

Classes in Edinburgh, and quite recently he published, for the young, 'The Elements of Sacred Truth. He consecrated his talents, science, celebrity, and the fortune which these secured, to the cause of Christianity. He was upwards of sixty years of age.

HIGH SCHOOL. On Monday and Tuesday last, the several classes attending this Institution were examined in presence of a highly respectable assemblage of citizens, to whom they afforded very general satisfaction.

The following is a list of pupils who received prizes:— Edward Jones, Dux of the School, —a Silver Medal.

Table listing Mathematics classes: William Campbell, William Sewell, James Clugston, Andrew Thompson, Charles Buckley, Norborn Felton, John McNider, William Stewart.

Table listing English classes: William Campbell, Fisher Langlois, Charles Sewell, James Douglas, John White.

The Sale on behalf of the Gospel Aid Society has yielded between £42 and £43, and the best thanks of the Committee are tendered to the friends who have kindly sent donations.

PAYMENT RECEIVED.—From Mr. Richard Lee, 12 months.

The Editor acknowledges the receipt of £3 for the Church Society for the Diocese of Quebec; £5 for Trinity Church District Visiting Society Montreal; £2 10 for the Quebec Church of England Clothing Society; £2 10 for the poor at the discretion of the Minister of St. Paul's Chapel; £1 for the Gospel Aid Society; £1 for the Church Missionary Society; £1 for the Quebec Bible Society; £1 for the Quebec Young Men's Firewood Society; £1 towards the building of St. James' Church, Lot XXIV, Kingston.

Received several contributions with kind remark respecting insertion: many thanks.

ERRATUM.—In the piece of poetry, first column in the last number, 4th verse, 3rd line, for deed read deep.

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

Political and Local Intelligence.

ENGLISH NEWS.—The last BEREAN merely mentioned the arrival of the English Mail of the 4th December. English papers which have since come forward enable us to give a summary of the news. Commercial matters were very favourable in every department of trade, and such was the abundance of money that the Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest to 2 1/2 per cent.

The death of the Princess Sophia Matilda, sister of the late Duke of Gloucester and niece of His Majesty George III. is announced. Other deaths are Mrs. Blomfield, mother of the Bishop of London, at Bury, aged 80. Lieut. Genl. Sir J. Cameron, Colonel of the 9th Foot. Lieut. Genl. Sir R. L. Dundas, K. C. B., Colonel of the 59th Foot. General the Hon. F. St. John. Colonel Sir C. W. Dance.

BANK ROBBERY.—The banking house of Rogers & Co. in London, was robbed on Sunday the 24th Nov., of £40,000 in notes and specie; a clerk in the employ of the establishment is supposed to have been the guilty person.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—Several accidents have lately occurred on the Midland Counties and other Railroads, by which many persons lost their lives and others were much injured. The most serious one seems to have been caused by the collision of two trains near Nottingham, when two persons were killed on the spot and upwards of twenty injured. Considering, however, the numerous passengers who use the railways, it is thought that fewer accidents happen in proportion to the number of travellers than was the case under the old system of travelling.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FARES.—On the 1st ult. the new Act of Parliament for the regulation of the fares on railways came into operation. The inspectors appointed by the Government had been for some time past busily engaged in visiting the different railway termini, for the purpose of inspecting the new third-class carriages, which have been constructed according to the Act of Parliament. Those on the Brighton and Dover Railway are close carriages in the form of large boxes; they are twenty-six feet long by ten broad, and capable of holding about forty passengers. There is an opening on each side, which can be closed up against the weather. The rate of travelling in these carriages will be a penny per mile, therefore the fare to Brighton will be 1s. 3d. The fares for

the third class will be at the same rate on all the railways. Sir Henry Pottinger, late Plenipotentiary in China, has been sworn in a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and took his place at the Board on the 28th November. According to the parliamentary rota, the Irish representative prelates for the session of 1845 are—the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Meath, Kildare, and Cashel.

ARMY LIBRARIES.—The Master-General and Board of Ordnance have issued a code of instructions for the regulation of army libraries. THE STRAITS NAVY.—One of the first subjects to be brought before the House, in the approaching session, will be the present state of the navy, especially as regards the size, number, and capabilities of our men-of-war steamers.

The British Parliament are to meet on the 4th of February next. At the last meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, it was stated that the Rajah of Travancore had established an observatory and a printing press, and that he appointed none but Christian judges.

CANADIAN EXILES.—About thirty Canadians who were banished to New South Wales for having been implicated in the late rebellion, embarked in the Packet Ship Switzerland for New York about the commencement of last month, on their return, having received an amnesty from the Crown. It is probable that all who have not already returned, will soon do so.

LOAN FOR PUBLIC WORKS IN CANADA.—A Treasury minute, dated December 2, has just appeared, relative to the act passed in the last session of Parliament, for raising a loan of £1,500,000 for public works in Canada, on which the government guarantees the payment of four per cent. The minute authorizes the sum of £200,000 to be now borrowed on debentures, and tenders for the same are to be addressed to the Secretary for the money, on or before December 6. No tenders will be received for less than 5000, and one-half of the sum tendered and accepted must be paid on or before December 16, at the Bank of England. The bonds will be redeemable in twenty years from the 1st of January, 1845.

TEMPERANCE IN POLAND.—Temperance Societies, which had been very successful in this country, in consequence of the people in the different parishes observing the directions of the Clergy to discountenance the use of intoxicating liquors, have been impeded by the government which has lately prohibited them and forbidden the Clergy to advocate the cause of Temperance.

TOLERATION TO PROTESTANTS FOR ONCE.—The King of Bavaria has commanded that, until farther orders, protestant soldiers shall not form the line during processions of the holy sacrament.

TRIBUTES FROM CHRISTIAN POWERS TO PIRACAL STATES.—Sweden has hitherto paid 27,000 dollars annually to Morocco, for protection to its flag from the piracies of the Emperor's subjects; she is resolved, however, to pay no more; and it is to be hoped that all these tributes exacted by the masters of thieves will be effectually refused by the general consent of civilized powers.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MONTREAL.—The Montreal Journals of Saturday give the particulars of a fire which occurred on the previous evening in Griffintown. Four dwelling houses, owned by Mr. Pion and inhabited by a number of Irish families, were destroyed with a great part of the furniture, and it is melancholy to add, a pensioner named Timmons, who was ill, perished in the flames. In consequence of the scanty supply of water, the progress of the fire was very rapid, and several firemen were injured in their attempts to arrest the flames. None of the property was insured. The falling of a stove was the cause of the fire.

It was announced by his Honour the Mayor, at the sitting of the Town Council on Friday evening last, that Government was about to cede to the Corporation, on very advantageous terms, the late Parliament Buildings and the old Chateau.—Quebec Gazette of Monday.

We are glad to learn that a requisition to the Mayor is now in course of signature, requesting him to call a meeting of the inhabitants, to take the necessary steps to have a General Hospital open to all and for all cases, and which this city has always been much in need of. We believe that no plan will be proposed, but simply a committee named to take the necessary steps for establishing such an institution.—Quebec Gazette.

[In compliance with the requisition, His Worship has called the meeting, to be held at the Court House on Saturday next at three o'clock.—Ed.]

PAISLEY FORMERLY, continued; and PAISLEY SINCE THEN.

At that period, the honest quiet Whig or Tory weaver might be seen with his wife at four or five o'clock, strolling forth on an evening walk, in full Sabbath attire; the husband in advance of his wife, carrying the youngest child in his arms, and his wife following with two, three, or four older children; and, perchance, ere their return, a brother and sister-in-law were honoured with a visit to a cup of tea, to which they experienced a hearty welcome. Nor were little luxuries on such occasions altogether unknown, a weaver then being able to afford them.

Although early marriages were very common, yet the frequent attendant evils were not immediately felt; a lad of eighteen or twenty being quite as able to support a family as his father at forty; and he did not anticipate those days of darkness and privation which have since come on Paisley.

We come now to the mournful cause of the present degraded state of that once moral and happy town; not that we imagine that the fluctuations of trade, arising from the change from a war to a peace system, have not affected that town in common with others; but these fluctuations would have passed over with comparatively little injury, but for the operative cause we are about to mention, which wrought its sure though silent influence upon the manners, habits, and morals of the general population.

lation India shawls, about the year 1800, required that each weaver should employ one, two, or three boys, called draw-boys. Eleven to twelve was the usual age, previous to this period, for sending boys to the loom; but as boys of any age above five were equal to this work of drawing, those of ten years were first employed, then, as the demand increased, those of nine, eight, seven, six, and even five. Girls, too, were by-and-by introduced into the same employment, and at equally tender years. Many a struggle the honest and intelligent weaver must have had, between his duty to his children and his immediate interests. The idea of his children growing up without schooling, must have cost him many a pang; but the idea of losing 2s. 6d. or 3s. 3d. a week, and paying school wage besides, proved too great a bribe, even for parental affection, and, as might have been expected, mammon in the end prevailed, and the practice gradually became too common and familiar to excite more than a passing regret. Children grew up without either the education or the training which the youth of the country derive from the school-master; and every year, since 1805, has sent forth its hundreds of uneducated and untrained boys and girls; now become the parents of a still ruder, more undisciplined, and ignorant offspring. Nor was this all. So great was the demand for draw-boys, that ever and anon the town-crier went through the streets, offering not simply 2s. 6d., 3s., or 3s. 3d. a-week for the labour of boys and girls, but bed, board, and washing, and a penny to themselves on Saturday night. This was a reward on disobedience to parents:—family insubordination, with all its trains of evils followed. The son, instead of standing in awe of his father, began to think himself a man, when he was only a brawling impudent boy. On the first or second quarrel with his father, he felt he might abandon the parental roof, for the less irksome employment of the stranger. The first principle of all subordination was thus broken up, and the boy who refused to hearken to the voice of his father or his mother, and to honour them, could not be expected, when he became a man, to fear God, or to honour the king. If ignorance be the mother of superstitious devotion, it is also the mother of stupid and vulgar contempt: an intelligent and moral people will ever be most ready to give honour where it is due, and, respecting themselves, will yield a willing respect to intelligence, virtue, rank, and lawful authority, wherever it is placed.

This increase of the family receipts, arising from the employment of one or more children as draw-boys, ceased on the first slackness in the demand; for it is evident that the additional sum, we shall suppose of 5s. a-week, drawn by the labour of the weaver's children, enabled him to work just at so much lower prices to any manufacturer who might choose to speculate in making goods at the reduced price, in the hope of a future demand. A short period of idleness on the part of the weaver would have given him time for the overstock of goods to clear off, whereas this practice of working even extra hours during the period of a glut, tended to perpetuate the glut or to render fluctuations arising from this source more frequent, and, along with other causes, to perpetuate low wages. Thus was the employment of their children from five to ten, by the weavers of Paisley, at first an apparent advantage, but in the end a curse: demonstrating that whatever may be the interests of parents and their offspring to refuse every advantage in their temporal concerns, which tends to deprive youth of the first of parental blessings, education, and that Providence has bound, in indissoluble alliance, the intelligence, the virtue, and the temporal well-being of society. In 1818-19, during the Radical period, there were found full three thousand, Paisley-born and Paisley-bred, who could not read; and the decline of intelligence has been followed by the decline of that temperance, prudence, and economy, which are the cardinal virtues of the working-classes, by which alone they can elevate their condition, or preserve themselves from sinking into the most abject poverty.

The Paisley weaver of forty years ago married early, because he foresaw that he could, in decency, support a family, and even save something for sickness, or age, or the fluctuations of his trade. The Paisley weaver had, in 1832, married equally early, on a pittance that scarcely supports himself; because he has neither the judgment to reflect on the misery which he is entailing on himself and others, nor moral principle to feel the solemn obligations of the state into which he is entering. Had the population of this town continued a well-educated, religious population, and, as wages diminished, had intelligence and virtue increased, the fall of wages would have been arrested by the natural operation of that prudence, which leads mankind to consult their duty as well as their inclinations; and, without any knowledge of the principles of Malthus, the operative classes would, like the upper and middle classes, have acted on his principles. It was the practice of the old Paisley weaver, after the attachment was formed, and an engagement entered into, to interpose sometimes a delay of years in the labour of collecting their providing or plenshing; that is, a most enormous mass of bed and table-linen, an eight-day clock, &c. &c.; and it was a point of distinction on the day previous to marriage, by one or other of the parties, to exhibit to all the neighbours this accumulation of industry and economy. Will the clergy of Paisley inform us, how many marriages they now celebrate annually where the parties have such plenshing to exhibit, with honest satisfaction to their neighbours? Or rather, how many enter into the state of wedlock, without one thought of the future, and who know not, nor care not, what they do?

Those who have no consideration concerning the things of this life, are not likely to have any forethought regarding the life to come; and just in proportion as the modern Paisley weaver is without religion, does he despise it. All clergy are necessarily hypocrites, as all kings and magistrates, in their estimation, tyrants. Unitarianism, infidelity, or reckless profanity, too generally abound; and the popular cry is against all the Church Establishments, however much demanded by the poverty and irreligion of our own town; and against all distinctions of ranks: Thus, measuring themselves by themselves, they would reduce society to their own level: Paisley thus furnishes an affecting illustration of the declaration of holy writ, "That righteousness

exalteth a city; but sin is the ruin of any people." [This article forms part of a longer one in the North British Review, but we think the Scottish Guardian claims the remarks on Paisley as having been first published by it, several years ago.—Ed.]

A R. C. PRIEST UPON RELICS.—Several of the German journals publish a letter from a priest, named John Rouge, to the Bishop of Trèves, on his having made a public exhibition in that city of a robe which he declared to have been that which was worn by Jesus Christ. M. Rouge comments with great severity on the conduct of the bishop, and brings forward several arguments to show that the delusion was a wilful one, as far as the bishop was concerned. In one part of his letter the priest says, "Do not deceive yourself as to the influence of this multitude, and be persuaded that, if some hundred thousands of persons performed a pilgrimage to Trèves, millions are imbued like me with profound horror and grief at the sight of your disgusting comedy." A Berlin journal states, that the letter of M. Rouge has produced a powerful sensation throughout Saxony and Silesia, where it has been reprinted and circulated to an enormous extent.

WAR OFFICE, 29th Nov. Unattached—J. F. J. Griffin, from 32d Foot, to be Capt without pay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Brixham, Nov. 16.—The Cato, of Plymouth, Benson, from Quebec to Newport, was abandoned 11th inst., water-logged, 600 miles west of Seilly; crew saved. Westport, Nov. 15.—The Robert Alexander Parke, Donald, from Quebec to Belfast, has put into Black Spod Bay, with three feet water in the hold, having sprung a leak at sea. Liverpool, Nov. 17.—A bark with loss of topmasts, and apparently water-logged and abandoned, was passed 19th inst., in lat. 51, lon. 17, by the Magnet, arrived at this port.

Vessels spoken at sea. Commerce, Quebec to London, 10th Nov. Ion 8. Lord Byron, in. Quebec, 3d Nov. Ion 49. Ion 92. Four Sisters, from Quebec to Grangemouth, Nov. 11th, from Quebec to Liverpool, 6th Nov. out 6 days. Concord, in. Quebec to London, 19th Nov. Ion 25. Ridgway, from Miramichi to Hull, 18th Nov. Ion 49. Ion 23, leaky, one pump disabled. Glasgow, bound to Quebec, 24th Nov. Ion 50, Ion 11. Eliza Ann, from Miramichi to Maryport, 25th Nov. Ion 54, Ion 24.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Dec. 3. Montreal Pot Ashes p. cwt. new 24 0 a 21 6 do do do old 00 0 00 0 do Pearl do do 25 0 25 6 Canada Fine Flour per brl. 25 6 27 0 do Wheat Red per 70 lbs. 6 4 6 6 do do White do. 7 0 7 3

Quebec Yellow Pine per cub. ft. 1 5 1/2 1 6 1/2 Red do do 1 7 1 11 Oak 1 10 3 0 Elm 1 6 1 10 Ash 1 2 1 5 Birch 1 8 1 11 Masts, Calliper, Red, 2 0 3 3 do Yellow, 1 6 2 6 Poles, 1 3 1 6 Deals, Yellow per stand. 100, 1st quality, £14 6 15 0 2nd quality, £10 10 11 0 do 3rd quality, £9 10 10 11 Staves, Quebec Stand. per M. £55 10 60 0 W. O. Pinn. 18 0 19 0 Oars, Ash per run. foot 3d 4 1/2 Handspikes, Hick. per doz. 10s 15s Ash and Birch per doz. 2s 3s 6d Lathwood per fathom, 4 feet. £4 25

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 31st Dec., 1844.

Table of market prices for various goods: Beef, per lb. 0 2 1/2 a 0 3 1/2; Mutton, per lb. 0 2 1/2 a 0 3 1/2; Ditto, per quarter 3 0 a 3 6; Lamb, per quarter 1 3 a 2 0; Veal, per lb. 0 0 a 0 0; Do., per quarter 0 0 a 0 0; Pork, per lb. 0 3 1/2 a 0 5 1/2; Hams, per lb. 0 5 a 0 5 1/2; Bacon, per lb. 0 4 1/2 a 0 5; Butter, fresh, per lb. 0 8 a 0 9; Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb. 0 6 1/2 a 0 7; Lard, per lb. 0 4 1/2 a 0 5; Potatoes, per bushel, 1 0 a 1 3; Maple Sugar, per lb. 0 4 1/2 a 0 5; Peas per bushel, 3 6 a 4 0; Ducks, per couple, 2 0 a 2 6; Eggs, per dozen, 0 6 1/2 a 0 7; Fowls, per couple, 1 5 a 2 3; Flour, per barrel, 26 0 a 26 6; Oats per bushel, 1 6 a 1 8; Hay per hundred bundles, 25 0 a 30 0; Straw ditto, 17 6 a 20 0; Fire-wood, per cord, 12 6 a 15 0.

Mrs. BRADSHAW informs her friends that her School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY 6th JANU. next. Esplanade, Quebec, 31st Dec. 1844.

QUEBEC MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE FIRST LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY, ILLUSTRATED BY Phantasmagorical Diagrams, Will be delivered at the Rooms of the Institute, On FRIDAY, the 3rd JANUARY next. Admission 1s. 3d.—CHILDREN HALF-PRICE. Lecture to commence at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock, P. M. Tickets for Sale at the different Book Stores, Quebec, 30th December, 1844.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LONDON HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE.

W. S. HENDERSON & Co. PROPRIETORS.

QUEBEC ACADEMY, Limited to 40 Scholars. No. 12, GARDEN STREET. Principal, J. S. CLARKE, A. M.—King's College, Windsor. Assistant—THOMAS HEANING—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 Preparatory do, 2 5 0 (in advance). 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. Ursule Street. December 30th, 1844.

HIGH SCHOOL. THE Preparatory Department of the High School will be opened on MONDAY, the 3rd FEBRUARY, by the Revd. JOHN McMONING. 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. High School, 27th Dec. 1844.

JUST PUBLISHED BY G. STANLEY, 15, BUADE STREET, and sold by him at 1d. a piece, or 10d. a dozen. SCRIPTURE TEXTS To illustrate the Lord's Prayer. SECOND EDITION. 5th December, 1844.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL. REVD. E. J. SENKLER, A. M. Of the University of Cambridge, B. A. B. CLASSES, MATHEMATICS } REVD. E. J. SENKLER. AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY } CLASSICS, W. S. SMITH. ENGLISH, LEWIS SLEEPER. ARITHMETIC, DANIEL WILKIE. FRENCH AND DRAWING, H. D. THELCKE.

DIRECTORS. REVD. DR. COOK. REVD. G. MACKIE. REVD. 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.

NOVELTIES WHICH DISTURB OUR PEACE.

LETTERS Addressed to the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church. BY JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, D. D. Bishop of Vermont. A few Copies of the above Work, Price, 2s. 6d. for Sale by the subscriber, G. STANLEY. Quebec, 5th Nov. 1844.

CAMPINE LAMPS AND OIL.

THE subscriber has received a small lot of Doric and Oriental Campine Lamps, with a supply of Oil, Wicks, Glasses, &c., which will be sold at low rates.

ALSO, Blackmore's Patent Bolting Cloths, Coal Stoves of various patterns, Cooking Stoves, complete, Parlour and Hot Air Stoves, Three Rivers and Scotch do., Solar, Table and Shop Lamps, Rotary's Stamping Presses, Patent Copying Presses, complete. With his usual assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Painter's materials, Window Glass, Iron, Steel, Tin Plates, &c. HENRY S. SCOTT, Upper Town Market. Quebec, 8th Nov. 1844.

EDUCATION.

MR. WM. HIGGINBOTHAM begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he intends to open his EVENING CLASS on the 1st proximo, at his own residence. Card of terms may be seen at Mr. R. Higginbotham's, 17 Buade St., opposite the French Church. Reference to the Revd. C. L. F. HAENSEL, Quebec, 23d 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 as 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 "MISSISSQUOI 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.