

of the Church in the Diocese, her pressing wants are referred to as still exhibiting a disproportion between her great necessities and the resources wherewith to meet them.

DIocese of PENNSYLVANIA.—The Standing Committee of this Diocese (now without Episcopal supervision) has requested the Bishop of Delaware to administer the rite of Confirmation in any of the parishes of the Diocese where the same may be desired.

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL left town yesterday, intending to reside at the meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society, to be held at Montreal on the 22d instant. His Lordship will be absent about ten days.—Mercury.

THE REV. DR. SCORESBY'S LECTURES ON AMERICA.

We have to acknowledge the favour of a Bradford (England) paper, giving some account of Dr Scoresby's second lecture. We have read it with interest, and we lay before our readers an extract or two which will give them some insight into the judgment and fair dealing with which the Reverend lecturer handles his subject.

"There are certain general national characteristics of the native born American. Of these, the first noticed by the Rev. Dr. was the pride, he might say vain-glory, of the Americans in their country and institutions. This was naturally excited by the vast and inexhaustible resources of their country, and by their political constitution and civil institutions, under or in connection with which the masses feel such independency of action and realize such general respectability of condition. There is no country in the world in which the masses of the population are so raised above servile degradation—so independent of the control of the rich—so generally respectable in their condition, as in the northern continent of America. Whilst, however, he declared this, it would be but right to anticipate some future inquiry, as to whether these are the pure results of a superior constitution or whether they are results yielded by the richness of the country and the enterprise and talent of the people, in spite of an inferior form of government. And whether also these things externally so advantageous are, as to their results on human happiness, actually so? or whether the self-respect of the masses may not too often be found to degenerate into self-sufficiency; their national pride into personal vanity; their freedom and independency into restlessness and unhappiness? This national pride led the Americans to undervalue everything English when placed in comparison with what America has produced. This national pride, however, attached more to power, influence, and greatness, than to characteristics of justice and honour. Hence the parties that would be the least scrupulous of an act of injustice to a tribe of aboriginal Indians, or the parties who have been the active and actual promoters of the recent disgraceful repudiations are found amongst the most clamorous for the vindication of the national power and greatness. National vain glory was the general characteristic; pride in national honour the characteristic not of the masses but of the few. The same distinction indeed, in a smaller measure of extent, may be seen elsewhere; but in America it is more conspicuous.

"The Americans had been described as boasters, and certainly amongst the general population met while travelling, there are few specimens of diffidence or humility. But their boasting, however unseemly it may be, can hardly be denounced as vain boasting; since whatever a spirit of enterprise, general cleverness and bravery, even to a reckless extent, can do, will be promptly brought into action, if need be, to redeem the gage. In boasting of superiority to all other nations, the comparison will fail them; but as to what they will do, if occasion serve, they will do their utmost to justify the boast. The conflicts and results of the Revolutionary war taught the parent country to respect the prowess of her children. The resistance which at the outset appeared the presumption of childish vanity, terminated in the demonstration of a mature and masculine energy. In the last unhappy and unnatural conflicts between the parent country, and that of her children, there was little to boast of on either side. Both parties retired from the field under the teaching of some important lessons which he prayed God, neither nation might ever forget. And these lessons of instruction or admonitory reminiscence were, he thought, clearly taught us:—

That what had been contended for, could hardly justify the conflict. That the triumphs on either side were neutralized by mutual disasters. That if one nation was brave and powerful, so was the other. That if we live in different regions, yet we are not essentially foreigners to each other, but brethren. And that whilst it would be folly and madness for the two countries to go to war, that party which should urge on or provoke a conflict would be chargeable with the crime of a political incendiary."

On that peculiar characteristic "inquisitiveness, or questioning curiosity," the Dr. remarked:—"This characteristic, I found sufficiently marked, especially among people

of the middle and working classes, with whom less delicacy exists as to such inquiries among themselves, or in asking after the objects, pursuits, or business of any strangers, native or foreign, with whom they may meet. With those of the upper classes, greater freedom and frankness are discernible than with us in associating with persons unknown to them; and tho' some will be free to ask questions in a manner that we might consider unceremonious, they rarely do so (so far as my observation extended) in any way calculated to give the smallest offence. If they ask questions frankly, they act fairly in answering unreservedly."

The Bradford Advertiser adds: "A conversation with a Baptist minister in a coaching journey across the mountains of Virginia, was quoted as an instance of this habit; and the lecture was concluded by the Dr. reading from his note-book an account of the only pertinaciously inquisitive questioner he had met with, whose hot fire of queries almost led Dr. Scoresby to concede that this trait of Yankeeism had not been exaggerated, when it turned out the offender was a Scotchman."

THE EDITOR acknowledges the receipt of £5. "to be paid over to Jeffery Hale, Esq. for his Sabbath School" from A SUBSCRIBER.

The Rev. E. C. Parkin begs to acknowledge the receipt of Twenty-two Pounds, twelve shillings and ten pence, the donation of the Rev. H. D. Sewell to the Mission of Val Cartier, in the Diocese of Quebec. Also the sum of Six Pounds, one shilling and eight pence, being the amount of monies collected by the Rev. H. D. Sewell, in England, for the church at Stoneham, in the same Mission.

THE MAILS for Halifax, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Gaspé Basin, and for Offices on the South shore downwards, will be closed at 10 A. M., instead of 3 P. M. to-morrow only.

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.—A number of petitions were presented in the House of Assembly, among them one from the Montreal Bible Society, for a cheap and uniform rate of postage on printed papers tending to diffuse the word of God:—

From Merchants and others of Quebec, that the new Custom House be converted into a Marine Hospital, and another and more convenient one erected.

The Bill to indemnify Clergymen who have voted at the General Election in ignorance of the law, was read the second time and considered in Committee; further consideration on Monday next.

The House went into Committee, and on motion of Mr. Laurin, passed a Resolution declaring that it is expedient to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act for the better securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province," in so far as the same deprived the different members of the Clergy from voting at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province; which was reported and concurred in. Yeas 28, Nays 11. Mr. Morin reported on the Quebec Charitable Fire Wood Society Bill, and on the Quebec Library Association Bill.

The petition of Peter Dunn and others against the election of Messrs. Moffatt and DeBleury as members for the City of Montreal was discharged on the ground of informality, by a vote of 37 to 35.

The petition against the return of H. D. Jessup, Esq. for the County of Grenville, has also been rejected.

Mr. Attorney General Smith announced the intention of Government to move for a grant of £1800 a year for five years for the completion of the mineral and geological survey of the Province. Upon a proposition being made for the establishment of Museums for the specimens obtained, in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto, Mr. Attorney General Smith expressed his willingness to meet it favourably.

Mr. Smith in answer to a question, said that the subject of a Railroad from Montreal to the Province Line was under consideration. The Legislative Council have only been in session since the 14th inst., and hardly any business has been done. A petition from Capt. Harris, 24th Regiment, for a divorce from his wife, was set aside for the present, from want of evidence that the necessary notification of the proceedings had been given to Mrs. Harris, who is absent.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—The Hon. Mr. Robinson, Inspector General, has been re-elected for this County by a majority of about 300 over his opponent Mr. Blake.

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.—Dr. Latierriere has been elected member for this county, without opposition.

RETRENCHMENTS EFFECTED IN THE SALARIES OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.

On the salary of the President of the Executive Council—£222 4s. 4d. Do. Do. Chief and Private Secretaries—£1049. Do. Do. Secretary West—£1540. Do. Do. Attorney General, Lower Canada, —£761 2s. 2d. Do. Do. Solicitor General, Lower Canada—£622 4s. Do. Do. Attorney General, Upper Canada—£183 6s. 8d. Do. Do. Solicitor General, Upper Canada—£111 2s. 2d. Do. Do. Receiver General—£334 8s. 10d. Do. Do. Inspector General—£222 4s. Do. Do. Four Executive Councillors—£444 8s. 10d.

AUGMENTATIONS:

Salary of the Clerk of the Executive Council—£155 11s. 2d. Do. Assistant Secretary East—£105 11s. 2d. Do. Do. Do. West—£105 11s. 2d. Do. Do. Clerk Receiver Genl's Office—£175. Do. Messenger do. do.—£52.

It will be seen by the table, that the salaries

of the Law Officers of the Crown have been made alike in both sections of the Province, and that the allowance of £100 per annum to the members of the Executive Council has been discontinued.

Total Reductions £5500 1 0 Less Total Augmentations 591 13 6 Net Reductions £4908 7 6

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The arrival at New York of the Packet Ships Rochester from Liverpool on the 6th, and Iowa from Havre on the 9th of December, furnish five days later intelligence from Europe. Nothing of much consequence had occurred since the sailing of the Steamer of the 4th ultimo. Commercial affairs in England continued prosperous, and great activity prevailed in the manufacturing districts; but among agricultural labourers distress existed from the low rate of wages. Acts of incendiarism had lately taken place in some counties, and at Walton, Herts, a loss of £2,000 had been sustained from this cause.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The Coroner's Jury, called to investigate the case of the sufferers by the collision on the Midland Railway (see Berean of 2d January,) imposed a deodand of £1,000 on the engine, and threw much blame upon the management of the Company.

IRELAND.—Mr. O'Connell still continues the agitation for Repeal, but his proceedings possess nothing of interest or novelty. The repeal rent is coming in as usual; and a contribution of £110 is acknowledged from Quebec. Two brothers named Shepard, Protestants, who lately entered upon a farm from which the former tenants had been ejected, at Parsonstown, King's County, were brutally murdered, soon after taking possession, by a band of men who entered the house at night. The perpetrators of the crime had not yet been discovered. The ejected tenants were Roman Catholics.

A public dinner was given to Sir Robert Sale, K. C. B., at Southampton, on the 3d of December, and he left the next day, accompanied by his lady, for the scene of their former exploits in the East.

The Duke d'Anmale, son of the King of France, was married at Naples, on the 25th November, to the Princess of Salerno, his cousin.

The new Royal Mail Steamer Cambria, Judkins, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th December, and was to sail from that port on the 4th instant, for Halifax and Boston.

MEETING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.—By Proclamation in the last Gazette, the Legislature of the Province, is to meet for the Despatch of business, on Thursday the 30th inst.—Halifax Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.—Letters from Frederickton announce that Alfred Reade, Esquire, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been appointed, provisionally, by His Excellency, to the office of Provincial Secretary, vacant by the demise of the Honourable W. F. Odell.—New Brunswick Observer.

The Nova Scotian states that dissatisfaction had arisen from the above appointment, and that the Executive Council had tendered their resignation to Sir William Colebrooke.

The Halifax Acadian of the 11th instant, reports the death, by drowning, of Mr. Hugh McKechie, steward of the Mail Steamer Unicorn. He had been missing since the 4th, and on the 9th his body was discovered in the water. He bore a good character, and is supposed to have been coming home to the steamer at night and to have fallen from the wharf in the dark. Verdict of Coroner's Inquest—Accidental Death.

RETURN OF CANADIANS.—The Packet Ship Switzerland, having on board 38 Canadians returning from New South Wales, has arrived at New York.

Boston papers mention the wreck of the fine packet ship Dorchester of that port. She sailed from Liverpool for Boston on the 28th November; and on the 12th ultimo, in a gale, was struck by a tremendous sea which carried away all her masts, swept overboard the second mate and carpenter, and left her a complete wreck. The master, crew and passengers, 47 in all, were taken off the wreck by the Rochester.

KINGSTON.—The News gives the melancholy account of the death of J. S. Cartwright, Esq. of that city; a gentleman highly esteemed not only in the discharge of public duties, but also for the excellence and amiability of his private character.

QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—A lecture open to the public, was delivered in the Hall of this Association on Monday evening last, by James Douglas, Esq. M. D. The well known talents of this gentleman and his experience as a lecturer, together with the interesting nature of the subject, "The Natural History of Man," attracted a numerous audience. It is to be hoped that the Directors of this Institution may thus be encouraged to continue their efforts; and that the opportunity thus afforded of spending an evening agreeably and to advantage, may excite in the minds of the young a taste for those pursuits and studies which tend to fit man for the proper discharge of his duties to his fellow beings, and which, by acquainting him more fully with the power and goodness of God, as displayed in his wondrous works, excite in his heart feelings of deep gratitude and love towards his Maker and Preserver.

The Ice has taken again since our last publication, opposite the Chaudiere, and still held fast yesterday.

The weather became exceedingly mild yesterday, at a difference of 42 degrees compared with last Sunday, when the thermometer was 12° below zero.

SUPREMACY OF THE POPE DENIED.—A letter from Vienna, dated Nov. 4, says, "Prince Alhier, the Pope's nuncio, has protested against the imperial decision concerning mixed marriages; by which a Protestant husband is no longer bound to promise that he will educate his children in the Catholic faith. The protest, however, had been rejected on the ground that a bull from Pope Sylvester II. recognizes the omnipotence of the Sovereign of Austria in religious matters in his own dominions."

ADEN.—This town situated on the Southern shores of Arabia, near the straits of Babel-mandel, and commanding the Red Sea and Sea of Arabia, derives great importance from the fact of its being the point on the Red Sea where overland passengers to India embark for Bombay. The following is taken from a French paper:—

"Aden, which was formerly called 'Portus Romanus,' is a town of the Yemen, which, from its position and on account of its recent occupation by the English, promises to become an important commercial and military station, particularly now that Egypt is advancing towards the period when she will become a British colony. The town is built in the crater formed of volcanic matter, and attached to the continent solely by a low neck of land from 500 to 600 yards wide, and which might be easily isolated by a canal. The harbour is a magnificent basin, capable of containing an immense fleet, and is entered by a narrow passage between two other craters. It would be easy to establish defensive works on the rocks surrounding these craters, which would place the port in safety against any attack. One redoubt has been already raised as a security against the Arabs, ever ready to attack the English in their position. From this point to the gate of the town has been recently traced a road of about a league in length, by which the defile is reached, which forms the entrance to Aden. This defile, which is being fortified at this moment with a gate evidently constructed to resist other attacks than those of the Arabs, is about 100 yards long and four or five wide. It is cut out of a rock which stands 150 yards above the level of the sea. A formidable battery, commanding the entrance of the town, is in process of being erected above the rock on the left of the defile. A covered way with an arch thrown from one rock to another unites the system of defence, which the batteries commenced on the summit of the rocks on the left will complete. The other side is absolutely unassailable."

The need which exists for ample and strong means of defence against the enemies now immediately at hand, and others who might hereafter be disposed to possess themselves of this key to the Red Sea, will appear from the following account (extracted from the Annual Register) of two attacks made upon it some years ago, giving a graphic description of the kind of foe now on the watch against the British occupants of it:—

During this year, several desperate attacks were made by the Arabs on the fortress of Aden, in our occupation at the mouth of the Red Sea. The first was on the 20th of May, when a body of about 500 who acted as a kind of advanced guard, of 4000 or 5000 Arabs, nearly succeeded in surprising the fort; but the vigorous fire that was directed upon them compelled them to abandon their bold attempt. The next occasion was on the 5th of July. This attack was made as before, very early in the morning; but the redoubts and breast-works of the fortress poured upon the Arabs such a destructive fire, that they soon fled, losing about 150 men. Soon afterwards, a body of about 200 of them who had advanced too far, were surrounded and taken prisoners. Their leader and his band immediately sat down on the ground; but on an attempt being made to disarm them, they rushed among the soldiers, and fought with desperation, until their chief fell, when they seized his body, and carrying it off with them, fled to a neighbouring hill. As they ascended this, they received three distinct rounds of musketry, but they carried away all their dead and wounded but one Arab, who was stunned by a blow, and taken into the guard house. Here he sat for upwards of an hour, when he suddenly started up, drew from his side a short sword, which he had kept concealed, and wounded nearly twenty soldiers before they could dispatch him with their bayonets. The hatred of the Arabs towards the "Feringees," as they called us, seemed to be implacable; and they declared that they would never desist from their attacks upon Aden until they had driven the "Feringees" out of it.

DEATH. At Huntingdon, C. E. on Friday the 17th inst. after a painful and protracted illness, Mary Jameson, wife of the Rev. Wm. Morris, aged 77 years.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 21st Jan., 1845.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, s. d., s. d., s. d. Items include Beef, Mutton, Pork, Flour, etc.

Pot Ashes per cwt. 23s. 0d. a 23s. 6d. Pearl do. do. 24s. 6d. a 24s. 9d.

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. Quebec, Jan. 15, 1845. 3m

PRINTING-WORK, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE BEREAN, On the most reasonable terms.

W. HOWARD, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, FARRIER, Fork-maker, and general worker in Iron and Steel. BEGS 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, tin-smith, Fabrique-St., 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.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL.

REVD. E. J. SENKLER, A. M. Of the University of Cambridge, B. E. T. O. Z. CLASSES, MATHEMATICS } REVD. E. J. SENKLER. AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY } REVD. V. S. SMITH. CLASSICS LEWIS SLEEPER. ENGLISH DANIEL WILKIE. ARITHMETIC DANIEL WILKIE. FRENCH AND DRAWING H. D. THIELCKE. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT REVEREND J. MCMORINE. DIRECTORS. REVD. DR. COOK, REVD. G. MACKIE, REVD. J. CLUGSTON, ANDREW PATERSON, Esq. JAMES DEAN, Esq. JOHN BONNER, Esq. JAS. GIBB, Esq. W. S. SEWELL, Esq. REVD. D. WILKIE, LL. D. JOHN THOMSON, Esq. NOAH FREER, Esq. ROBERT SHAW, Esq. H. GOWEN, Esq. HON. F. W. PRIMROSE, JOHN MCLEOD, Esq.

Secretary, JAMES DEAN, Esq. Treasurer, JOHN THOMSON, Esq. Charges for boys under 10 years of age £10, above 10 years of age, £12 10 per annum,—payable quarterly, in advance. French and Drawing, a separate charge. Hours from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3. PREPARATORY DEPART.—Terms, £7 10s. per an. The branches taught in this department 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, 22d January, 1845.

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.

THE 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.

RECEIVED EX "BRITISH QUEEN" 145 HAMPER Cheese, viz: Double Gloucester, double Berkeley, Cheddar, Trunkles and Queen's Arms; C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 23rd Sept., 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 "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.

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, Cambuses, Register Grates and Coolers. —AND— Pig Iron. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 20th Sept., 1844.