of the House which took place, according to notice, on Thursday, the 9th, the following members only were absent:

Mr. Berthelot, sick.
Mr. Harrison.
Mr. Small, with leave.
Mr. Stewart, of Bytown, sick.
Mr. Tachevau, sick.

The Legislative Council did not meet, having adjourned until the 14th instant. In the House of Assembly Mr. W. J. Merritt took the oath and his seat. A new writ was ordered for the election of a member for the county of Kent, in the place of Mr. Harrison, who has accepted the office of Judge of the Home District Surrogate Court. A number of petitions were presented. Three messages were received from His Excellency the Governor General: the first, in reply to an address of the House relative to the supposed intended discontinuance of the steam-packet Unicorn as a means of communication between Quebec and Pictou, stating that no such intention has been notified to His Excellency; the second, in reference to the procuring of free passage for the Canadians who were transported for political offences, but who have been pardoned,—informs the House that an arrangement has been made for their conveyance from thence back to their native country; the third recommends the case of Colonel Fitzgibbon to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, concluding in the following words:—"After the repeated recognition of Colonel Fitzgibbon's claims, the Governor General feels it unnecessary to do more than to express his readiness to concur with the Legislature in redeeming the pledge thus given to reward the faithful services of this old and meritorious servant of the Crown."

FIRES.—Since the last number was issued, two fires have occurred in town, which were threatening in appearance and from their locality might have proved much more destructive than they did, if they had not been so soon extinguished. The first took place on Thursday evening, originating in a wooden building in rear of and connected with the grocery store of Mr. T. Bickell, at the corner of St. John and Stanislaus streets. This building, together with another wooden one adjoining it, and the goods contained in them, were destroyed by the flames; but by the persevering and skilful efforts of the Firemen and others, the neighbouring premises were saved from destruction. The buildings burned belonged to George Pozer, Esq., and were insured for £175. Mr. Bickell had an insurance of £300, on his property, which it is supposed will cover his loss.

The second alarm was given about three o'clock on Saturday morning, when the premises of Mrs. Romain, in St. John street, but a few steps from the scene of the former disaster, were found to be on fire. The range of buildings was occupied by Mrs. Romain, as a residence, Mr. H. O'Connor, grocer, Mr. Belany, stationer, Mr. Petitclerc, notary, and Mr. West, watch-maker; and the fire is supposed to have originated in the part occupied by Mr. West. The buildings were entirely destroyed, and a great part of the furniture, goods, &c. contained in them was consumed; indeed it was only by great exertion that the different buildings in the neighbourhood were preserved from the same fate; the doors and shutters of several were much scorched. The progress of the flames was so rapid that some of the inmates with difficulty made their escape: Mr. West was injured by the fire in the face and arms, and Mr. Petitclerc was obliged to remove his father, who was ill, on his back. The house of Mr. King, shoemaker, adjoining, was also injured and some of his stock destroyed. The following insurances were effected on the properties destroyed:—

Mrs. Romain, on houses . . . £1,200
Do. on furniture . . . 250
Mr. Petitclerc, do. . . 125
Mr. O'Connor, on stock in trade, 500
Mr. Pozer has presented £12 10s. to the Fire Companies, as a reward for their exertions in saving his property.

THE WEATHER for the last three days has been very cold, tho' not more so than usual at this time of the year, the mercury ranging from zero to 12 or 14 degrees below

An ice-bridge was formed at Cap Rouge, on Tuesday but has since given way.

St. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting was held on the 6th inst., when Officers for the ensuing year were elected. The Society now consists of 172 members, of whom 22 are life members, showing an increase, since the last anniversary, of 10 ordinary and 3 life members. During the year, 53 persons who desired relief, obtained such assistance from the Charitable Committee as their cases required, at an expense of £65 3s. 5d. cy. The funds are in a prosperous condition: the permanent fund amounting to £700, while the balance in hand belonging to the Charitable Fund is £86 15s. 10.

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting took place on the 8th instant, when the election of Officers was made and a statement of the proceedings of the year given. The increase of members during the year has been three, two of which were associate and one honorary: twenty-one donations of various works have been made to the Library during the same period. The funds of the Society are rather less encouraging: the Treasurer's report exhibiting the sum of £126 10s. as the total receipts of the year, including £50 from the Provincial Legislature, while the expenses have amounted to £139 15s.

THE QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION held their first annual meeting on the 7th instant, when reports of the Board of Directors and the Treasurer, were read, and the Officers elected for the current year. The Treasurer's statement shows the receipts from donations, subscriptions and other sources, to have been £713 14 0. The expenses amounted to . . 637 19 1

Leaving in the Treasurer's hands £105 14 11. A great many expenses, unavoidable at the commencement of a new institution, have swelled the expenses for the past year: it is probable that the amount will be much reduced for the present. Four hundred and forty-two persons have become members since its establishment. £124 5s. 5d. have been expended in purchasing books by which 331 volumes of selected works have been added to the library, while the reading-room has been supplied with 42 British, French, American and Provincial Newspapers and 17 Magazines. Lectures have been delivered by the following gentlemen:—

The Hon. A. W. Cochran,—Inaugural Address.
The Rev. J. Cook, D. D.—on the means of Intellectual Improvement in this City, and the use to be made of them.
The Rev. T. Atkinson—on the Early History of Philosophical Pursuits.
The Rev. E. J. Senkler, A. M.—Connection between the sciences of Astronomy and Navigation.
J. C. Fisher, LL. D.—Two, on the Ancient Britons.
Ditto—on the Colonies of old.
J. Canchon, M. P. P.—on Electricity.
P. J. Chauveau, M. P. P.—on the Literature of France since 1789.
J. Painchaud, M. D.—Two, on Digestion.
J. Racey, M. D.—on Atmospheric Air.
Ditto—on Water.
S. Newton, Esq.—on the Early Settlements in America.

BIRTH.—On Friday the 10th inst. at the Parsonage, St. Sylvester, the lady of the Rev. P. J. Manning, of a daughter.

DIED.—On Tuesday the 14th inst. Mr. Robert Daunton, in his 68th year. At New Orleans, on Wednesday, the 18th ult., of consumption, William Farley, of Quebec, Lower Canada, in the 24th year of his age.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 14th Jan., 1845.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price (s. d.), and Price (s. d.). Rows include Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lamb, Veal, Bacon, Butter, Lard, Potatoes, Maple Sugar, Pens, Ducks, Eggs, Flour, Oats, Hay, Straw, Fire-wood, Pot Ashes, Pearl do.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR those who wish to have true Likenesses of themselves or families with the beauty of colour, to call at Rooms No. 22, MOUNTAIN STREET, Lower Town, where they can be gratified with PORTRAITS taken by the Photographic art at a small price, from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3 o'clock, by FREDK. WYSE, who has Specimens to show. 3m

W. HOWARD, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, FARRIER, Fork-maker, and general worker in Iron and Steel.

DEGS to return his grateful thanks to the B. Gentry, his numerous friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto favoured him with,—and at the same time to assure them that he will endeavour by superior workmanship, a rigid attention to business and strict punctuality in the execution of orders entrusted to him, to merit a continuance of the same, which he now has the honor to solicit. Carriage Springs and Axles of all kinds made and repaired to order. His Shop is at the rear of Mr. Woodbury's, in St. George's Street, entrance by the Gate. Quebec, Jan 15, 1845.

ENGLISH TREAACLE, &c. The Subscriber offers for Sale the above rare article,—and has constantly on hand an assortment of GENUINE GROCERIES, to which he invites the attention of families. M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 13, Fabrique St. Upper Town. Quebec, 9th Jan. 1845.

HIGH SCHOOL. The Preparatory Department of the High School will be opened on MONDAY, the 3rd FEBRUARY, by the Revd. JOHN A. MOURIN. The branches taught will be English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the elements of the French Language. The moral, as well as intellectual, training of the pupils, and their religious instruction will be special objects of the Teacher. Terms £7 10 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. High School, 27th Decr. 1844.

QUEBEC ACADEMY, (Limited to 40 Scholars,) No. 12, GARDEN STREET. Principal,—J. S. CLARKE, A. M.—King's College, Windsor. Assistant—THOMAS HENNING, Royal Belfast College.

French Master,—E. H. BROWN. Writing Master,—do. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE IN WINTER: 1/2 past 9 to 1/2 past 12. 1/2 past 1 to 1/2 past 3.

Terms, {Senior Class,—£3 5 0 } Quarterly. Junior do. — 2 15 0 } in advance. Preparatory do 2 5 0 } French and German (only) extra.

This Institution will be RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, and application for the admission of Pupils will be received in the interim by the Principal, between 9 and 10, A. M. daily, at his residence, No 41, St. Lisle Street. December 30th, 1844.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL. REV. E. J. SENKLER, A. M. Of the University of Cambridge, R. E. T. O. B.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS } REV. E. J. SENKLER. AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY } W. S. SMITH. CLASSICS LEWIS SLEEPER. ENGLISH DANIEL WILKIE. ARITHMETIC DANIEL WILKIE. FRENCH AND DRAWING H. D. THIELCKE.

DIRECTORS. REV. DR. COOK, REV. G. MACKIE, REV. J. CLUGSTON, ANDREW PATERSON, ESQ., R. H. GAIRDNER, ESQ., JAMES DEAN, ESQ., JOHN BONNER, ESQ., JAS GIBB, ESQ., SHERIFF SEWELL.

Fees for boys under Ten years of age £10 per annum. Above Ten years of age, £12 10s. do. French and Drawing, for the present, a separate charge. The hours from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3. A Class will be opened in this Institution on the 2nd January, for pupils beginning the Latin Rudiments. Quebec, 25th Oct., 1844.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES. The subscriber acquaints his friends and the public that he has lately received a large assortment of India Rubber Shoes, which he will dispose of on moderate terms as any other house in the trade. MATTHEW HAMMOND, No. 53, St. John Street. Quebec, 10th Sept. 1844.

TO MERCHANTS AND MILL OWNERS. The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "Missisquoi Foundry Company," have now on hand for Sale, the "PATENT" improved percussion and reacting Cast Iron Water Wheel (of different Sizes) the advantages of which consist in its requiring a much less head of Water than any other now in use, acting equally well under water and not being affected by back water. They are calculated to work on Vertical, Angular or Horizontal Shafts, and applicable to any kind of Machinery, and can be made available in situations where no other kind of wheel will answer. C. & W. WURTELE, St Paul Street. Quebec 20th Sept., 1844.

RECEIVED, per John Horton, China, Sarah, Jamaica and British Queen.—Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, Genuine White Lead, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Putty, Paints, assorted colours, Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, Patent Shot, Canada Rose Nails and Spikes, Horse Nails, English and Best Bar Iron, Scrap and Russia Bar Iron, Sheet and Hoop Iron, Anvils, Spades and Shovels, Cast Steel, Borax, Block Tin, Coil and Trace Chains, Shop Twine in balls. ALSO—Proved Chain Cables and Anchors, "Acraman's" Patent do. do. 200 Boxes Tin Plates, 200 do. Canada Plates. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 23rd Sept., 1844.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, Missisquoi Foundry Company's Castings. PREMIUM Cooking Stoves, Improved do. do. Parlour and Office Stoves, Summer do. do. American Ploughs, Hollow-ware and various small Castings. ALSO—Single and Double Stoves, Cambouses, Register Grates and Coolers. AND—Pig Iron. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 20th Sept., 1844.