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sunbeams: when we see all these marvels of power and celerity, we are prone to conclude that it is to them we are indebted for the increase of our wealth and for the progress of our society.

SIR MATTHEW HALE'S RULES.—Sir Matthew Hale proposed rules for duly regulating the passions. In regard to anger, one of his rules was, to learn by heart, and privately repeat, the four following passages of scripture: Prov. xiv. 29.

EXPEDIENCY.—We build nothing on the shifting foundation of expediency, where the corrupt passions of men are the existents, and the corrupt example of the world—the Judge.—Bishop Wilson of Calcutta.

WATCH THE TENDENCY OF THINGS.—Whatever takes us off from holy repenting, holy believing, holy walking, holy living, holy watching, holy dying—is an arch deceiver.—Bishop Wilson of Calcutta.

EFFECT OF FALSE DOCTRINE.—The doctrine of PURGATORY, upon no scriptural grounds, takes away the fear of HELL; and the doctrine of INDULGENCES, with no better warrant, takes away the fear of PURGATORY.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1847.

From the report, given in Tuesday's Mercury, of the meeting held on that day by the Board of Health, it appears that the Inspector was aware of 101 cases of Fever among the residents in the several wards of the city.

That His Worship the Mayor be informed that fever among the citizens of Quebec is on the increase; that a Fever Hospital is imperatively required and should be opened with the least possible delay; that if the Board of Health is really to establish a Hospital as the resolution of the Corporation of the 9th day of August would seem to imply, it is of absolute necessity that the Cavalry Barracks should be put at the disposal of the Board at once; and as the Board is informed that the necessary authority has been given by the Government to take possession of the building in question, this Board be authorized by His Worship to enter into possession immediately and make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the indigent sick amongst the citizens.

That the following members of this Board do wait on the Mayor immediately with the above resolution: W. S. Jewell, Chairman, and Messrs. Phillips, Sirois, Boxer, Lévesque.

After all the delays which have taken place, we do not feel very sure that even this measure will promptly lead to the desired result. If it should not, we really think it would be worth considering whether the extensive premises at Beauport, which have been repeatedly mentioned as affording ample accommodation for a large number of patients, but are objected to on account of distance, might not be engaged for the purpose of a Convalescent Hospital. If an arrangement could be effected with the Commissioners of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, by

which our citizens would be admitted as Fever Patients in their establishment, the city relieving the Hospital of so many Convalescents, in whose case the distance of Beauport would not amount to so great an objection. We would remember how a proposal tending that way, at the meeting held at the Exchange several weeks ago, was met with the objection that the citizens would not be willing to go to such a place as the Emigrant Hospital—the objection prevailed. But we shall not cease looking upon that Hospital as advancing towards improvement—and perhaps the mode suggested would be the means of hastening the progress. At all events, a Hospital of some kind, even at Beauport, would be preferable to the spread of contagion from a hundred Fever Patients, probably scattered over the most densely peopled and least healthy portions of the city or suburbs.

We do, however, at the same time hope that the experience which has recently been had, of difficulties which lie in the way of a combined movement for the establishment of a Hospital, though for a temporary purpose only, will have its effect in keeping the attention of Protestants upon the duty and the practicability of having a Hospital under their own direction and management. Even at this present period, though the temporary Fever Hospital should be brought into operation, as contemplated, cases will arise of parties falling sick who would much prefer paying a moderate charge for admission to an establishment of that character which a Protestant Hospital in this city would no doubt acquire, to the necessity of being thrown, in the form of paupers, into the mixed society of fellow-sufferers which, at best, an institution of so general a character will possess. What should hinder the Protestant community from laying its plans at once for the erection of a Hospital, towards the support of which some small payment from those seeking admission should go a certain way, and which might be so constituted as to afford superior accommodation—separate rooms and attendance—to persons of respectability, not members of any of the families here resident—clerks, students of the law or medicine &c.—in time of sickness when, at much greater expense, they could not be so effectually attended in private houses?

All of us who have persons in our employ, whether for assistance in our line of pursuits, or for menial service, must feel interested in the cause, and may justly be expected to be found willing to make sacrifices in order to attain the object. It is not from an unconcern about our Roman Catholic neighbours that we wish for a separate institution. There are establishments already, endowed for the purpose of providing for the sick. None belonging to their communion need be at a loss for a place where to go in time of sickness—the wealth of their foundations gives them the means of opening the doors more widely than they are, if required. We wish to see the members of our communion as favourably situated—and so situated as to afford to them not only the assiduous care of experienced medical advisers, but also undisturbed communication with those who regard the prosperity of their souls, and to secure them against attempts upon their constancy in the hour when the sense of danger renders the mind, not previously well established in the faith, more than usually accessible to treacherous hopes and delusive consolations.

The Editor of the Mercury is displeased with our remarks upon the presentment of the Grand Jury. Perhaps, he regards that document with parental affection. We let his angry words pass—we bow, with all the respect due to the Editor from us, to decline the tender of his aid towards making us acquainted with our "responsibility towards the public"—and we on our part present to him our thanks for the substantial confirmation of our remarks which he volunteers. We said that the opinion formed by the Grand Jury "could be founded upon very partial opportunities only of observation;" the Mercury confirms it: "the Grand Jury made but one visit;" and they "were satisfied with what they saw" (the Mercury's italics) which of course was as much as could be expected to be seen at one visit, such as it was. Now we say that a man who has visited the Hospital almost daily for three weeks, going from ward to ward and from bedside to bedside, and holding converse with a large proportion of the patients, who look up to him as their best friend in their hour of affliction, has had opportunities of more minute and extensive observation than they.

The Mercury might as well have abstained from intimating that we questioned "the integrity" of the presentment; and that we professed to speak "from hearsay;" for which there is not the slightest foundation. We strengthened our evidence from personal observation by that of a Clergyman whose opportunities had been "much better than our own;" and we admitted that the Grand Jury had "expressed their conscientious opinion of the matter." If the Mercury had copied the closing paragraph of our article, his readers would have been able to judge for themselves.

It may be delightful, for those in health and affluence, to know that the names of "six medical visiting physicians, to be added to the hospital staff," are placed on a sheet of paper, waiting the confirmation of the Executive. We were told of the proposed addition, more than a fortnight ago, and were thankful of course. But the sick and dying in the Emigrant sheds count it no comfort to them that the names are on the paper; they want to see the doctor at their bedside, and to have his advice, before they think themselves benefited by him. Nor do we doubt that the medical men hitherto in charge have done their best to make their services reach every individual. But their best was not adequate to the exigency. Hence the admitted need of an addition.

The case is a very simple one. The Grand Jury upon the means of observation which they had in the one visit paid by them, thought themselves competent to pronounce as they have done upon the state of the Hospital and the sheds—or the latter of them only: we do not know which, begging pardon of him who drew up the presentment. But there are two Clergymen in this parish who were in frequent attendance at the same establishment for successive weeks, and are ready, with all the solemnity which belongs to a Grand Jury presentment, to affirm that, during the time of their visiting, they could consider the Hospital and Sheds neither as "well regulated" nor as "clean" nor as "adequately spacious." But we repeat, that we are quite ready to make every allowance for the unusual circumstances under which provision has had to be made this season; and we continue to trust that efforts will be made towards remedying the defects which exist, if only there be not permitted the heartless delusion to come over the public mind, that matters are in that state already which ought to restrain the responsible parties from minute inquiry, and save the public purse at the risk of suffering and death—the orphan's tear and the widow's lamentation.

PUBLIC BILLIARD ROOMS.—TEMPERANCE.—THE SABBATH.—A MOTHER'S MEMORY DEAR TO AN AGED HERO. (Sir Harry Smith's speech at Whitehall, at the dinner given to welcome his return home.)—Reverend Sir, my Lords and Gentlemen, and Fellow Townsman,—Fain would I thank you for the honour you have this day done me by thus assembling, and by the sumptuous banquet you have set before me, but when the heart is full the tongue refuses to obey. It is true, as your President has said, that it is forty-two years since I left my native land. On that occasion I parted with an affectionate mother and gentlemen, by a curious coincidence, this day is the commemoration of her birth-day. Her last words to me were, "Remember, I pray you, never to enter a public billiard room to play, and if ever you should be engaged with the enemies of your country, remember you are an Englishman." Twenty-two years ago, at the battle of Waterloo, there were three brothers, and it pleased Providence to protect them all, although they were in the heat of the battle. We three, gentlemen, are the only instances of that kind on record in this country, and we three are here to-day to feel and thank you for the honour done to myself and family. How I fulfilled the first pledge I gave my mother I well know—I have never played in a public billiard-room, and what is more, I never was drunk in my life. How I have obeyed her second injunction, my Sovereign, the Duke of Wellington, and my fellow countrymen, have been pleased to bear testimony, and it becomes me to acknowledge the reception I have received. If I am about to remind you of my services, I believe that they arose from my being placed in positions that would have been equally well filled by others. Believe me, my countrymen, it is to my fellow-soldiers I am indebted for the honours I have received. I never appealed to my brother soldiers that they did not respond to my call. I hope war is far, far distant, for although a glorious, it is a horrid profession. Since the wonderful battle of Waterloo, which established a peace for this nation which has lasted thirty-two years, and on my return to this country, I have observed her marked improvement in the arts and sciences, the improvement in the morality and deportment of the lower classes, and the observance of the Sabbath, which latter, I regret to say, was not thought of when I left it. To this I attribute all the good success of our civil exertions: I accept with gratitude the service of plate you offer me. I trust that feeling will be perpetuated in the memory of my family, and that they will never disgrace that relic of my sword.

SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE.—A merchant of 20 years' experience in active business has placed in the hands of the Secretary of the American Tract Society, New York, two hundred and fifty dollars, to be awarded to the author of the best approved treatise on the importance of systematic beneficence, and of steadily appropriating certain portions of income for benevolent objects.

PERSECUTION OF DR. KING, AMERICAN MISSIONARY TO THE GREEKS.—The religious press is alive with sympathy for this distinguished labourer in the foreign field. It is said he has been again summoned to appear at Syria, to be tried for the offences laid to his charge by the bigoted ecclesiastics of Greece. It will be borne in mind that he was cited to appear at Syria a year ago, and the excitement against him was so great, that it was not deemed safe for him even to land. And yet the king's attorney has now summoned him to take his trial at the same place! It is gratifying to know, however, that the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice disapproved of this proceeding, and perhaps they will prevent so iniquitous a consummation. The present king's attorney has been but recently appointed; possibly he is showing his zeal for the Holy Synod.—Christian Intell.

THE RELIGIOUS PROSPECTS OF GERMANY may be seen somewhat in the following paragraph: "While the apostles and defenders of Rationalism are drawing near the close of their career, those who are now the leading men, and especially in Prussia, are in the prime of life, and becoming more and more truly orthodox. Neander is only 58 years of age. Tholuck, whose mind was first turned to serious religion by Neander, is only 48. So also Harms, professor of Theology at Kiel, Uhleman, Hengstenberg and Bauer, of Berlin, Nitzsch, Bleek, Sack and Rhinewald of Bonn, and Harles, Osiander, and Engelhart of Erlangen, are in middle life. Havernich of Koenigsberg is still younger, as are many other prominent men whose names are unknown here. Upon the whole, therefore, the prospects in Germany are much brighter than ten years ago."—Chr. Witness.

THE PRIMITIVE DIACONATE.—The Bishop of Rhode Island (Right Rev. J. P. K. Henshaw, D. D.) ordained on the 1st of this month, Mr. Charles Elwin Bennet to the office of a Deacon under the 6th Canon 1844, which provides for the ordination of candidates to the Diaconate who shall not, as a matter of course, look forward to their advancement to the Presbyterate. See our first volume, number for the 21st of November 1844. The Bishop, in his sermon preached on the occasion, refers to the Canon under which the ordination was to take place, in the following terms: "Some have objected to this Canon on the

ground that it will tend to lower the dignity of the clerical profession by bringing into it a class of men who will mingle sacred duties with attention to some of the common occupations of life. But there is little danger of such a result, as they will not be entitled to seats in any Convention, nor even to form the basis of any representation in the management of church concerns. True respectability rests not on mere rank or titles, much less on freedom from secular occupation. Even St. Paul worked at his trade as a tent maker for the supply of his necessities. And there may be among men in our day, reduced to the like necessity, much of discretion, wisdom, zeal and piety, which may be turned to good account for the Church in the humblest duties of the ministry. Such a class of men, selected with care and judgment, seems necessary to give us free access to the multitude. High education and lofty professional learning are hindrances rather than auxiliaries to efficient operation upon the masses. We want a class of men authorized to engage in the service of the church, who, from education, and sympathy, and daily experience, are upon a level with those who plod amid the dull realities of life and who from participation in their associations and trials, can, in the most successful manner, adapt themselves to their prejudices and habits of thought, and present to their minds the truths and obligations of the Gospel with most persuasive power."

He also addressed the Candidate as follows, with reference to the peculiar position he was to occupy, which passage seems to imply that the newly ordained Deacon was not expected to relinquish his "secular employment;" what that employment was we do not find mentioned:

"Much will depend upon the manner in which you discharge the functions of the office to which you are about to be admitted. While you live in the world, live above it. Let not your secular employment beget in you a secular and worldly spirit. In all your business transactions, as well as in your holy calling, remember that you wear about you the Lord's image and superscription; and a part in the Divine communion. Let there be nothing in your habits or example that will furnish ground for the enemies of the cross to cast reproach upon it. Be humble, devout and active in performing the sacred duties which may be assigned you. When prepared for the higher order of the ministry according to the requisitions of the canon, you may be advanced. Be such a Deacon as Philip or Stephen was. If faithful, how great will be your reward! If you fulfil the office of a Deacon well, you will purchase to yourself a good degree, not only by advancement in office, but by growth in grace, success in winning souls, and by the acquirement of boldness and energy in maintaining and advancing the faith as it is in Christ Jesus. We commend you to God and to the word of His grace. May His presence be with you, and His blessing crown your labours with abundant success!"

St. John's Church, East Boston.—We are happy to learn that the Rev. Mr. Franklin, from the diocese of New Jersey, has received and accepted a call to the Rectorship of St. John's Church, East Boston, and has already entered upon the discharge of his duties. This is an important missionary station, and we trust, that with the blessing of God upon the labours of the missionary, it may soon become an important parish. East Boston is very rapidly increasing, and the present is a very auspicious time for successfully planting the Church there. Episcopians have frequently cried, in being behind other denominations in introducing our services into places where the Church has not been known. We hope that an interest on the part of churchmen in Boston may be substantially manifested towards this infant parish. The members of our communion should bear in mind, that it costs much more to sustain a missionary station in Boston, and its immediate vicinity, than it does in other parts of the diocese; hence the contributions for this purpose should be in a corresponding degree more liberal.—Chr. Witness.

Diocese of Quebec.

QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE.—The Rev. RICHARD ANDERSON, of the mission of Upper Ireland, County of Meiganic, went down to Grosse Isle on Tuesday morning, to spend some time there in the performance of pastoral services.

THE REV. W. KING returned from the Island on the evening of the same day, in good health.

PARISH OF QUEBEC.—The evening service at All Saints' Chapel, which had been interrupted, for a few Sundays, on account of the reduced number of the resident Clergy, was resumed on Sunday last.—Divine service has been regularly performed at St. Peter's Chapel every Sunday morning, by several Clergymen, since the lamented decease of the Rev. W. CHADRON.

THE REV. GEORGE MACKIE, who has been confined by indisposition since Saturday, is recovering.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Mrs. J. Wentele, No. 157 to 208; Messrs. H. Dyer, No. 181 to 232; C. Wentele, No. 157 to 208; R. Wentele, No. 157 to 208; W. K. Baird, No. 157 to 208; James Dyke, No. 166 to 217.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Received J. S.: we will try.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the transmission of a copy of the new MUNICIPAL ACT of Lower Canada.

Local and Political Intelligence.

REBUKE TO NATIONS OF BAD DEBTORS.—From Lord Palmerston's speech in the House of Commons, July 6th: "I would take this opportunity of warning foreign governments who are debtors to British subjects, that the time may come when this House will no longer sit patient under the wrongs and injustice inflicted upon the subjects of this country. I would warn them that the time may come when the British nation will not see with tranquility the sum of one hundred and fifty millions due to British subjects, and the interest not paid. And I would warn them that if they do not make proper efforts adequately to fulfil their engagements, the Government of this country, whatever men may be in office, may be compelled by the force of public opinion, and by the votes of Parliament, to depart from that which hitherto has been the established practice of England, and to insist upon the payment of debts due to British subjects. That we have the means of enforcing the rights of British subjects, I am not prepared to dispute. It is not because we are afraid of these States, or all of them put together, that we have refrained from taking the steps to which my noble friend would urge us. England, I

trust, will always have the means of obtaining justice for its subjects from any country upon the face of the earth. But this is a question of expediency, and not a question of power; therefore let no foreign country who has done wrong to British subjects deceive itself by a false impression, either that the British nation or the British Parliament will forever remain patient acquiescents in the wrong, or that, if called upon to enforce the rights of the people of England, the Government of England will not have ample power and means at its command to obtain justice of them."

The latter part of the noble lord's speech was listened to with the profoundest attention, and when the noble lord resumed his seat, it was amid a burst of prolonged and energetic cheering.

PISA, IN ITALY.—The Campanilla, or Leaning Tower, which had been much shaken by the earthquake in September last, and which had stood the siege of time since 1174, has now become, I may say, almost a total ruin, having fallen on the 18th June to the Southward, reaching nearly to the Strada across the green. Strange to say, the upper portion is comparatively but little shattered, having been so admirably clamped with iron. The centre is a completely mutilated ruin, from the extreme weight of the superstructure—which remained whole. The marble pillars of which there were nearly 200, were very much shattered, though some of those from the extreme top were but slightly injured; fortunately the bronze doors which were brought from Jerusalem, are uninjured—the Tower, up to the first landing (about 20 feet,) remaining unmovable, so that as it now stands, the great secret of whether this building was purposely constructed 12 feet out of the perpendicular or not still remains a mystery. It is proposed to deposit the pillars on the "Campo Santo," until the Government take some steps as to what is best to be done; the marble pillars are very valuable.—Corresp. Br. Colonist.

ROME.—Accounts from this city describe the liberal movement, which was thought to have commenced with the accession of Pius IX, as suspended, if not relinquished. Neither railways, nor municipal reforms, nor liberty of the press make any real advance. Austrian diplomacy, connived at by France, encourages the Cardinals who are averse to progress, and if the Pope is favourable to it, the combined influence of the extinguishers is sufficient to render his intentions abortive. The papae, disappointed in their pre-ature expectations, withdraw from their Sovereign the confidence which they had reposed in him, and the Pope's popularity is on the wane. Those who are most likely to be well informed, still give to Pius IX credit for that good sense which might teach almost any one that it would be safer to allow light to shine in, so as to maintain some power of regulation over it; when the risks are so many that it may break in with the destructive power of a conflagration.

PLANS FOR THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—The United States' Government have suddenly given to the British authorities the required notice, that the arrangement respecting the transmission of the Canada Mail from and to England through the United States is to cease in three months from the time of notification. The occasion of this untoward proceeding is, that the English Post Office charged the same postage upon the letters brought for the British Islands by the steamer Washington, as it regularly does for those conveyed in the Cunard line. We suppose that a little negotiation will set all this right, temporarily; but the British Government, we trust, will be stirred up, by the evidence thus furnished of the little dependence to be placed on conventions of this kind with a government which seems to delight in giving itself airs towards European powers, to forward the establishment of a direct route of communication through British territory wholly. It will all be in favour of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad.

It is highly satisfactory to read the following article from the London Railway Record:

ST. ANDREW'S AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—FIRST SECTION: ST. ANDREW'S TO WOODSTOCK.—The publication of the prospectus of this great project in the morning papers yesterday, under the immediate patronage of Her Majesty's Government, excited a more than usual interest on the Stock Exchange, and there is little doubt that the small amount of capital required for the first section to Woodstock will be rapidly supplied. Independent of the vast local traffic between the ports of the Bay of Fundy and the interior of New Brunswick, which, on actual estimate, is calculated (at a third of the present charges by the circuitous river navigation) to return 20 per cent. on the capital—(a premium dividend of 5 per cent. is guaranteed by the Government)—the stimulus to colonisation, the sure result of railway intercommunication, will conduce to an increase of both the local and general trade, and consequently to the value of the territorial grants of the Company. It has, we understand, been officially estimated that the minimum value of the 20,000 acres, granted free to the proprietors, cannot be less than 12 per acre, on the commencement of the works; and the Company possess also the frontage for 200 feet on each side of all the Crown lands in the counties traversed by the railway.—The ultimate extension of the line to Quebec, and (in terms of the plenary powers of the Act) to all parts of New Brunswick—a province embracing twelve millions of rich unlocated acres—will open up the way to the most gigantic and effective system of colonisation yet developed in any of the imperial possessions, and involve commensurate benefit to the old world and the new.

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.—United States papers of the 12th were received yesterday. They furnish nothing confirmatory of the rumoured taking of the Mexican capital. On the contrary the Washington Union of the 9th discredits all the rumours on the subject. There had been an arrival at St. Louis, from Oregon, with accounts from California to the 25th May. Col. Fremont had been arrested by Gen. Kearney for disobedience of orders, and sent home. Commodore Stockton had left for home. The American fleet was engaged in maintaining the blockade against Mazatlan, Acapulco, and the troops ordered in the same direction. Gen. Kearney was coming home. Public affairs in California were much unsettled. The accounts of the "breadful suffering among the emigrants to California last winter, are confirmed. Seventy-five starved or frozen to death.—Morning Chronicle.

SLAVE TRADE BY THE UNITED STATES' CRY. BAL GOVERNMENT.—The United States Marshal sold at Washington, on the 13th ulto, two female slaves—both professors of religion—on an execution against Henry Miller, in favour of the United States, on a suit brought by the Post-master General, for \$300.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Officer Poyer, of the Chief's Office, in a recent intelligence that one of the most accomplished, as well as extensive forgers in the country, known by the name of Samuel Scudder, had been arrested in Ohio.

About a year ago this fellow succeeded in passing off \$30,000 in forged notes on the Bank of Prattsville, \$20,000 on the Bank of Catskill, \$3,000 on the Bank of Kingston, \$12,000 on the Delaware Bank, beside \$12,000 in notes on several mercantile firms, making in all upward of \$80,000.

QUICK WORK.—A message was received at New York, on Saturday, 7th inst., over the telegraphic wires, from Montreal, which was delivered, answered, and receipt acknowledged, in the short space of thirty minutes.

THE TELEGRAPHIC WIRES.—The repairer of the line, between Boston and Worcester, discovered a day or two since that the wire had been tampered with in the following manner: a short piece of the wire had been broken off, and a piece of silk cord of the same general appearance had been fixed so that it could be looped into the place, which would instantly destroy the communication, and at the same time evade discovery from the repairer.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—A petition praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to continue Sir Henry V. Huntley for some time longer in the Government of the Island, having been sent home—a counter petition was prepared on the 27th ult., praying that Her Majesty would not sanction the longer continuance of Sir H. V. Huntley in the government.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S NEW BRUNSWICK TOUR.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor met with a cordial reception from the people of New Brunswick during his tour of military inspection in that Province.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—It is with very great pleasure we refer our readers to an advertisement in another column, in which the Great Western Railroad Company advertises for TENDERS for the Grading and Masonry of that part of the route lying between London and Windsor, and also for the branch to Port Sarnia.

BANK OF BRIT. N. AMERICA.—We are glad to observe that the erection of a building for the accommodation of the Hamilton Branch of the Bank of British North America has been commenced in this city.

QUEENSTON, 2ND AUGUST.—Our village was, yesterday, the scene of one of the most destructive fires it has ever witnessed.

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THE ARMY.—The Baron de Rottenburg has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Quarter Master-General of the Forces, in Western Canada, Vice Col. McKenzie Fraser, who, some months ago, was made Deputy Quarter Master-General.

TROOPS AT THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—Governor Sir George Simpson arrived at Hudson's Bay House, Lachine, yesterday morning, from the interior. He was accompanied on his journey from Red River, by Lieut.-Colonel Crofton, of the 6th Foot, late Commandant of the garrison at that place.

On Tuesday the head-quarters and right wing of the Rifle Brigade left Montreal for Upper Canada, and the remainder of the regiment yesterday. The battalion of the Rifle Brigade has been replaced in this garrison by the 7th Regiment (The East Middlesex)—Montreal Courier, last week.

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LARK ST. PETER.—A letter from the Secretary of the Board of Public Works to the Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade, states, for the information of the Board, that "from an examination and Report made last week, by order of the commissioners, by Mr. Rabinetz, one of the engineers to this Department, it is deemed advisable to excavate a Channel through the Flats to deep water this season, of such width as time and the amount remaining of the appropriation will enable the Department to accomplish. This will test the effect of the current passing through the straight channel in preventing deposit taking place."

CRIMINAL TERM.—August 1847. The convictions on this occasion were four: Henry Gadsden, of manslaughter; 3 years penitentiary at hard labour; Francois Dupoleon, alias Dorval, of maliciously shooting at a person; 14 years penitentiary at hard labour; Wm. Caldwell and Ignace Marquis, of larceny in a dwelling-house, the inmates being put in fear; 7 years penitentiary at hard labour; Joseph Blenny, of larceny; 6 months house of correction at hard labour.

THE GRAND JURY, in their presentment, upon which we offered some remarks in our last, spoke highly of the zeal and efficiency of the Police—remarked upon the temporary burying ground for Roman Catholics at the Marine Hospital, the nature of the soil, its contracted area, and close contiguity to the sheds, rendering it most unsuitable for a place of interment.

WE are informed that a lot of ground has at length been purchased, as a burial-place to be used instead of that at the Marine Hospital, against which such just complaint has been made. The new place of interment, which is four arpents in extent, is situated at La Canadiere, on the south side of the road leading to Beauport.—Chronicle.

MUNICIPAL.—The City Council have authorized the Mayor to borrow a sum not exceeding £1250, for 3 months, in anticipation of the revenue of the current year: to be repaid out of the first funds in the hands of the Treasurer, on or after the 15th of October next.

THE time fixed for depositing the Assessment Books and for advertising the same was extended from the 16th inst., to the 1st of September.

FIRE.—Last Thursday night, about 10 o'clock, in Mr. Bourgeois' grocery-store, corner of St. Paul's and St. Nicholas Streets. It was confined to the cellar, and was soon extinguished by the prompt attendance and exertions of the Fire Companies.

WE are happy to learn that Mr. A. Hawkins, has been appointed Shipping Master for the port of Quebec, under the Act for regulating the shipping of seamen, passed at the last session of the Legislature.—Chronicle.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The line is now complete, indeed, from Montreal via Toronto to New York, but the privilege of using it is subject to some contest; Tuesday's Chronicle contains the following from its Montreal Correspondent:

"The proprietors of newspapers in Toronto have refused to allow the branch of the Telegraph at that place to send the New York news received, until the day following. Our newspapers here have therefore been unable to make any arrangements for receiving the news, for the last few days."

The wires of the line of Electric Telegraph to be established between Quebec and Montreal, are now laid down as far as Champlain. The steamer John Munn brought down, this morning, a large quantity of wire for the completion of the work. There will be a station, we are informed, at Three Rivers.

Great exertions, we learn, are being used in erecting the posts for the line between Quebec and Halifax.—Chronicle.

THE WEATHER, which has so much influence at the present time on the state of the crops

and the public health, has again become warm and showery, with some thunder and lightning. The hay is in great part saved, and the grain crops are perhaps just the most dangerous injuries, unless it be sprouting. Some barley was cut on the Ste. Foy road on Monday. The potato crops shew no symptoms of blight, and it is now past the period when it appeared in 1845 and 1846—Gazette of Monday.—We have had some severe falls of rain since; which we must hope will be succeeded by more settled weather.

The Rev. M. Hyacinthe Hudon, R. Catholic Vicar General, and Canon Dean of the chapter of the Cathedral of Montreal, died on the 13th instant, of the Emigrant fever. Also, of the same disease, on the 13th instant, the Rev. Hugh Paisley, R. Catholic Curé of Fossambault, who had been in attendance on the sick at the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec.

The August number of the Journal of Medical Science mentioned the deaths of Dr. BERNARD MCGALE, and of Dr. ALFRED MALHOTR, both from Typhus Fever contracted in the course of their attendance on the Emigrants.

We intended to give, from time to time, a connected list of those who have fallen victims to their zeal in attending to the wants of the sufferers at our different Hospitals; but the information is so scattered over files of periodicals, that we find it impossible now to bring up the list to any thing like accuracy. Many of the nuns at Montreal have lost their lives in this noble service; and on Wednesday last week, the Quebec Marine Hospital lost a valuable nurse, Janet Helstrip, whose death is recorded in the Gazette in these terms: "The death of Mrs. H. will be an irreparable loss to the establishment. She was kind and attentive to the patients entrusted to her care, scrupulously clean in her wards, and indefatigable in the discharge of her duties as nurse, though surrounded by disease and death in its worst forms. Her sing no interruption, and no relaxation, this exemplary and devoted woman toiled thro' her arduous duties of the present season under an impression that her own life would be forfeit."

Table with 3 columns: Description, Remaining on the 8th, and Remaining on the 14th August, 1847. Includes rows for Admitted since, Discharged, Died, and Remaining.

Number of deaths at the Tents, where the healthy passengers are landed, during the same period, 89. Total deaths on the Island, from the 8th to the 14th, 322.—Chronicle.

WEEKLY RETURN OF SICK IN THE MARINE & EMIGRANT HOSPITAL Quebec, from August 8 to August 14, 1847.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Remained, Since, To, Dis. Died. Includes rows for Men, Women, and Children.

ACCIDENTS.—One of the crew of the steamer Rowland Hill had his foot so much injured, on Wednesday last week, by becoming entangled in the turns of a rope, that the leg had to be amputated as soon as he arrived at the Marine Hospital.

A young man of the name of Loutin, 17 years of age, was drowned on the same day, by falling from a plank in going on board the John Mann.

APPOINTMENTS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL: Edmund Allan Meredith, Esq., to be a Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor in all Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada.

John Henry Ross Barroughs, Esq., to be ditto, ditto, in ditto.

William Foster Coffin and Hew Ramsay, Esqrs., to be Members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.

The Canada Gazette of Saturday last, appoints the first meeting of the MEDICAL CORPORATION (under the recent Act) to be held in the Court House at Montreal, on Wednesday the 15th September, and announces the selection, by the Governor General, of DANIEL ANSOULT, M.D., as the first President of the said corporation; that appointment having been vested in His Excellency.—Gazette.

SHIPPING NEWS. Arrived, among others: Bark Randall, Smith, Cardiff, Gillespie & Co., general cargo. Briz Princess Royal, Coffey, general cargo.

Table with 4 columns: Name of vessel, From, Passengers, and other details. Includes Anna Maria, Trinity, August, Amy, Watchful, Eliza Ann, Virginian, Marchioness of Breadalbane, Sligo, Maribus, Munn, Minerva, Ellen Simpson, Corea, Free Trader, Britannia, Brothers, Lallias.

BIRTH. At Clarendon, on the Ottawa, on the 1st instant, the wife of the Rev. F. S. Neve, of a daughter.

DIED. This morning, suddenly, of croup, Richard Manthorpe, son of Mr. Gilbert Stanley, aged 3 years and 3 months. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, without further notice.

Yesterday, at Clapham Terrace, of consumption, Eliza, daughter of E. S. BOULDER, Esq., aged 18 years. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

At Beauport, on the 17th instant, aged 21 years and 5 months, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, of this City, second daughter of the late Samuel Nichols, and niece of the late H. G. Hoarder.—Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. E. Taylor, Diamond Harbour, to-day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

On Sunday, the 13th instant, Mr. Thomas Botterill, Master Carpenter and Joiner; native of Whitby, Yorkshire, England.

Last Monday, Henry Macpherson Wilson, aged 6 years and two months, only son of Thomas Wilson, Esq., of this city.

At his son's residence in Napanee, on the 4th inst., JOHN ESSON, Esq., aged 61 years, formerly of Quebec, Merchant.

At Montreal, on Friday afternoon, the 13th inst., Henriette Maria, infant daughter of W. B. LINDSAY, Jr., Esq., aged ten months and ten days.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, the 17th Aug., 1847.

Table with 3 columns: Item, s. d., and a. o. d. Includes Beef, Mutton, Ditto, Lamb, Potatoes, Maple Sugar, Oats, Hay, Straw, Fire-wood, Cheese, Butter, Ditto, Veal, Pork, Eggs.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed at the Quebec Post-office, on SATURDAY the 25th August.—PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR o'clock, afternoon. Post-office, Quebec, 16th August, 1847.

NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH. NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned is directed by the Building Committee of the proposed Wesleyan Church to notify, that TENDERS for MASON'S WORK, heretofore required to be delivered to him on the 17th inst., may be handed to him, until WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd.

EDWD. STAVELEY, Architect, No. 6, Parloir Street, adjoining the Ursuline Convent. Quebec, August 18, 1847.

THE EPISCOPAL RECORDER.

THIS is a weekly Periodical, published in Philadelphia; and edited by a Clergyman of the Episcopal Church; it has been twenty-four years in circulation, during which period its columns have zealously, and faithfully, advocated evangelical truth in connection with Episcopal church government; it has been one of the first periodicals found in array against the Tractarian Heresy. Clergymen and the lovers of truth in general will find in it a valuable acquisition to their store of literature.

E. AHERN, Agent. Quebec, August 11th, 1847.

FOR SALE, EX MARY & ANN, HENRIETTE, ROCKSHIRE AND CORSAIR.

100 (3 Gall.) Demijohns, Window Glass, assorted sizes. Galvanized Sheet-Iron. Sheet-Zinc, Tin and Canada Plates. Best and Common Bar-Iron. Boiler Plates. Chain Cables and Anchors.

C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 19th August, 1847.

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE.

THE subscriber has received and will constantly have on hand Clark's celebrated Chocolate, comprising—Sweet Milk, flavored with Vanilla, Ditto "plain, Ditto "in sticks for Children.

M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 69, St. John Street. Quebec, 12th August, 1847.

CHOICE WINES.

THE Subscriber having completed his spring importation of Wines, now offers for sale at his Vaults, 500 dozen choice WINES, comprising—Sparkling Hock and Champagne, Brandy's and Blackburn's Madeira, Gold and Brown Sherry, Hunt's Prime Port, Compania do, Claret of various brands.

M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 69, St. John Street. Quebec, 12th August, 1847.

CLAYED SUGAR. SUPERIOR article for Preserves. For Sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 69, St. John Street. Quebec, 12th August, 1847.

PRESERVED OYSTERS.

A SMALL lot in Bottles, just received from New York. —ALSO— A small lot of fresh FIGS, for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 69, St. John Street. Quebec, 12th August, 1847.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS.

FEW kegs of the above excellent and rare Fish just received, and for Sale. Apply to M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 69, St. John Street. —AND— Daily expected, a supply of SMOKED SALMON. 12th August, 1847.

WANTED. FREIGHT FOR NEW YORK—UNITED STATES.

THE fine fast sailing American Bark POMONA, of 377 tons—now daily expected to arrive at this Port from Bremen—will take any Freight offering and have prompt despatch.—Apply to J. W. LEAYCRAFT, Quebec, 4th August, 1847.

FOR SALE. CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ex Robert & Isabella, from Hamburg. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 8th July, 1847.

RECEIVING FOR SALE. BEST and Common English BAR IRON, Tin and Canada Plates, Boiler Plates, Sheathing and Braziers' Copper, Camp Ovens, Bake Pans, and Sugar Kettles, Blister and Cast Steel, Smith's Bellows and Anvils, Spades and Shovels, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 10th June, 1847.

FOR SALE. PIANO FORTE. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 8th July, 1847.

FOR SALE. LIVE Oil in Pipes and Quarters. WELCH & DAVIES, Quebec, 24th June, 1847.

BAZAAR. A BAZAAR will be held, (D. V.) on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 8th and 9th of SEPTEMBER next, by the Ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the heights of Pointe Levis, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a NEW CHURCH in that place. The following Ladies have been appointed a managing Committee, by whom contributions will be thankfully received. Such as are kindly disposed to assist, are requested to send their contributions not later than the 26th of August, with the price affixed to each article.

Mrs. H. N. PATTON, Mrs. D'ARCY, Mrs. TIBBITTS, Mrs. M. CHAPMAN, Mrs. JENKINS, Miss MACKENZIE, Mrs. ROBERTS, Mrs. TORRANCE. Quebec, 8th July, 1847.

NOTICE. THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON, India Wharf, October, 1846. Agent.

NOTICE. MRS. WHEATLEY respectfully intimates to her friends and the public, that she has received a small but choice assortment of BOOKS AND TOYS, which she is now prepared to dispose of on reasonable terms, at her shop in ST. STANISLAS STREET, next door to the Rev. Mr. Sewell's Chapel. Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

COALS! COALS!! FOR SALE—NEWCASTLE AND SUNDERLAND GRATE and d: s: NUT COALS. Apply to H. H. PORTER, No. 36, St. Paul Street. Quebec, June, 21st 1847.

REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HAESSEL, No. 15, Stanislas Street.

Mutual Life Assurance. SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW. THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society are insured to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society; by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it; of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles.

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

South's Court.

THE MOTHER VERSUS THE ROBINS. The month of February 18—was unusually mild for the climate of New England. There was a long succession of clear, sunny days, which caused the snows to disappear, and released the earth in many places from the frost. Then there came a fall of rain, and then another series of fine warm days. March opened in the same pleasant manner. It seemed as if spring had come in good earnest. The birds thought so, and began to make their appearance. First, you heard the blue bird's sweet notes, which he seemed to utter to announce his coming, and to invite you to look out for him. Then he showed himself on a distant tree in his blue coat and white pantaloons. Then you heard the robin's note, and looking up, you saw him on the tree beside the house, in his brown coat and red waistcoat. Certainly it looked and sounded like spring. Mary and Isaac (who were twins) were out in this fine weather, as you may well suppose. They asked their mother, many times in the day, if spring had yet come? She told them that there would be cold weather and snow yet. Now once asking was sufficient. If, after the continuance of the fine weather, they had asked her again, it would not have been improper; but thus to keep asking her every day, and many times in a day, was highly improper. It would seem to show that they paid very little attention to what she said, or that they did not believe her. It was in fact owing to a habit into which children often fall—the habit of asking unnecessary questions. I hope to reader has not formed this habit. If he has, I hope he will correct it at once, for it is a very unpleasant and annoying one. There were a couple of robins who had passed the winter in a neighbouring swamp. They were rather indolent in the autumn, and were not ready to go south when the robins' caravan started. While they were considering what was to be done, whether it was best to set out alone or not, winter set in, and they were obliged to seek such shelter as they could find. They went into a swamp and found a hollow tree. They climbed up the inside of it as far as they could, and lay as close together as possible. As it was a very mild winter, they did not perish, though they came very near it. When the warm days of which I have spoken came, they thought it was spring, and came out from their hiding place, and began to look around for a building spot. They chose a tree which stood in Mr. Freeman's garden, and began to collect materials for a nest. If their mother had been there to tell them that spring had not come yet, they would have believed her, and would not have commenced building. Isaac saw one of these birds with a mouthful of straw, and pretty soon the other came along with a mouthful of wool. He called Mary, and pointed them out to her. The children then ran to their mother, making the gravel stones fly merrily behind their feet. "Mother, mother," they both exclaimed, "spring has come certainly, for the robins are building their nests, and they know." "Poor little things! I'm sorry for them. They will lose their labour. There will be snow and hard frosts yet. If they get their nests done, and have eggs, they will be frozen and destroyed," said Mrs. Freeman. "But, mother, they must know, it must be spring," said Isaac. His mother was grieved that her son should dispute her word so plainly and rudely, and made him no reply. Isaac and Mary went out again, to observe the birds. They had laid the foundation of their nest on a limb in the apple tree. They worked very fast, and anon one would perch himself on the top of the tree, and sing a few notes, and then at his work again. "Mary," said Isaac, "there is no doubt but that spring has come; let us make our garden, and plant our flower seeds." "I think we had better ask mother," said Mary. "No, no. She will say that spring has not come, and perhaps will forbid our working in the ground." Mary rather unwillingly yielded to his wishes. She knew that she ought not to do any thing which was probable her mother would forbid, if it were known to her. She knew that this was disobedience of the heart, seen and disapproved of God. But her own desires and her brother's wishes caused her to yield to the temptation. They got their tools and prepared to make their garden. Isaac used a spade, and Mary a hoe. Both worked very hard. Isaac's coat was soon off, and thrown on the ground. "Mother would not let you do that, if she knew it," said Mary. "She has not said I shouldn't," said Isaac. Here was another example of disobedience of the heart. Mary soon found her bonnet too warm, and she laid it aside, and worked bareheaded. When the ground was prepared, as they thought, for the seed, Isaac put on his coat and Mary her bonnet, and they went to their mother, and asked her for their flower seeds. These they had gathered, and put up the last summer, with great care. "Your seeds will never come up—they will rot in the ground, and you will lose them." "The robin is building his nest," said Isaac. Their mother, thinking it would be best to let them suffer the penalty of their folly, gave them their seeds. They had nearly finished planting them, when night approached, and their mother called them in, for fear they should take cold. They were very tired, and went early to bed. They went to sleep, intending to rise very early in the morning, and finish planting their garden.

Isaac awoke first in the morning, and attempted to rise, but found he could not stir his limbs without great pain. He called to Mary, who slept in the adjoining room. She did not answer him, but after some time she came into the room carrying her head as carefully as if it was made of glass, and she was afraid of breaking it. She moved her lips, but did not speak. "Why don't you speak, and what do you hold your head so for?" She shook her hand and coming close to him said with difficulty, in a whisper, "I've got such a cold that I can't speak, and such a sore neck that I can't turn my head." "That's comfortable, now," said Isaac, "I've got such a cold that I can't move hand or foot without great pain. But draw aside the curtain, and let us see how it looks out doors." Mary did so. With a good many Oh's and Ah's, he raised himself up in bed, so that he could get a view of the distant hill side. It was as white as in midwinter. "Is there snow in the garden?" said he. Mary whispered a reply. "Well," said he, as he laid himself slowly and painfully down in the bed, "I think it will be as well to believe mother instead of the robins, next time." He reflected on the folly, and afterwards on the wickedness of disbelieving and disobeying his mother. He had abundant time for reflection, for the inflammatory rheumatism set in and confined him to his bed for nearly three months. When he left his chamber, the spring was over. He felt that the way of transgressors is hard. Mary did not suffer so severely. She went with her throat bound up in flannels several days before she could speak. The first use she made of her voice, when she recovered it, was to confess her fault to her mother, and promise not to disobey either in deed or heart in future. I cannot tell you what became of the robins. They never made their appearance again. Mary was in hopes that they would come back when warm weather came, and finish their nest, but they never did. Whether they perished in the snow storm, or went to another place, I do not know. The ruins of their premature foundation remained on the tree for a long time, and served to remind Mary and Isaac of their own folly and sin.—Rev. Joseph Allen, D. D. THE FAMILY.—If there are any joys on earth which harmonize with those of heaven, they are the joys of the christian family. When the snowflakes fall fast in the wintry evening, and the moaning winds struggle at the windows, what is so delightful as to see the happy little ones sporting around the blazing fire.—Look at that little creature in her nightdress, frolicking and laughing as though she had never known or never would know a care. Now she climbs the chair—now she rolls upon the carpet—and now she pursues her older sister around the room, while her little heart is overflowing full of happiness. Who does not covet the pleasurable emotions with which the parents look upon this lovely scene? But with these joys are associated responsibilities. All the inmates of this family are immortal. The home of their childhood must be either the nursery of heaven or the broad gate of destruction. The infant prattlers are acquiring habits and feelings which are to control them through life, and to guide their destinies for ever. How necessary, then, that purifying influences should surround them in their early home! How important the duties devolving upon those who have the control of the family! How soon will this household be scattered! This little boy, now so timid so susceptible of every impression, may soon be breasting the storms of a distant ocean, or controlling the decisions of justice and law, or mingling in the conflicts of armies. He may be honoured for his virtues and his influence, or be an outlaw, pursued by justice, and the hopeless victim of wretchedness and crime. This little girl may live to be, in her turn, the happy parent, rejoicing in the opening virtues and increasing love of her children; or a wretched outcast, strolling in shame, a disgrace to herself, her friends and her sex. Around the fireside they are, probably, acquiring unchanging characters for good or evil. They will probably go on through eternity in that direction, upon which they enter the first few years of life. The stamp is on your hand, with which to place upon their characters that impress which never can be effaced. It is, therefore, almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of domestic influence.—Prot. Churchman. CENTRAL AFRICA. Prospect of the success of commercial expeditions up the Niger. Mr. Robert Jamieson, of Liverpool, has made a report "to the subscribers to the fund in support of an experimental trial to open commerce with central Africa." The trial has been abruptly stopped by unforeseen disasters, having no connection with the real difficulties of penetrating into Africa, but being in that respect purely fortuitous. Our readers already know that the steamer Ethiopia sustained a damage to its machinery; two other disasters were, a quarrel between the sailing-master and the engineer of the steamer, which led to a serious delay, and the total loss of a vessel carrying out stores and supplies for the expedition. In consequence of this most distressing sequence of disasters—such as perhaps never before overtook a commercial enterprise—one ascent only of the Niger has been accomplished, while expenses adequate to cover all the three originally contemplated, and the exploration of the Congo also, have been incurred. On this

one ascent, though totally unlooked for by the natives, produce to a respectable amount under the circumstances was obtained; and a very considerable additional quantity of ivory might have been purchased. Unfortunately as the mission has been, there may nevertheless be gathered from it proofs of the possibility of forming a remunerative commercial intercourse with central Africa by the Niger. We now know that that river continues free and open as high as Rabbah, a distance of about 500 miles from the coast; there are no duties leviable, no demurs or barriers in passing from one territory to another; chiefs and people at all points are friendly, and desirous for a continuance of intercourse, seemingly aware of the benefits they themselves would derive therefrom; and there is every reason to suppose that the same feeling would be found to prevail higher up the river. * * * According to Mr. Arrowsmith's computation, as laid down in the map, the distance from Bousah to the far famed Tombuctoo is in a straight line 710 miles; it must be very much more, however, by the river to Kabra, the port of Tombuctoo. It is well known that Lungo Park, in a small schooner which he built at Sansanding, a town near to the sources of the Niger, sailed down thence to Bousah, and in doing so of necessity passed Kabra; and in 1810 Captain Beccroft ascended from the sea as high as Lever. "Now, between these two towns the distance is not more than 40 miles; and this is the only part of the river that remains to be explored in order to ascertain the practicability of opening commercial intercourse with the mysterious Tombuctoo and the whole of the upper Niger. This exploration might be made simultaneously with the trade upon the river, by the employment of steamers such as Captain Beccroft recommends—namely, vessels of a less draught of water and more power than the Ethiope, by which not only the Niger but its Tschadli branch might be navigated at almost all seasons. "With such vessels running from the Island of Fernando Po, a free communication and lasting commerce might be formed with central Africa, which might very soon be conducted with not more than 2 or at most 3 Europeans, in any one steamer. Vessels of this class would require to be made of iron, and sent out in compartments, to be put together and to have their engines fitted at Fernando Po. But perhaps it might be well in the first instance farther to prepare the way by 2 or 3 ascents of the river with vessels of the Ethiope's class; in the course of which the nature of the river between Lever and Bousah might possibly be ascertained." IMPROVEMENT AMONG FEMALE CONVICTS IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. At the Midlesex sessions, on Wednesday, Mr. Sergeant Adams, the assistant judge, made some interesting statements of measures that have been taken for the improvement of the female convicts in the penal colony of Van Diemen's Land. There had been established, he said, an "Institution for the Reformation of Female convicts," which was under the care and superintendence of Mrs. Bowden, a lady who, for some years, had been the matron of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum. She was much astonished to find, on her arrival in that country, that all the clothes of the female convicts were sent out from England ready-made, and thus that there were no means of giving the prisoners employment, even by the manufacture of the very clothes they were to wear. Mrs. Bowden at once applied to the Government at home to have the unmade materials sent out, so that she might give them to the convicts to cut out and make up for their own wearing apparel, thereby giving them useful employment. In this application Mrs. Bowden was successful; but, as even then she had not sufficient employment for all the women under her charge, she endeavoured to obtain contracts for them to make shirts. She got contracts but met with a difficulty in respect to the price she had undertaken to make each shirt for, because that charge happened to be something less than the fixed price of the colony. Upon this, Mrs. Bowden was subjected to a penalty. But the Government put an end to this state of matters. Still there was not enough of employment; and, therefore, Mrs. Bowden endeavoured to discover whether she could not put them in the way of making bonnets; but, strange to say, upon inquiry she ascertained that, notwithstanding some of the most beautiful straw in the world is produced in that country, there was not a single individual in Hobart Town who knew how to make such a thing as a bonnet. Upon this Mrs. Bowden obtained some straw, and ere long taught herself how to make one; she then taught the women under her care, and having effected that object, she established a straw bonnet manufactory, and had now 150 convicts employed in the operation. Even with these sources of occupation, she was still without a sufficiency of employment for all the prisoners, and she next thought whether she could not establish a manufactory for cloth upon a small scale. In this object, he was glad to find, she had met with much success, for she now had a vessel, the Anson, to which wool was taken in its raw state, and which the convicts on board made into the coarser cloths. The results of this energy of conduct, on the part of the lady, were that she had now the means of providing full employment for all the female convicts. He had, a few days since only, received a letter from Mrs. Bowden, who gave him a most flattering and pleasing picture of the present state of the women under her care. Mrs. Bowden, from her residence at the Hanwell Asylum, had witnessed the effect of moral influence over the unhappy lunatic, and she had determined to try what results could be accomplished by the application of moral influence to female convicts. ATTRACTIONS OF A GREEK HEIRESS IN TURKEY.—A Greek lady, the owner of

considerable landed property in the place, came with her youthful daughter to exchange civilities with us. She was a plain, almost ugly, old woman; but, like nine out of ten of all women extant, was of kind and feminine disposition. Moreover, like the rest of the ladies, she was very fond of talking; but, on this particular occasion, unhappily, could speak no single word that would convey any meaning to us. Still it was not to be expected that she could hold her tongue; so she squatted down by us, and talked perhaps all the faster, because she had the conversation all to herself. Her daughter was a young lady whom, by appearance in England, you would call somewhere in her teens; but here-away, they are so precocious that one is constantly deceived in guessing their age. She would have been pretty if she had been clean; and was abundantly and expensively ornamented. Sometimes we hear it figuratively said of a domestic coquette, that she carries all her property on her back. These Greeks must be well off, if it may not sometimes be so said with propriety of them. They have a plan of advertising a young lady's assets in a manner that must be most satisfactory to fortune-hunters, and prevent the mistakes that with us constantly foil the best laid plans. They turn a girl's fortune into money, and hang it about her neck. They do not buy jewels worth so many hundreds or tens—but transpire the actual coin, and of them compose a necklace of whose value there can be no doubt, and whose fashion is not very variable. This may be called a fair and above board way of doing things. The swain, as he sits by the beloved object, may amuse himself by counting the number of precious links in the chain that is drawing him into matrimony, and debate within himself, on sure data, the question whether or no he shall yield to the gentle influence. There would not have been much doubt about the monetary recommendation of this young lady, for she was abundantly girt, as became the daughter of one reputed so rich as the old lady. Poor girls! It makes one sad to look upon them, brought up with so little idea of what is girlish and beautiful; to see them ignorant yet sophisticated, bejewelled and unwashed. This poor child was decked out in the most absurd manner, and sat for admiration most pupishly. She also sat for something else, which was her picture. This was taken by several of the party, so much to the satisfaction of mother and daughter, that the old lady insisted on taking her turn as model. We invariably found them pleased with the production of our art in these cases, and satisfied of the correctness of the likeness. The only objection they would occasionally make, would refer to the premisses of some such thing as a tassel in the cap. The fidelity of the likeness they took implicitly on trust.—Blackwood's Magazine. SOUTH AMERICAN CANNIBALS.—The Chunchos are far more dangerous, and are one of the most formidable races of the Indian Braves. They inhabit the most southern part of the Pampa del Sacramento (the terra incognita of Peru), and chiefly the district through which flow the rivers Chunchamaro and Perene. These regions are inhabited by a great number of tribes, most of which are only known by name. The frontier neighbours of the Chunchos are the sanguinary Campas, or Antes, who destroyed the missions of Jesus Maria, in Paogon, and who still occasionally pay hostile visits to San Buenaventura de Churini, the extreme Christian outpost in the Montaña de Andamarca. The savage race of the Casibos, the enemies of all the surrounding populations, inhabit the banks of the river Pachitea. According to the accounts of the missionaries, they, as well as the Antes and Chunchos, are still cannibals, and undertake warlike expeditions for the purpose of capturing prisoners, whom they devour. After the rainy season, when the Simirichos, the Ampuhas, or Cosbhos hunt in the Western forests, they often fall into the hands of the Casibos, who imitate in perfection the cries of the forest animals, so that the hunters are treacherously misled, and being captured, are carried off as victims. Many horrible accounts of this barbarous tribe were related by the missionaries, centuries ago, when romantic stories and exaggerations of every kind were the order of the day; but the most recent communications of the missionaries from Ocopa confirm the fact that, in the year 1842, the Casibos continued to be savage anthropophagi. It is worthy of remark that they never eat women, a fact which some may be inclined to attribute to respect for the female sex. It is, however, assignable to a different feeling. All the South American Indians who still remain under the influence of sorcery and empiricism, consider women in the light of impure and evil beings, and calculated to injure them. Among a few of the less rude nations this aversion is apparent, in domestic life, in a certain unconquerable contempt of females. With the anthropophagi the feeling extends, fortunately, to their flesh, which is held to be poisonous.—Von Tschudi's Travels in Peru. CALIFORNIA.—The files which we have received of the California Star show a degree of jealousy in the new communities there, hardly in character with the men who constantly refer to the position which they occupy as pilgrims. They have frequent occasions to make addresses and manifestoes, and allude almost as frequently to the example of their fathers when they landed on the shores of the Atlantic. The different bodies of Emigrants are already choosing delegates to represent them in a Legislature called by proclamation of the Governor. The proclamation asked for no such members, but they say, with some reason, that the members chosen by others before their arrival cannot represent their interests, and therefore they volunteer this supplementary representation. Those who have been for past years familiar with the history of California, will be glad to learn that Capt. Sutter, of New Helyetia, seems still to prosper. We believe he never deared the influx of American settlers, but rather courted it, while

he prophesied years ago, that his loneliness would be broken in upon, in precisely the way which he now sees. We see in these papers a proposal from him to mechanists to make for him two large threshing machines. Capt. John A. Sutter is a Swiss by birth. At one time he was an officer in the French service. Leaving that service he came to this country and made many friends in the Atlantic cities.—But still he travelled further westward, until at last he established himself on a large grant in the beautiful valley of the St. Francisco. The Indians of the neighbourhood have long since been his friends and allies, and brought their peltries to his growing establishment, while the trappers and hunters also have been glad to work for his ready pay. His trading arrangements are known to the merchants of the Sandwich Islands and our own ports, and on one occasion, at least, have carried him to Sitka, in the Russian possessions, the Paris of Western North America. At the time our exploring expedition was on the coast, our officers received his ready hospitality, and at a subsequent period Capt. Fremont tested it after his terrible passage over the mountains in winter, the end of which, without Sutter's assistance, might have been truly tragic.—Daily Advertiser. THE ESTATE OF A. McNIDER, BANKRUPT. For Sale by order of the Court, to close this Estate. ONE Share in the Quebec High School, £7 10s. paid. The outstanding debts due to this Estate: of which a List can be seen at the office of the undersigned assignee. HENRY W. WELCH. Quebec, 21th June, 1847. NOW LANDING, FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. WHITE LEAD, Genuine Nos. 1, 2, 3, Dry, Red and White Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours, Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber, Lethargy, and Vanadk Brown, Paints in Oil, assorted colours, Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, 3rd June, 1847. TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 12, PALACE STREET. HENRY KNIGHT. DEFS leave to return his sincere thanks to the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to use every care and attention to ensure a continuance of their support. H. KNIGHT also invites an inspection of his Stock of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Doestons, Vestings, &c. &c., having just received, per "LABR STARRS," from London, a General Assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest Fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at Moderate Prices. Quebec, June 10th, 1847. FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM, To be Let or Sold. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS, Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. 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