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...vilitation; between the luxurious inhabitants of imperial Rome eighteen centuries ago, and the savage tribes of north-western America at the present day.

It appears then, from the foregoing statement, that the peasants of Russia, and the savages of North America, are in the habit of employing the same means for converting water into vapour, which were employed by the Romans at the most luxurious period in their history.

* Sauer, in his account of Billings's expedition, describes the same kind of bath as used in north-western America (p. 175).

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1848.

An article on the religious state of France will be found on our first page, extracted from the Quarterly Review, which is always able, but is not by any means considered by us generally as a safe guide in matters of religion or the Church.

"After our various allusions to the subject, both recently and in times past, it will easily be imagined that we observed with the liveliest pleasure, Lord Ashley's notice, given last Monday night, that, early in the next session, he would move an Address to the Crown, praying that Her Majesty would be pleased to order that measures should be immediately taken, for the subdivision, quoad sacra, of all parishes in England and Wales, having more than 4,000 inhabitants.

The British public had before them, some time ago, a case which opened a new and startling view of the situation of persons laid under the monastic vows sanctioned by the Church of Rome.

But the Convent did not take that view. Means were resorted to, by which the two sisters were brought to assign to the Convent their supposed legal rights to a share of the father's property.

It appears then, from the foregoing statement, that the peasants of Russia, and the savages of North America, are in the habit of employing the same means for converting water into vapour, which were employed by the Romans at the most luxurious period in their history.

"A shallow sentimentalism is widely and busily at work to give ascendancy and preference to those views of religion which would substitute impressive ceremonies, and specious works of benevolence, emanating from perverted views of human nature and duties, in the place of purer and more spiritual habits of devotion, and of that obedience to rules of conduct wherein right reason and human feelings are reconciled.

The weapons by which priestly abuse of the religious element in human nature is to be combated, are publicity and fair argument. The very success of such machinations, when known, defeats their own object.

situation of this wanderer, at last happily recovered, is in various respects illustrative of the situation of the alarmed sojourner in the wilderness of an evil world, longing for a home, having a vague persuasion of means for his rescue, but searching in vain for those who can show him any good.

It would be exceedingly gratifying if the account of this wonderful preservation were accompanied with some indication that the young person to whom it refers directed her thoughts, in the hours of peril and depression, to the only Helper who looks into the forest's gloom with as clear a vision as upon the sunny spots of thickly settled neighbourhoods.

Miss Sarah Campbell, of Windsor, who was lost in the woods on the 11th of August last, returned to her home on the 31st, having been absent 21 days.

It appears that on the 11th of August, in company with two friends, she went fishing on the north branch of Windsor brook; and that, attempting to return, she became separated from her companions, who returned to her mother's, the Widow Campbell, expecting to find her at home.

On the 31st her brother returned home from Massachusetts, and with two or three others, renewed the search, but returned the second day, and found in his great joy that the lost one had found her way home the evening previous.

On hearing of her return, our correspondent made a visit to Widow Campbell, to hear from her daughter the story of her wanderings. She was found, as might be supposed, in a very weak and exhausted condition, but quite rational, as it seems she had been during the whole period of her absence.

When first lost she went directly from home down 'Open Brooke,' to a meadow, about a mile distant from where she left her companions, which she mistook for what is called the 'Oasis opening,' a mile distant in the opposite direction.

After this she appears to have spent her time, except while she was searching for food for herself and dog, in walking and running over the meadow and up and down the south branch in search of her home, occasionally wandering upon the high tops, and far down towards the junction of the two main streams, never being more than seven or eight miles from home.

For several days, by attempting to follow the sun, she travelled in a circle, finding herself at night near the place where she left in the morning. Although she often came across the tracks of large parties of men, and their recently erected camps, and knew that multitudes of people were in search of her, she saw no living person, and heard no sound of trumpet, or other noise, except the report of a gun, as she lay by a brook, early on Thursday morning, the sixth day of her being lost.

sleeping but little. The last week she said she had got 'toughened' and did not shiver. When first lost, she had a large trout, which was the only food she ate, except choke-cherries, the first week, and a part of this she gave to her dog, which remained with her for a week, day and night.

Respecting her feelings during her fast in the wilderness, she says she was never frightened, though sometimes, when the sun disappeared, she felt disheartened, expecting to perish; and when she found, by not discovering any new tracks, that the people had given over searching for her, she was greatly discouraged.

It is somewhat remarkable that a young girl (aged 17) thinly clad, could have survived for 21 days, exposed as she was to such severe storms, with no other food but wild berries. It is also very strange that she should have been so frequently on the tracks of those in search of her, sleeping in their camps, and endeavouring to follow their tracks, and not have heard any of their numerous trumpets, or been seen by any of the hundreds of persons who were in search for her.

Loss of the Ocean Monarch, in the river Mersey, on the 24th August, 1848. An awful occurrence on the waters, unfortunately not without loss of life, and yet remarkable for the very merciful providence by which God suffered the calamity not to take place at a greater distance from immediate means of succour, justly excites so much interest as to induce us to occupy with it all the space required for the following official account given by the Captain of the vessel in which the sufferers had embarked.

The Ocean Monarch, 1,400 tons burthen, left the Mersey early on Thursday, with about 280 souls on board, including the crew and passengers. We discharged the pilot about 5 o'clock. No incident worthy of note occurred until we arrived off the Ormshead, at which time it was nearly 12 o'clock. Orders were given to tack ship, and while hauling the main yard it was stated that one of the stowage passengers had made a fire in one of the ventilators without reflection.

The flames were bursting with immense fury from the stern and centre of the vessel. So great was the heat in these parts that the passengers, male and female, men, women, and children crowded to the forepart of the vessel. Their piercing, heart-rending shrieks for aid were carried by the breeze across the dark blue waves. In their maddened despair women jumped overboard with their offspring in their arms, and sunk to rise no more.

After this she appears to have spent her time, except while she was searching for food for herself and dog, in walking and running over the meadow and up and down the south branch in search of her home, occasionally wandering upon the high tops, and far down towards the junction of the two main streams, never being more than seven or eight miles from home.

The Queen of the Ocean yacht was the first to come to her assistance. Her owner, Mr. Thomas Littledale, with whom were Sir Thomas Hesketh, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Palk, and Mr. Aufrere, ordered the boat to be lowered, and proceeded with alacrity and zeal, aided by the gentlemen named and the crew of his craft, to pick up all within their reach.

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The Queen of the Ocean remained alongside till three o'clock. At that time the vessel was built near to the water's edge and there were only a few of the passengers on board, several boats being alongside endeavouring to take them off.

Although I did not see the part taken by the officers and distinguished party on board the Brazilian frigate, yet I am bound to return them my grateful thanks for the very laudable and successful efforts in rescuing the lives of so many human beings from a watery grave, or the still more fearful death by fire.

Of the origin of the fire I cannot at present say. My mind has not yet been so fully composed as to enable me to investigate with accuracy the probability of the various conjectures which are advanced.

The Ocean Monarch had a very valuable cargo, the freight of which, together with the passage-money, amounted to about £2,300.

It is highly satisfactory to learn that the greatest sympathy was manifested at Liverpool towards the sufferers, and a subscription for the supply of their wants was opened, with a very liberal commencement.

It will probably escape the notice of some readers, that the writer of the above letter has fallen into a mistake which, we believe, is not at all uncommon, and the correction of which may give occasion to a thankful sense of the value of our Church-formularies. The words 'from our' should be 'in our' which Captain Murdoch calls 'an inspired declaration' are not a passage from Scripture. The truth expressed in them, no doubt, is eminently scriptural, and the working in point of Saxon purity and of rhythm, so perfect, that we do not wonder it should so readily be retained, so often quoted, and thence assumed to be actually a Scripture passage.

It is our earnest wish, and we cherish the hope with the writer, that the individuals who came to the ship with so much promptitude and self-denial will meet with their reward in a better world, though we do not adopt the sentiment which the excess of his feelings of gratitude towards them draws from his pen, that any amount of 'philanthropy and benevolent conduct' deserves reward at the hands of God.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

DIocese of Toronto. THE LORD BISHOP of Toronto has signified his intention of holding Confirmation at a number of stations, a list of which we find in 'The Church' of last week, commencing at Barford on Friday the 15th, extending to Guelph on the Friday following, and ending at Stewardtown on Wednesday the 27th instant.

wardens and others on behalf of the congregation at the Trent, we learn that their late Minister is going to return to his native land, England.

Payments received.—Messrs. Hy. Brown, No. 152 to 177; Walker, No. 183 to 234; H. N. Jones, No. 209 to 260.

To Correspondents.—Received Pamphlet from Cincinnati, also message from Dr. D.—H. A.

Local and Political Intelligence.

The letters by the Hibernia, from Liverpool on the 20th of August, arrived at the Quebec Post Office early on Monday morning, and the newspapers on Tuesday afternoon. We make selections, and condense intelligence from the papers before us.

Much anxiety has been felt in the Grain trade owing to the prevalence of unfavourable weather and the accounts of the spread of the potato disease. Although there are large arrivals from the continental ports into London, still the tendency of prices has been upwards; and on Monday last, at Mark-lane, Wheat rose from 3s. 4d. per qr. The best English white sold at 4s. 6d. per qr.; United States and Canadian also brought 54s. to 56s. At the same market Flour was also disposed of on enhanced terms. The value of Canadian was 23s. to 25s., and United States 24s. to 30s. per bushel.

At the markets in London on Wednesday and yesterday the advance noted above was fully supported; indeed, London and floating cargoes of Wheat were rather higher. A rise of 4s. to 5s. was established at Wakefield yesterday, but other articles were sold at rates similar to last week. Yesterday's Liverpool market was not so active; a moderate business was done in Wheat and Flour, whilst in Indian Corn hardly any sales were reported.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts does not improve; but we cannot say that it is worse than it was last week.—The demand for Woolen goods is limited, and manufactures, both at Leeds and Huddersfield, find difficulty in obtaining full prices. The usual return of the state of employment is not so encouraging as reported in our last publication.

REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—The bill introduced by the ministry, for the repeal of the navigation laws, having been brought into the House of Commons, pro forma, has been printed for consideration during the recess. We submit a brief abstract of the principal provisions of the bill.—No goods or passengers shall be carried coastwise from one part of the United Kingdom to another, or from the United Kingdom to the Isle of Man, or from the Isle of Man to the United Kingdom, except in British ships. No goods or passengers shall be imported into the United Kingdom from any of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, or exported from the United Kingdom to any of the said islands, otherwise than in British ships. No goods or passengers shall be carried from one part of any British possession in Asia, Africa or America (other than the possessions of the East India Company) to another part of the same possession, except in British ships, provided always that, if the Legislature, or proper legislative authority of any British possession, shall pass an act authorizing, or permitting the conveyance of goods or passengers from one part of such possession to another in other than British ships, the same shall be lawful, if the consent of the Queen in Council has been obtained. Every British ship (except ships required to be wholly navigated by British seamen) navigated by one British seaman for every twenty tons of the burthen of such ship, shall be deemed to be duly navigated, although the number of other seamen may exceed one-fourth of the whole crew. The Queen may restrict the privileges of foreign ships in certain cases, and may impose additional duties. If any goods be imported, exported, or carried coastwise, contrary to this act, such goods shall be forfeited, and the master of such ship shall forfeit £100.

As we intimated last week, the Government, having become fully apprised of an organised scheme amongst the Chartists and Irish Confederates in various parts of the country to disturb the public tranquillity, and to make a general attack upon life and property, have followed up their previous measures of repression by further extensive arrests. In Lancashire no fewer than 46 persons have been included in one indictment for conspiracy, and a true bill, having been found at the Liverpool Assizes, almost the whole have been taken into custody and committed for trial. Various other arrests have taken place in our own town. At Ashton, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Manchester, the aiming of the Chartists has proceeded to a great extent, but the most energetic measures will be taken to prevent any further disturbances. In London a poor silly man named Cuffey, a Chartist, who made himself very notorious about two months ago, more by his simplicity than his wicked intentions, has, however, now been arrested, together with a number of Confederates, and the whole will be immediately brought to trial for felony and misdemeanour. Several of the parties have turned approvers, and there is not a doubt but that Government is in possession of the most complete evidence with regard to their designs. Every thing is now tranquil.—Eur. Times.

IRELAND is kept tranquil, by the overwhelming power of Government, and the returning confidence of the friends of good order and maintenance of the existing legislative connection with Great Britain. About half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday the government screw-steamer Trafalgar landed fourteen of the state prisoners at Dunbar's Dock, Belfast, where a large attendance of police, with Mr. Jenkins, R. M., at their head, waited their arrival. The quay was densely thronged with spectators, but no word expressive of feeling escaped from the crowd. They entered the prison van, and were escorted to the new jail by a few police and a troop of the cadets. The crowd followed the van a short distance from the quay, but the driver having received orders to move quicker, drove off at a rapid pace, and left the spectators behind. The prisoners, with one exception, are young men of manly appearance and robust constitution; and looked the personification of good health, and seemed quite cheerful. They

