

purport.—Thirdly, the ministers of more than one denomination have been greatly pleased with the proficiency of the pupils and the qualifications and character of the masters, while those who superintended them have spoken of them as a right arm and a most useful and powerful auxiliary in imparting spiritual instruction and religious truth. It will appear from these facts that great care is employed in selecting men as masters who are particularly exemplary in their moral character; they are in almost every case employed on the Sunday either in conducting a Sunday school or taking a leading part therein. A case may be mentioned which proves undeniably the influence of these schools. A mother and nine children had never received the initiatory Sacrament of Baptism in a place where one of these schools was established. The reason of this was not any peculiar views upon the subject or any doubts about it, but mere indifference and carelessness. Before, however, a year had elapsed from the introduction of the children into the school, a change was visible, they were most regular in their attendance; the parents were generally present at the periodical examination, and eventually all were admitted into the Church by that solemn service. Doubtless many such instances might be brought forward, proving that this Society has been of vast benefit to the colony; and we may confidently affirm that its schools are equal in character and efficiency to any of the same description on this continent. (Communicated.)

[The Society to which the above communication refers, is the one, the Anniversary of which we shortly noticed in our last number. Its mode of proceeding being so fully stated by our friend, we need not enlarge upon it, but will press upon the attention of our clerical readers, in the country—parts especially, the advantages which the ready organization of a Society offers for the efficiency of schools which they no doubt every where feel anxious to institute. The readers of the Berean will never be satisfied with schools which do not fully provide for the scriptural instruction and training of the youth to be educated in them. For that essential characteristic, there is in the schools to be created by Acts of the Provincial Parliament, no guarantee, and but slender chance. The Legislature has, however, shown a tenderness towards those parties who cannot feel satisfied with the schools which may be established, and has given them the power of dissenting from the measures of School Commissioners, appointing their own Trustees, establishing their own schools, and drawing towards their support the portion of the school-grant according to the number of children they have to educate. These dissenting schools (so they are called in the official documents) are likely to gain incalculably by union with an institution like the British N. A. School Society. We have reason to believe, that at the present time, many Protestant schools go without their share of the school-grant, from the want merely of a little direction how to go to work to apply for it. The Society's Superintendent (the Rev. Mark Willoughby, Montreal) might probably have put them in the way; and their own means, together with the small grant which the Society might make to them, and with the public money, might have obtained to them the services of a much better qualified master, with uniformity, to some extent, of school-books and plans of proceeding, besides the encouragement arising from success in one's undertaking.

All that we say on the subject of schools dissenting from the plans of the Commissioners, applies of course to those cases where these gentlemen themselves form plans for the conduct of their schools which admit of their bringing them into union with the Society. Among the most urgent wants for the improvement of elementary education in the Province is that of efficient local superintendence and uniformity of proceeding, so that the result of experience in one school may have the best chance possible of benefiting others. The disjointed action of any number of schools, all feebly supported and each collecting its own experience by failures as numerous as successes, will never produce the effect which might be expected from the same number of Seminaries pursuing plans which have been tested by experience, and under the conduct of agents encouraged by a consciousness that they are part of a body of labourers in the field of education, voluntarily united in teaching each of those committed to their charge, if possible even from a child, to know the Scriptures which are able to make him wise unto salvation.—EDITOR.]

To the Editor of the Berean.

Mr. Editor.

Can You, or any of your readers, inform us whether any of the City Funds were formerly, or are now, expended on the preparation annually made for the Fete Dieu Procession? and if so, what part of the preparations used to be or are, thus paid for? also, what is the authority for such expenditure? and what the amount thus expended?

Quebec 10th June 1844.

TAX-PAYERS.

[We are greatly afraid, the gentlemen of the Corporation will be much offended at the very thought entertained by our Correspondent, that any of the City Funds could be expended in preparation for the Fete Dieu procession. It seems to be a sufficient stretch of their authority, to allow the pavement to be broken up for the purpose of planting trees on the occasion, at the expense (as we take it for granted it is) of those who hold the procession as a religious observance; that other inhabitants of the city should be taxed to defray expenditure of this kind, is surely quite out of the question. We hope, some person with information which can be depended upon will set our Correspondents right upon their extravagant surmises.—EDITOR.]

I should have thought mowers very idle people; but they work while they, when their scythes. So devotedness to God, whether it moves or whets the scythe, still goes on, with the work.

Political and Local Intelligence.

SPAIN.

(Continued from Number 6.)

The Government of Spain had during the absence of Ferdinand undergone important changes. In the year 1812, the Cortes or representative body of the kingdom, were assembled and proceeded to form a new Constitution; the Inquisition was abolished, the liberty of the press established, and several laws tending to ameliorate the condition of the people recognized.

One of the first acts of the reinstated monarch was to abolish the free institutions which had arisen during his absence, and to revive the Inquisition with all the other abuses against which the new constitution had provided. This unexpected return so exasperated the nation that a revolution took place in 1820, by which the constitution of the Cortes as established in 1812 was restored. But the Bourbon king of France, fearing the effect of this example upon his own subjects, interfered, and by his assistance Ferdinand was again rendered absolute. He died in 1833 and left the crown to his daughter Isabella, having, previous to her birth, abrogated the Salic law which had been arbitrarily introduced into Spain by Philip V in 1714 and which did not allow of female succession. The young Queen was therefore proclaimed under the title of Isabella II; and being a minor, her mother Queen Christina was appointed Regent. Don Carlos, the brother of Ferdinand, who previous to the abrogation of the Salic law was heir to the throne, did not tamely submit to a change which so injuriously affected his position, but immediately claimed the crown; and as his pretensions were favoured by a strong party, and encouraged by the priesthood, Spain became the theatre of that most devastating and horrible of afflictions, a civil war. This raged without intermission for many years, and was marked by numerous acts of ferocious cruelty. Some of the European powers at last interfered to put an end to this unnatural strife, and finding negotiations insufficient, the Quadruple treaty was formed by which the contracting powers of Great Britain, France and Portugal agreed to furnish a proportion of men and arms to assist the Christians or adherents of Queen Christina.

Under the authority of this treaty, numbers of men were enlisted in England by the Spanish Government to serve in Spain; and a large body under the name of the British Legion, commanded by Sir De Lacy Evans, took a prominent part in the struggle and contributed towards the success of the Christians, and the expulsion of Don Carlos, which took place in the year 1839.

The natural consequences of so long and bloody a contest do not fail to show themselves in this instance, the best blood of Spain has moistened the various battle-fields, the kingdom is drained of its wealth, agriculture and commerce are neglected, the arts and sciences languish, and an exhausted treasury, an impoverished people, and deserted villages, give sad evidence of the ravages of civil war.

Hardly was the military struggle ended, when that of political partisans commenced, which has continued without intermission down to the present time. Two great parties then divided the State: the Moderados or Conservatives and the Exaltados or Ultra liberals. The intrigues of the latter to obtain office and of the former to hold it, distracted the country and prevented that quiet which the public mind so much needed.

In these contests for place, General Espartero who took a prominent part in the military struggle and commanded the army, kept quite neutral. But the Moderados who held the reins of government proposed a change in the municipal institutions of the country which was extremely unpopular; and they persisted in their determination, in spite of the manifest reluctance exhibited by the nation. The Queen Regent supported them in the measure. But Espartero, who knew well the feeling of the people, in regard to the proposed change, remonstrated with Her Majesty and the Ministry, upon the danger of passing the unpopular measure. His advice was neglected, and the consequence of their unwise proceedings was the overthrow of the Ministry and the abdication of the Queen Regent, who in November of the year 1840 retired to France. Espartero was then appointed Regent, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his important and ill rewarded duties, to which he devoted his best energies. But the intrigues of disappointed politicians still continued to embarrass the movements of the government, and his enemies, after a long continued struggle, succeeded at last in turning the tide of popular opinion against the Regent, and thus effected his downfall. A cry was raised, that he was sold to England; the result of all was, that the Regent was obliged in the commencement of the present year to leave his country and take refuge in England. After his departure, Queen Christina returned to Spain; and recent occurrences, mentioned in the public journals, favour the belief that Her Majesty is disposed again to avail herself of the services of the exiled general, and that Espartero will soon return in triumph to his native country.

THE POCAHONTAS.—This steamer will leave for Grosse Isle every Tuesday during the summer. It is the intention of the Proprietor to send her to Riviere du Loup en bas and the adjacent parishes once a week, during the season of navigation instead of once a fortnight as was the case last summer, commencing this day. An advertisement to this effect will be found in another column, to which our readers are referred.

FIRE.—On Friday last a fire occurred in Richelieu street, St. John suburbs, which destroyed two wooden buildings. Mr. A. Falloon lived in one, and Mr. Fiset, a joiner, in the other. The former saved his property: that of the latter was lost, and a horse was burnt in the stable. The total loss did not exceed £100.

CENSUS OF THE COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Value. Includes: 8164 Heads of families, 3466 Proprietors of real property, 4998 Not do. do., 8164 TOTAL OF THE POPULATION, 45,676. Lists natives of England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, etc.

POPULATION OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS OF QUEBEC.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Population. Includes: St. Lewis Ward (2784), Palace (2027), St. Peter (3619), Champlain (3656), St. Roch's (11145), St. John (9012), Seminary, Convents, &c. (633), Total (32876), Banlieus (2797).

We beg to acknowledge the following subscriptions, received on account of the Berean, since our last publication:—

- From Honble. R. Jones, 12 months; Wm. McGinnis, Esq., 12 months; Captain Aylmer, R.A. 12 months; Lieut. Fitzgerald, 12 months; Messrs. W. Penny, 12 months; C. Wurtele, 12 months; R. Wurtele, 12 months; Eckart, 12 months; Harrison, 12 months; Tait, 12 months; Rooney, 6 months; E. & D. MacDonald, 12 months; Titus, 12 months; Bissett, 12 months; Forrest, 12 months.

MARRIED.—On Saturday last, at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, Incumbent, John Ross, Esq., second son of the late David Ross, Esq., King's Counsel, Montreal, to Eliza Janet, youngest daughter of the late Hon. J. Sewell, Chief Justice of Lower Canada and Speaker of the Legislative Council.

DIED.—At Montreal, on Sunday last, much and deservedly regretted, Robert Lester Morroch, Esq., one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench, aged 49 years.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

- June 6th. Brig Henry, McPey, Ardrossan, A. Gilmour, & Co. coals. Ship Brilliant, Elliott, Aberdeen, order, ballast. — Sherbrooke, Sterling, Liverpool, Pemberton, ballast. Bark Industry, Stevens, Dublin, order, ballast. — Carlton, Barrie, Aberdeen, Pemberton, bal. — Syers, Atkins, Liverpool, T. Froste, general cargo for Montreal. — St. Lawrence, Tullock, Aberdeen, R. Roberts, ballast. 7th. Bark Civility, Goran, Liverpool, Dinning & Senior, (Montreal,) general cargo. — Aurora, Hunter, Hull, G. B. Symes, coals. — Wm. Dawson, Beveridge, Alloa, A. Gilmour & Co. coals. — Elcuthera, McDonough, Tralee, R. Hickson, ballast. Brig Portia, Wrightson, Bordenaux, Burstall, general cargo. — Sir Wm. Wallace, Husband, Aberdeen, LeMesurier & Co. ballast. 8th. Ship Gen. Graham, Jamson, Alloa, Atkinson, & Co. coals. Bark Don, Thompson, Newcastle, A. Gilmour, bal. Brig Heacon, Ritchie, Barcelona, Curry & Co. bal. — Prince George, McFarlane, Alloa, Dean, & Co. coals and ale. — Robert McWilliam, McDonald, Aberdeen, R. Roberts, ballast. — Sterling, Gordon, Dunbar, Pemberton, bal. Bark Onyx, Hogg, Troon, McCaw & Co. coals. Brig Lord Ramsay, England, Bideford, Levey, bal. Schr. Messenger, Miller, Glasgow, Montreal, general cargo. 9th. Ship Chiefain, Leggatt, Liverpool, A. Gilmour & Co. salt. — Jane Black, Gorman, New York, order, general cargo. Brig Amity, Dempster, Aberdeen, Maitland, bal. Schr. Mary, Davis, Bristol, Maitland & Co. (Montreal,) general cargo. — Ocean Queen, Leblanc, St. Peter, Nead & Co. general cargo. Brig Bryan Abbs, Brown, Limerick, Levey, bal. — Queen Victoria, Sanderson, Conway, order, ballast. — Royalist, Thompson, Maryport, Tibbits, bal. — Queen, Reid, Charango, Burstalls, ballast.

- Mersey, Northway, Teignmouth, LeMesurier & Co. ballast. — Manfred, Marwood, Whitby, Pemberton, timber. Bark Helen, Clayton, Belfast, A. Gilmour & Co. Brig Mars, Lindsay, Montrose, T. Froste, ballast. Bark Alexander, Primrose, Leith, J. Froste, (Montreal,) general cargo. — Lady Salo, Tilley, London, J. Joseph, (Montreal,) general cargo. — 10th. Bark Maria, Corrigan, Millford, order, ballast. Brig Dealy, Stirrat, Bantry, Levey & Co. ballast. Cambrinn, Roper, Whitehaven, G. B. Symes, bal. Brig Zephyr, Young, Malaga, Price & Co. fruits. — Tom Howline, Irwin, Naples, order, ballast. — Eagle, Parnall, Liverpool, Cuvillier, & Sons, salt. Bark Sea Nymph, Londonderry, Tibbits & Co. general cargo. 11th. Ship Sisters, Christon, London, G. B. Symes, general cargo. Brig Anteus, Goughly, Newcastle, G. B. Symes, ballast. — Pawcett, Flinn, Maryport, order, ballast. — Elizabeth Adnett, Fleming, London, LeMesurier & Co. ballast. — Thetis, Huggill, Limerick, do. do. — Permut, Smith, Sunderland, Atkinson & Co. do. — Erin, McDonald, New Ross, Pemberton, do. — Symmetry, Dale, Newcastle, do. do. Bark St. John, Dick, Hull, Gilmour & Co. ballast. — Wm. & Mary, Scott, Colchester, Pemberton, do. — Caroline, McLeod, London, Chapman & Co. do. 12th. — Canton, Tongue, Hull, Burstalls, oil & coals. Brig Geo. Ramsay, Perrian, London, Gillespie & Co. general cargo. — Atlas, Scott, Sunderland, G. B. Symes, coals. — Ruby, Stoke, London, Levey & Co. ballast. — Harmony, Muir, Troon, Atkinson & Co. coals. — A. Moore, Taylor, Limerick, A. Burns, bal. — Concordia, Douglas, Sunderland, Levey & Co. coals. — Sarah, Sim, Aberdeen, R. Roberts, ballast. — Hannah, Lowther, Bordeaux, Gilmour & Co. ballast. — Syph, Pyc, Liverpool, Harrison & Co. gen. cargo.

CLEARED.

- June 6th. Brig Edward, Henderson, Bridgewater, Atkinson, & Co. 7th. Bark Bee, Mitchell, Liverpool, Levey & Co. Brig Barilli, Power, Waterford, Gilmour & Co. Brig Hero, Davison, Dublin, LeMesurier & Co. Bark City of Rochester, Campbell, London, T. Froste & Co. Brig Kate, Wallace, Cork, Levey & Co. — Briton, Lightfoot, Wicklow, do. Schr. Lawrence Foristal, Butler, Waterford, Pemberton. 8th. Bark Clarinda, Fennis, Sligo, G. H. Parke & Co. — Tom Moore, Milligan, Belfast, J. A. Pirrie & Co. — Saphiras, New, Liverpool, H. J. Noad & Co. — Ann, Black, New Ross, Pemberton Brothers. — Tottenham, Evans, Youghal, A. Gilmour & Co. Ship James T. Foril, Day, Liverpool, T. Froste & Co. Bk. Claud, Buckwell, Shoreham, LeMesurier & Co. — Sir John Falstaff, Rowell, Portsmouth, Tibbits & Co. Brig Diddin, Huggan, Liverpool, W. Price & Co. 10th. Bark Singapore, Simpson, London, Hamilton & Co. Brig Cornwallis, Davis, Portrush, LeMesurier & Co. — Eliza Ann, Johnson, Kinsale, do. — Bark Urania, Clarke, Cork, do. Brig Pembroke Castle, Williams, Haverfordwest, Pemberton. Bark Ann Kenney, Baldwin, Waterford, Levey & Co. — Dispatch, Walsh, Newry, do. — Edmund, Terry, London, L. Windsor. Brig Velocity, Darrell, Kingston, Jamaica, Gillespie & Co. — Johns, Fox, London, Hamilton & Low. Bark Marmion, Harrison, Woolwich, Chapman & Co. — Elizabeth, Smison, London, C. E. Levey & Co. Brig Sea Bird, Lyall, Southampton, Atkinson, & Co. Bark Louisa, Rellills, Waterford, Pemberton, Brothers. Brig Henry, Johnson, Dublin, do. — Don, O'Brien, Portrush, LeMesurier & Co. Bark Aurelian, McParlin, Portsmouth, do. Brig Anglecania, Clark, Pool, do. — Trade, Ploves, Wexford, do. Bark Richmond Stanbury, Millford, do. — Borneo, O'Donnell, Limerick, A. Gilmour & Co. — Pelle, Brewer, Padstow, do. — Fingalton, Craig, Liverpool, do. — Quebec, Livingston, do. C. E. Levey & Co. 12th. Bark Countess Durham, Stowe, Havannah, J. W. Leycraft. — Barbadoes, Greig, London, C. E. Levey. Brig Transit, Ferguson, Dublin, Pemberton. — Kingston, Curry, Eyemouth, do. — Harvey, Cunningham, Southampton, LeMesurier & Co. — Concord, Hornby, Oporto, do. Bark Try Again, Heacock, Cork, LeMesurier. — Edward, Richards, Plymouth, T. Curry. — Lady Bagot, Williams, Ross, Gilmour. — Bolivar, Foran, Waterford, do. Brig Brown, Johns, Hull, H. & E. Burstall. — Astrea, Parkin, Weyerwater, Atkinson. Brig. Two Brothers, Brown, Belfast, Parke. Bark Countess of Durham, Hogg, Liverpool, Shaples & Co. Steamer Unicorn, Douglas, Pictou, G. B. Symes.

PASSENGERS.—Among the passengers in the steamship Britannia, from Boston for Liverpool—Maj. Elliott, W. Wilson and lady, of Kingston, U. C.; George Little, of Demerara; Maj. Egerton, of Montreal; Paterson, Roswell, of Toronto; Mrs. J. C. Fisher, of Quebec.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Parnall, of the brig Eagle, spoke on the 24th May, the bark Harp, (Qy.) 10 days from Quebec; also the bark Ebor, St. Pauls, N. W. distance 80 miles. Light winds and fine weather most of the passage;—passed a quantity of ice in lat. 47, 50, long. 57.

Capt. Hogg, of the bark Onyx, arrived on Saturday, reports that on the night of the 17th May, struck into a field of ice; in about lat. 46, 30 N., long. 45, 30 W., and received considerable damage. On the 18th, spoke the brig Queen, of North Shields, from Charente, for Quebec, out 4 days; passed a great deal

of ice on the Banks. On the 26th, spoke the brig Atlas, of and from Sunderland for Quebec, out 63 days; saw a ship with loss of main-mast. On the 29th, spoke the Symmetry, of and from Newcastle, for Quebec, out 56 days. On the 1st June, spoke the bark Caroline, of and from London, for Quebec, out 62 days, also 47 sail in sight.

Richibucto; N. B.—May 25th—Arrived—Schr. Esperance, Mercier, from Quebec. Bathurst, N. B.—May 24th—Arrived—Schr. Amelia Jane, McKay, from Quebec. Charlotte-Town, P. E. I.—May 24th—The Barque "Florence," Brumage master, from Plymouth, for Quebec, fell in with a large quantity of ice upon the Banks, and received considerable damage, having her Rudder broken, and several planks stove in on the larboard bow—in proceeding up the Straits, went ashore in a thick fog, near Pictou, on Wednesday last; but was got off, and towed into this port by the steamer St. George, and is now undergoing the necessary repairs to enable her to proceed on her voyage.

The Ship Saladin, from Valparaiso, Feb'y. 27th, for London, with Guano manure, 70 tons of copper and D8500 in money, was run ashore at Island Harbour, N. S., 20th ult., without officers. The survivors of the crew reported that the Captain, M'Kenzie, died about the 5th, and also the mate, that the second mate and two men were lost by falling from the yard-arm, and that the six remaining men were unable to navigate the ship, and she consequently came ashore, so far from her regular track. Suspicious circumstances had come to light, to throw discredit on the story told by the survivors.

[Later information mentions that all the specie, with the exception of a few hundred dollars had been saved. The sailors were assisting the authorities in rescuing the cargo; nothing more is mentioned concerning the suspicious circumstances hinted at above.—EDITOR.]

LAUNCH AT ST. JOHN'S.—On Saturday before last the first vessel ever built at St. John's C. E., was launched from the yard of Mr. Alexandre Tremblay. She is a schooner of 120 tons, and intended for the new line between Whitehall and Quebec. She is named the Joseph Poirier, after the principal partner of the Company.

The schooner Ocean Queen, Leblanc, from Boston to this port, struck on a rock when in our harbour and sunk. It is expected that the greater part of her cargo will be much damaged.

The Brigantine Philippa, 125 tons. new measurement, was sold to-day pursuant to advertisement, and was adjudged to Messrs. G. H. Parke & Co. for £610.

Capt. Christon of the ship Sisters, spoke the brig Kepsa of Sunderland, in lat. 49 12 long. 40 39;—out 50 days,—bound to Quebec. New York, June 5th—Up for Quebec—Bark Hebe, Wright; bark James Moran, Morrison.

Brig Hannah passed on 29th May, a Troop ship,—St. Paul's bearing W. S. W. distant 4 leagues—same day passed Schr. Unity from Jersey to Labrador.

The Bark Canton in lat. 45. 28. long. 58. W. passed a bark abandoned and water-logged;—on the centrepiece of the stern were two gilt letters, "F B"—on the arch board "Brooke of Exeter"—the forepart of the name was obliterated.

LAUNCH AT PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, from the Steam-mill Wharf, a beautiful copper-fastened vessel, of 180 tons burthen, called the Gulanar, built by Messrs. Peake and Duncan, for W. Stevenson, Esq., of Quebec. She was named by Lady Huntley in the usual manner, and glided off the launchways, amid the shouts of the spectators, in fine style. This splendid vessel is intended for the Surveying Service, and will be immediately placed under the command of Captain Bayfield, R. N.—Herald.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 11th June, 1844.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and another unit. Includes: Beef, per lb. 0 3/4 s. d. 0 4; Mutton, per lb. 0 5 a 0 6; Ditto, per quarter 4 6 a 5 6; Lamb, per quarter 5 6 a 7 6; Veal, per lb. 0 5 a 0 6; Do., per quarter 2 9 a 1 0; Pork, per lb. 0 3 1/2 a 0 4; Hams, per lb. 0 4 1/2 a 0 5; Bacon, per lb. 0 4 1/2 a 0 5; Ducks, per couple 4 0 a 4 6; Butter, fresh, per lb. 0 8 a 0 10; Ditto, salt, in tins, per lb. 0 5 a 0 7 1/2; Eggs, per dozen, 0 4 1/2 a 0 5 1/2; Fowls, per couple 2 0 a 2 6; Turkeys, per couple 5 0 a 5 6; Geese, per couple 4 0 a 4 6; Fish, Cod, fresh, per lb. none; Lard, per lb. 0 4 1/2 a 0 5 1/2; Potatoes, per bushel, 0 10 a 1 1; Turnips, per bushel, none; Maple Sugar, per lb. 0 3 1/2 a 0 4; Pens per bushel, 2 0 a 2 9; Flour, per quintal, 12 0 a 13 0; Oats per bushel, 1 3 a 1 6; Hay per hundred bundles, 22 6 a 25 0; Straw ditto 13 8 a 15 0; Fire-wood, per cord, 9 0 a 10 0.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

NEAT AND CHEAP BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.

THE QUEBEC BIBLE SOCIETY has just received from London, a NEW and SELECT ASSORTMENT of BOOKS, in English and French, which, in consequence of recent changes, are now offered for sale at greatly reduced prices.

Besides the ordinary kinds for general distribution, Family, Reference, Diamond and Pocket Bibles and Testaments, in morocco and other neat bindings, gilt edged, will be found worth inspecting at G. STANLEY'S, the Depository, opposite the French Church. Quebec, 13th June, 1844.



THE POCAHONTAS.

THIS Steamer will leave the QUEBEC WHARF EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, at SIX o'clock precisely, for RIVIERE DU LOUP en bas, and the adjoining Parishes.

For particulars apply to WILLIAM STEVENSON, St. Peter Str. etc. Quebec, 10th June, 1844.