after which we proceeded on our voyage. We have advanced about forty miles to-day, en-camping at sun-set on a small island. After Evening Worship, we retired to rest as last

night. 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 com-pelled to look out for a place of slieller. In an island ahead we perceived a fine bay, which communicated with the lake by a narrow strait. On entering the bay, we found that, by a little management, we might be safe from any storm, however violent. The island was covered with pine, and the scenery highly picturesque. We were scarcely secure in our harbour, before the wind began to blow very strongly, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and rain. The waves expended their fury upon the naked rocks to windward while we could contemplate the scene with calmness, conscious of our own safety. Our circumstances aptly pourtrayed those of the Christian Pilgrim. In his journey thro'

life, how often does he see the clouds lowering, and the tempest gathering around him! but he finds a place of refuge in Christ, a harbour

wherein his frail bark can ride in safety.

June 3, 1842—At our Evening Worship, I was scated in a small tent, upon a high bank overlooking a large extent of water, my own Indians all upon the ground about the tentdoor, and a small fire in the rear, near which were seated three Heathen Indians with whom we met to-day. These miserable beings, two men and a boy, each clad in the remains of his old blanket, contrasted strongly with the Christian Indians by whom I was surrounded. When singing the hymn, "From "Yes; for on his arrival, he found a little all that dwell below the skies," the whole take and the islands near us appeared to be enveloped in flame, from the brilliant lightning which, in almost continuous flashes, seemed to glide along the surface of the water, and to gather among the tall pines with which the locality and circumstances, the companions by whom I was surrounded, the voice of prayer and praise mingled with the pealing thunder, the roaring of the wind among the trees, and

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! and how forcibly do our Lord's words come to my mind, Take my yoke upon you, for it is

easy, and my burden is light! 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. The Service was altogether refreshing to myself, and I trust not less so to the crew. It was probably the first time that an altar had been crected to the Most High upon this little island. May out prayers have ascended up as incense, acceptable and well-pleasing in His sight through the merits of our Redeemer! Such as belong to the Sunday School received their usual instruction; and I afterword held the full Evening Service, delivering an address upon God's protecting care over His people.

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 sky was beautifully clear, the lake smooth as a mirror, and a holy calmness, suited to the sanctity of the day, seemed to pervade the face of creation.

The progress of the travellers was occasionally much retarded by stormy weather. Long Point—a promontory which runs out from the western shore of Lake Winipeg about ten miles in an easterly direction. Afterward, having a fair wind, they proceeded at a rapid rate, keeping about half a mile from the shore. This part of the country abounds with boars; and Mr. Smithurst thus refers to an adventure which took place this day with one of those animals:

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. The sail was instantly lowered, and the boat steered for land. We were about 100 yards from shore when the bears passed, but they appeared to take no notice of the boat. I sent on shore four Indians with their guns, while the other four and my two servants managed the boat. The Indians had nearly come within shot, when one bear suddenly turned into a thicket of pines, the other continuing upon the sand. Three guns were, nearly at the same instant, discharged, and the poor animal, staggering a few paces, fell over. I went on shore to look at it, before the skin was taken off; and found it to be a full-grown one weighing probably from 300 lb. to 400 lb. The Indians, being partial to bear-flesh, took the carcase, and I took the skin to line my

The following circumstance is particularly gratifying and encouraging in reference to the Christian Indians:

June 11, 1842—During the voyage, it has been a pleasing feature in the Indians that they devote every spare moment to reading. The Bible, Prayer-Book, Tracts, and the Cottage Hymn-Book, have been in constant use. This is all done of their own accord; for never having travelled before with the Indians of my own flock, I had given them no orders on this head, wishing each to follow

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 Saskatchawan River; having been brought in safety across Lake Winipeg, 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. At the Falls the river runs between perpendicular rocks, which rise from 50 to 100 feet above the level of the water.

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 informa-

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, knot of Indians who were disposed to receive instruction. Had it not been for these, he would have done but little."-My curiosity was somewhat excited by this statement, and I said, " But how did it happen that the Into gather among the tall pines with which the dians of whom you speak were disposed to various islands are covered. The peculiar receive instruction prior to his arrival among them ?" The following interesting particulars were then communicated :- Some years ago, two boys from that quarter were sent to the dashing of the waves against the rocks, all at Red River. On returning home, their conspired to raise feelings which I cannot friends were so struck with the alteration produced in them, and so much affected by what they heard from the Youths about the Way of Salvation as taught in the Word of God, that all began to desire instruction. They went to my informant, to speak to him on the subject. He gave them such assistance as he was able; and, when the Missionary arrived, turned them over to him.

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.

and his associates has engaged a good deal which follow, sufficiently explain the of the public attention lately, and is of nature of the charges and of the verdict sufficient importance in itself to demand rendered: 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 reliwill and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in Ireland feelings of illwill and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in gious and political disagreements. Pos- other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in distinguished by natural acuteness, yet the army; and to cause and aid in causing divers Ireland is lamentably remarkable for subjects unlawfully and seditionsly to meet and assemble together in large numbers, at various On the 10th, however, they succeeded in getting round what the Indians call the Long Point—a promontory which runs mass of the people in iron bonds, and leave by means of the architecture and superstation and superstation and selection and superstation and selection assemble together in large numbers, at various destination, abject poverty and distress: times and at different places within Ireland, for great the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the proposition and hymens of the architecture and hymens of the architecture and hymens of the architecture and hymens of the architecture. them an easy prey to the machinations of and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes ambitious demagogues. The Roman Catholic Priesthood hold unlimited sway over the minds of their simple hearted congregations; the powerful engine of auricular confession, together with the appliances by which the Roman Catholic Church brings rebellious subjects to obedience, gives the Papal power undisputed authority over the great mass of the Irish people, through a compact body of officials. Having naturally warm hearts and generous feelings, the Irish are easily worked upon by a show of generosity and devotion to their interests. Hence the extraor-dinary and unexampled power possessed by Mr. O'Connell over the Irish people: a power which we fear he has too often exerted to serve his own ends or the purposes of those who use him as their willing instrument, rather than for the real welfare of the people who yield him such implicit obedience.

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. This is now complained of as the grand evil, and is the fruitful topic for declamation in Ireland and elsewhere. The repeal of this measure has been the aim of Mr. O'Connell and his associates with all their energies, exerted ever since the united voice of the Kingdom called the present Ministry into power and deprived Mr. O'Con-nell of the influence which he possessed

the ground, with no other covering but the people, their patriotism, their pride open canopy of heaven.

May 31—I awoke at half-past three, and soon called the Indians together for prayer;

there is nevertheless much in him that might have been appealed to the worst passions favoured native land. Oh that the Lord would pour out His Spirit upon Britain, lest, upon, to excite their hatred and contempts upon, to excite their hatred and contempt of a Government and a people, English and Scotch, who have been represented as the tyrannicaloppressors 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. Under the appellation of rent, incredible sums of money have been collected, and those who have hardly a morsel of food for themselves or children, contribute their pennies to swell the thousands of pounds collected to support Mr. O'Connell in his course of agitation. A favorite measure towards keeping up and increasing the excitement among the repealers, and forcing into compliance the parties attached to the union, has been of late the assembling of large masses of the people, where seditious and inflammatory speeches were delivered and appeals made to their worst passions. In holding these "monster" meetings, no distinction was made between the ordinary days of the week and that which we are commanded "to keep holy," and the processions of immense numbers of persons through the streets of different towns on the Sabbath. with banners and martial music, were serious annoyance to the Protestant inhabitants engaged in their religious services. 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 sty. led who were expected to attend the scene mounted; and it was evidently intended to give the assemblage the character of a military array. At this time the Government which heretofore had only been a silent but observant spectator, thought proper to act. A Proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant on the day preceding that appointed for the meeting at Clontarf, declaring these meetings illegal and forbidding the proposed assemblage. Measures were also taken to enforce the observance of this order, by posting a large military force in the neighborhood of the scene. Entire success was the result. The prudence and influence of Mr. O'Connell himself indeed, forbad any infraction of the law, and the immense multitude of those who were pouring in towards Clontarf like a sea, returned to their respective homes. Government followed up this movement by arresting Mr. O'Connell and seven of his principal associates, viz; J. O'Connell, R. Barrett, T. G. Duffay, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, J. Gray, and the Rev. T. Tierney, Roman Catholic Priest, upon charge of conspiracy and sedition. The As the conviction of Mr. O'Connell first and second counts of the indictment

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 Majesand 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

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, R. Barrett, and C. G. Duffy, omitting the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words "to meet and

assemble."
NOT GUILTY as to the words emitted. GUILTY.—J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, and J. Gray, omitting the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words "to meet and assemble," and omitting the words " and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers

oxere discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army."

NOT GUILTY as to the words omitted.

GUILTY—Rev Thomas Tierney, from the commencement, and including the words "especially in England;" and NOT GUILTY of the remainder of the first and second counts.

From the Abion.

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 hull appears more complete than it possibly could have been expected. Our only fear is that it will be but temporary.

In the second place, the Repealers virtually admit that all the measures by which the repeal of the union was to be carried must be abandoned At the last meeting of the Repeal Association was resolved that the arbitration courts should be

dissolved. The following is the resolution, which was unanimously carried,—
That all connection between the Loyal National

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

whatsoever to the Repeal Association.

At the same meeting the whole of the persons connected with the public press gave in their resignations as members of the association, on the ground that their writing should not compromise the members of that body. Mr. S. O'Brien was the principal personage present, but all the pro-

callings were wefully tame.

A less favourable circumstance is the amount of rent, which was announced to be 5621. 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.

By showing the Irish people that O'Connell is not, as he asserted, above the law, and by proving the utter falsehood of his boasts that he could not be reached, much has been done to disabuse the popular mind of the ideas of his power he succeeded in infusing into it. That he is a deceiver is made manifest, and the time cannot be far distant when it will be made equally clear that he is an impostor.

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

The Montreal Journals mention that the Law Offices of the Province have decided that Mr. Delisle of Montreal is qualified to act as Returning Officer at the approaching election of a member of Parliament for that city; and in consequence Mr. Delisle has appointed his deputies to receive the votes in the different wards.

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.

Works of Fortification in Contemplarion.—We are informed that some Officers additional to those already employed under Col. Estcourt have been appointed for the opening of the road between Madawaska and this City; and the works are to be carried on during the summer on that road. Also at this fortress, works are in contemplation to which the summer-months will be devoted. Among the rest, the ditches round the Citadel will be deepened.

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. Some of these men set out for their place of labour, almost every day, as their contracts are signed.

QUEEEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 9th April, 1844. s. d. s. d.

. 하나 하는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없었다. 그 것이 없는 것이었다면 없어요. 되었다면 없는 것이었다면 없었다면 없었다면 없었다면 없었다면 없었다면 없었다면 없었다면 없	401			,
Beef, per lb 0	37	a	0	5
Mutton, per lb 0	4	a	0	6
Ditto. per quarter 2	0	a	3	9
Land per charter - : Z	8	a	3	0
Veal, per lb 0	5	a	0	6
Do., per quarter 3	0	a	5	0
Pork, per lb 0	31	a	0	4
Do., per quarter	5 "	a	0	6
Bacon, per lb 0	4	а	O	5
Powis ner counter	8	a	2	3
Ducks, per couple 2	0	a	. 2	9
Turkies, per couple 4	6	a	10	0
Geese, per couple 3	6	а	5	0
Fish, Cod, fresh, per lb 0	3	a	0	43
Butter, fresh, per lb 0	9	a	0	li"
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb 0	7	a	Ö	8
Eggs, per dozen, 0	6	a	Ö	71
Lard, per, lb 0	5	a	Ō	6
Potatoes, per bushel, i	ŏ	a	1	2
Turnips, per bushel, 1	6	a	ī	9
Maple Sugar, per lb 0	4 3		0	5
Peas per bushel, 4	0	a	. 4	6
Flour, per quintal 10		a	13	9
Oats per bushel, 1	-	a	1	. 4
Hay per hundred bundles, \$7	÷ 0		\$8	
Straw ditto 17			20	Ö
Fire-wood, per cord 0	-		12	6
		_		

At Port Louis, Mauritius, on the 27th Novr.
ast, by the Rev. Mr. Pering, Chaplain to H. M. forces, Assistant Com. General Swan, to Sarali, delest daughter of Deputy Commissary General Price; late of Montreal.

On Priday last, aged 94, J. F., Perrault, Esq. Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec. Colonel Perrault was one of the oldest, tespeciable, and most

FOR SALE, BAGS COFFEE; A FEW TONS LIGNUMVITÆ:

R. PENISTON, India IV harf. Quebec, 1st April, 1841.

TO LET,

THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street,

opposite the Exchange. Apply to
CHRISTIAN WURTELE; St. l'aul's St.

Quebec, 4th April, 1844.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NGLISH BAR IRON assorted, NGLISH BAR IRON assorted,
"Acraman's" Best Iron;
Hoop and Sheet Iron; Boiler Plates; Angle 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, aints and Red Lead; Black Lead, Rotten Stone, Starch, Button and Fig Blue, Shoe Thread, Tobacco Pipes, Spades, Shovels, Frying Pans, Plough Moulds and Sock Plates Wire, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Bellows, "Hedge and Bonners" C.S. Axes, Grindstones, Bolt, Sheathing, and Brazier's Copper, Canada Stoves, and Ship's Cambouses, Sugar Kettles, and Coolers

-A N D-"Acraman's " Patent Proved Chain Cables and Anchors, for Vessels from 20 to 500 Tons. Top Sail Sheets, Tic, and Crane Chains.

C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul's Street. Quebec, 4th April, 1844.

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 efore.

R. PENISTON, Agent for Quebec and the Canadas, April 4, 1841. India Wharf.

DRIVATE BOARD AND LONGING can be obtained for two or three Gentlemen, on very noderate terms, and in a quiet private family. Apply at this Office. Quebec, 4th April, 1841.

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.

INSTRUCTION

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. Trampleasure, Esq., 8, Angele

Quebec, 4th April, 1814.

TUST PUBLISHED by W. NEILSON, and FOR SALE at his Book-Store, Mountain Street; and at the Bible Depository, Buade St.

"The Sovereign authority of the Holy Scriptures, in answer to the publication of the Rev. P. M. M. inserted in the Canadien and the Journal de Québec, from the 25th June to 1st July, 1843,

Regulated, nor the 20th 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, 111. 10.—Speak, Lord! for thy servent beauty. vant heareth. Quebec, 4th April, 1844.

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.

BUILDERS' NAMES.	No. Repair'g.	No. Building.	Tons.	Total Building.	Men.	REMARKS.
Wolfe's Cove.						
A. Gilmour & Co		2 1	1200 600	3	200	Both Barks.
DIAMOND HARBOUR-			000	•	200	
George Black,	1	1	580	1	100	Rep'g. Bark Universe.
Wm. Lampson,		1	schr.	1	40	
RIVER ST. CHARLES-						
Hare Point-James Jefferey & Co.		I	700		0.5	Barks—ready upon
& Co		1	640	2	85	opening of naviga-
Thomas C. Lee,		1	600	1	110	Ship.
J. J. Nesbitt,		Ī	700	l î	65	Do.—ready upon open-
		1.0	Linuxy risk in	200		ing of navigation.
John Jefferey,		1	750	1	60	Ship.
E. &. J. E. Oliver,		1	700 300	_	0.0	Ship } do. do.
T. H. Oliver,		1 1	650	2	250	Dark)
		1	650			Ship do. do. Ship, just commenced.
	1000	l î	300	3	250	Bark.
John Munn,		1	1100		1	Ship Ready for
# 전에 1회 왕이 일요한 기회 왕인 회복 교육이 반았		1	730	2	120	Bark } launching.
POINT LEVI SHORE-		100	1-00	1000	1	
Nicholson & Russell,		1	160	1	32	Floating Light for Tri-
		1				nity-House to be sta- tioned at the Traverse.
George Taylor,	4				125	Repairing Bark Dibdin
					127	600 Tons.
						Do. do. Ebor, 300 do. Do. Trinity Yacht
	The state of					Do. Trinity Yacht
			1016.			Union, 140 do.
· 国家大学和自己的 (1985年)。 "这种情况是						Do. old Floating Light Brilliant, 142 do.
	\$ \$ 81 <u>1</u> (A.)	de ga	1 (1.3)	i indohê	THAM W	
	5			18	1437	

orders on this head, wishing each to follow the bent of his own inclination, that I might be the better enabled to judge of their several characters. If the Indian Christian has some imperfections—and who, alas! has not?—

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 misstration.

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 misstration.