

the ground, with no other covering but the open canopy of heaven.

May 31.—I awoke at half-past three, and soon called the Indians together for prayer; after which we proceeded on our voyage.

June 1.—After prayer, we left our encampment at sun-rise, and have made considerable progress to-day. At four o'clock this afternoon, however, the wind blowing a little too strongly for our small boat, we were compelled to look out for a place of shelter.

Our circumstances apply portrayed those of the Christian Pilgrim. In his journey through life, how often does he see the clouds lowering, and the tempest gathering around him!

June 3, 1842.—At our Evening Worship, I was seated in a small tent, upon a high bank overlooking a large extent of water, my own Indians all upon the ground about the tent-door, and a small fire in the rear, near which were seated three Heathen Indians with whom we met to-day.

After Prayers, I spoke to the Heathen Indians; but on the subject of Religion could get nothing satisfactory from them: they appeared to be most anxious after food and tobacco. When I see the poor heathen in such misery, even in this life, and without any prospect for the life to come, what a severe bondage does the service of Satan appear!

June 5: Lord's Day.—During the forenoon I assembled the Indians at my tent; and as all, with one exception, understood English tolerably well, I read the full Morning Service of our Church, and preached. The young people read the responses very well.

There was much in the surrounding scenery calculated to lead the mind "from nature up to nature's God." As far as the eye could reach, there stretched a vast expanse of water, here and there spotted with pine-clad islands.

The progress of the travellers was occasionally much retarded by stormy weather. On the 10th, however, they succeeded in getting round what the Indians call the Long Point—a promontory which runs out from the western shore of Lake Winnipeg about ten miles in an easterly direction.

We had not gone far before one of the Indians suddenly exclaimed, "A bear! a bear!" On looking toward the land, I saw two large black bears walking slowly along the sand.

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there is nevertheless much in him that might put to the blush thousands in my own highly-favoured native land. Oh that the Lord would pour out His Spirit upon Britain, lest, in the last Great Day, the poor Indian should be found to have improved his two talents better than she has improved her five!

At sun-rise on the 14th they reached the mouth of the Saskatchewan River; having been brought in safety across Lake Winnipeg, after a tedious passage of fifteen days. About two miles from the mouth of the river they reached the Great Falls, which Mr. Smithurst thus describes:—

In ascending the river, the boats have to be taken out of the water, drawn up a steep precipice by ropes, conveyed nearly two miles by land, and then lowered into the river above the Falls. The cargo has all to be carried the same distance. In descending, the boats go over the Falls, or rather through a narrow channel about the centre of the stream, which is more properly a rapid than a fall.

Mr. Smithurst's tent was scarcely pitched, before a brigade of twenty-one boats, accompanied by several officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived at the Falls, on their way to York. From one of these Gentlemen, whose station was near the Rocky Mountains, Mr. Smithurst obtained the following information:—

On inquiring how the Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church Missions was getting on at Edmonton, he replied, "Tolerably well." "Has he," I further asked, "been able to collect a congregation of Indians to whom he can preach?" The reply was, "Yes; for on his arrival, he found a little knot of Indians who were disposed to receive instruction. Had it not been for these, he would have done but little."

Here is an instance of bread cast upon the waters being found after many days. Two youths, instructed in the Church Missionary Society's School, carrying the Word of Life a distance of more than 1000 miles to their families, and several years after this a Missionary finding a little band prepared to receive him.

(To be continued.)

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

As the conviction of Mr. O'Connell and his associates has engaged a good deal of the public attention lately, and is of sufficient importance in itself to demand some acquaintance with its merits; some brief remarks explanatory of the present state of affairs in Ireland and the causes which have brought it about, may not be unacceptable to the readers of the "Berean."

It is but too well known that Ireland has for very many years presented the spectacle of a country distracted by religious and political disaffections. Possessed of a most fertile soil and great natural advantages, inhabited by a people distinguished by natural acuteness, yet Ireland is lamentably remarkable for destitution, abject poverty and distress: ignorance and superstition hold the great mass of the people in iron bonds, and leave them an easy prey to the machinations of ambitious demagogues.

The Legislative measure which united Great Britain and Ireland about the commencement of the present century, caused the Irish Parliament to cease, and in its place gave Ireland the right of electing a certain number of representatives to the Imperial Legislature, even as Scotland has elected hers since her union with England.

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the people—their patriotism, their pride, have been appealed to; the worst passions of the human heart have been worked upon, to excite their hatred and contempt of a Government and a people, English and Scotch, who have been represented as the tyrannical oppressors of the sister island. The differences of both religion and origin have been invoked to aid the unholy crusade, and no pains have been spared to excite the enmity of the people of Ireland towards their "Saxon" neighbors.

At last arrangements were made for a meeting at Clontarf, which, in the demonstration of physical force, was to exceed all which had preceded it. But a new feature began to develop itself. Directions were published in the journals devoted to the cause, for the formation and assembling of the "Repeal cavalry" as those were styled who were expected to attend the scene mounted; and it was evidently intended to give the assemblage the character of a military array.

By the *Castor* we are told that near five hundred men, chiefly Canadians, have been engaged for the spring by the Commissioners engaged in marking out the boundary between the British Provinces and the United States. It is required, says the *Castor*, by their contract, that each of these men provide himself with a musket, and give three hours daily to military drilling.

FIRST AND SECOND COUNT.

For unlawfully and seditiously conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to the Government and constitution; to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects; and especially to promote amongst her Majesty's subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England, and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army; and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects unlawfully and seditiously to meet and assemble together in large numbers, at various times and at different places within Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the Government, Laws, and Constitution, as by law established; and to bring into hatred and disrepute the Courts by law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with intent to induce her Majesty's subjects to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with and claims upon each other from the cognizance of the courts of law, and subject the same to the judgment and determination of other tribunals to be constituted and contrived for that purpose.

Our intelligence from this part of the United Kingdom—contrary to what has been the case for the last twelve months—is short and satisfactory. In the first place, the country appears perfectly unagitated by the verdict of "guilty" which we were assured by the opposition prints would create such a terrible sensation. The full appears more complete than it possibly could have been expected. Our only fear is that it will be but temporary.

That all connection between the Loyal National Repeal Association and all or any courts of arbitration do henceforward cease, and that the arbitration committee be dissolved; but that such determination is come to in order to avoid mis-

construction, and does not at all intimate any idea that arbitrations are in themselves wrong or illegal; and that we leave it to the Irish people to settle amongst themselves their disputes and differences by arbitrators to be in each case chosen by the parties themselves, without any reference whatsoever to the Repeal Association.

A less favourable circumstance is the amount of rent, which was announced to be 562l. This shows that the roots of the conspiracy are still spread through the soil, and that other efforts will be required to extirpate them. Whether the Government will follow up the prosecution by other measures, or wait to see if the agitation during the punishment of its leaders will not die out of itself, remains to be seen.

It is rumoured that Mr. Barnard, advocate of Montreal, is to be appointed to the vacant office of Solicitor General for Canada East.

The nomination is to take place on Thursday the 11th inst. at noon, in the Place d'Armes, and the polling will commence not less than four days nor more than eight days after the nomination.

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QUEBEC MARKETS.

Table with columns: Item, s. d. s. d. Items include Beef, Mutton, Pork, Bacon, etc.

STATEMENT,

Shewing the number and class of Vessels building and repairing, together with the number of Men employed at the principal Ship-yards in the neighbourhood of Quebec.

Table with columns: BUILDERS' NAMES, No. Repair'g, No. Building, Tons, Total Building, Men, REMARKS. Lists various shipyards and vessels.

Mr. Chabot is building, at Point Levi, a steamboat of about 26 horse power, intended as a ferry-boat between Point Levi and Quebec. The steamboats Lumber Merchant and Three Rivers are undergoing repairs at Point Levi.

MARRIED. At Port Louis, Mauritius, on the 27th Nov. last, by the Rev. Mr. Perling, Chaplain to H. M. Forces, Assistant Com. General Swan, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Deputy Commissary General Price, late of Montreal.

DIED. On Friday last, aged 94, J. P. Perrault, Esq. Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec. Colonel Perrault was one of the oldest, respectable, and most useful of our citizens.

FOR SALE, PORTY BAGS-COFFEE, AND A FEW TONS LIGNUMVITÆ. R. PENISTON, India Wharf, Quebec, 1st April, 1844.

TO LET, THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street, opposite the Exchange. Apply to CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's St. Quebec, 4th April, 1844.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, ENGLISH BAR IRON assorted, "Acraman's" Best Iron; Hoop and Sheet Iron; Boiler Plates, Anglo Iron, Blister, German; Spring and Cast Steel; "Cookley's" Tin Plates, Bar Tin; Canada Plates, Cut Nails, Canada Rose Nails, and Deck Spikes, Patent Shot, Sheet and Bar Lead, Paints and Red Lead; Black Lead, Rotten Stone, Starch, Button and Fig Blue, Shoe Thread, Tobacco Pipes, Spades, Shovels, Fryng Pans, Plough Moulds and Sock Plates, Wire, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Bellows, "Hedge and Bonner's" C.S. Axes, Grindstones; Bolt, Sheathing, and Brazier's Copper, Canada Stoves, and Ship's Cambouses, Sugar Kettles, and Coolers.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING. THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company in this City, is prepared to receive proposals and to effect Assurances on Lives, on more reasonable terms than ever offered before.

R. PENISTON, Agent for Quebec and the Canadas, India Wharf, April 4, 1844.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING can be obtained for two or three Gentlemen, on very moderate terms, and in a quiet private family. Apply at this Office. Quebec, 4th April, 1844.

MRS. PARNELL, STRAW AND TUSCAN BONNET-MAKER, 27, ST. PAUL'S STREET. FROM 1ST MAY, No. 1, ST. JOACHIM-STREET Upper Town, near Hope-Gate. Quebec, April 4, 1844.

INSTRUCTION IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, BY M. MOREL, OF GENEVA. Cards of Terms at the Publisher's. Reference to the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL, 15, Stanislaus Street; JEFFERY HALE, Esq. Carrières Street, and J. TRAMPELSEUR, Esq., 8, Angulo Street. Quebec, 4th April, 1844.

JUST PUBLISHED by W. NEILSON, and FOR SALE at his Book-Store, Mountain Street; and at the Bible Depository, Buade St. price 9d. "The Sovereign authority of the Holy Scriptures, in answer to the publication of the Rev. P. M. M. inserted in the Canadian and the Journal de Québec, from the 25th June to 1st July, 1843, against the Law of God as the Christian's rule of Faith and Practice.—By H. M. Ps. cxix. 57.—Thou art my portion, O Lord! I have said that I would keep thy word. 1st Samuel, iii. 10.—Speak, Lord! for thy servant heareth. Quebec, 4th April, 1844.