Douth's Corner.

THE SQUIRREL.

The pretty red squirrel lives up in a tree, A little blithe creature as ever can be; He dwells in the boughs where the stockdove broods.

Far in the shades of the green summer woods; His food is the young juicy cone of the pine, And the milky becchnut is his broad and his wine

In the jay of his unture he frisks with a bound To the topmost twigs, and then down to the ground Then up again, like a winged thing. And from tree to tree with a vaulting spring; Then he sits up aloft, and looks waggish and quee As if he would say, "Ay, follow me here!" And then he grows pettish, and stamps with hi foot:

And then independently cracks his nut; And thus he lives the long summer through, Without a care or a thought of sorrow.

But small as he is, he knows he may want, In the bleak winter weather, when food is scant; So he finds a hole in an old tree's cote, And there makes his nest, and lays up his store; And when cold wintercomes, and the trees are bare When the white snow is falling, and keen is the an He heeds it not, as he sits by himself, In his warm little nest, with his nuts on his shelf, O, wise little squirrel! no wonder that he In the green summer woods is as blithe as can be Mary Howitt.

FEELING AND PRINCIPLE.

One evening, Feeling and Principle were walking in a road, upon the outshirts of a country town. They had been to attend an evening service in a school-house, half a mile from their homes. It was a cold winter evening. and as they passed by the door of a

"What is the matter, my little fellow?" said Principle, what a pleasant counter miles from west to east; breadth, from seven nance.

The boy sobbed on.

Let us go on.'

tell us what is the matter?"

"Hark," said Feeling.

They listened, and heard the sounds of morning and muttering within the house. "Let us go on," said Feeling, pulling upon Principle's arm, "and we will send somebody to see what is the matter."

"We had better go and see ourselves, said Principle to her companion.

Feeling shrunk back from the proposal, and Principle herself, with female timidity, paused a moment, from an undefined sense of danger.

"There can be no real danger," thought she. "Besides, if there is, my Saviour exposed himself to danger in doing good. whispered, "aid and guide me.!"

"Where is your mother, my boy?"

"She is in there," said the boy, "trying to take care of him."

"Oh, come," said Feeling, "let us go. Here, my boy, here is some money for this, she tossed down some change by his side. The boy was wiping his eyes, and did not notice it. He looked up anxiously into Principle's face and said.

"I wish you would go and see my mother."

Principle advanced towards the door, and Feeling, afraid to stay out, or to go home alone, followed.

They walked in. Lying upon a bed of straw, and covered with miserable and tattered blankets, was a sick man, moaning and muttering and snatching at the bed-clothes with his fingers. He was evidently not sane.

His wife was sitting on the end of a bench, by the chimney corner, with her elbows on her knees, and her face upon her hands. As her visiters entered, she looked up to them, the very picture of wretchedness and despair. Principle was glad, but Feeling was sorry they had come.

Feeling began to talk to some small children, who were shivering over the embers upon the hearth, and Principle accosted the mother. They both learned soon, the true state of the case. It was a case of common misery, resulting from the common cause. Feeling was overwhelmed with painful emotion at witnessing such suffering. Principle began to think what could be done to relieve it, and to prevent its return.

"Let us give her some money to send and buy some wood, and some bread," whispered Feeling, "and go away;] cannot bear to stay."

"She wants kind words and sympathy, more than food and fuel, for present relief," said Principle, "let us sit with

her a little while." The poor sufferer was cheered and encouraged by their presence. A little powerful than any medicated beverage; zette, Bombay. and when, after half an hour, they went away promising future relief, the spirits and account expresses great doubt as to the strength of the wretched wife and mother had been a little restore l. She had British post, setting forth its disadvantages

enjoy the relief when it should come, requires that island to be vacated by the In a word, she had been revived from the British at a certain period. It may be supstupor of despair. As they walked away, Feeling said, it was a most heart-rending the subject. The description of the island scene, and that she should not forget it lis interesting, at all events. as long as she lived. Principle said nothing, but guided their way to a house where they found one whom they could employ to carry food and fuel to the ancient capital of Bohemia, and was precabin, and take care of the sick man, sent at the morning service at the elegant, while the wife and her children should but too gorgeous and highly decorated ca-Feeling retired to rest, shuddering lest the terrible scene should haunt her in the walls being almost wholly cased and her dreams, and saying that she would bespangled with geins and precious stones, not witness such a scene again, for all the world. Principle kneeled down at her bedside with a mind at peace. She commended the sufferers to God's care, and prayed that her Saviour would give her every day some such work to do for

Such, in a very simple case, is the difference betwen Freling and Principle. The one obeys God. The other obeys ter own impulses, and relieves misery because she cannot bear to see it. As a consequence of this difference in the very nature of their benevolence, many results follow in respect to the character of their efforts .- Jacob Abbott.

CHUSAN.

Tcheu-san, or Chusan, or Chow-san, which last is said to be nearest the Chinese pronunciation of the name, derives its name in that language from its resemblance to a boat. It is the chief in a group of long small cabin with boarded windows and islands, varying in fertility, and extending broken roof, they saw a child sitting at from sixty miles N. to S., and fifty from the door, weeping, and sobbing bitterly. W. to E., distant from the coast of China Feeling looked anxious and concerned, at Kito Point seven miles, and about forty miles from Ningpo. Length, twenty-three to eleven miles; circumference 150 miles.

Its capital is Tinghae, lat. 30 10 N., "What a house," said Feeling " for long, 122 14 E. This island has two prinhuman beings to live in. But I do not cipal bays, Tingling on the south and Singthink anything serious is the matter kong on the west coast. There are also other good ports. In Chusan harbour 100 "What is the matter, my boy?" said vessels can ride in safety; the ordinary rise Principle again kindly. "Can you not of the tide is twelve feet six inches; the depth of water from four to ten fathoms. "My father is sick," said the boy, "and This harbour affords several excellent sites I don't know what is the matter with for docks and dockvards, so much wanting in the Chinese seas. Singkong seems to be especially, adapted for the purpose on account of its excellent anchorage.

The appearance of the island presents a series of unaulating hills, the highest being about 1,100 feet, intersected with broad valleys in the highest state of cultivation, with numerous canals in all directions; the towns and villages are scuttered at almost equidistant spots. Pure water is to be found throughout in great abundance. There are usually two crops of rice and one of oil seed, on about 34,000 acres of tilled ground. The gardens are most prolific of all kinds of vegetables, of which the growth is stimulated by liquid manure. The extensive gardens Why should not I? Saviour," she the cultivated hills, and the rice plains, with numerous rivulets and crowds of birds to be observed in the trees, give the whole the look of the richest landscape, and enhance the pleasures of the active and industrious population, who move about on their narrow roads, from five to seven feet in breadth.

Tinghae, the capital, is about 1,200 yards you to carry to your mother.' Saying long, and 1,000 yards broad, surrounded by a wall fifteen feet high and thirteen feet thick, surmounted by a brick parapet, with small embrasures for matchlocks and arrows. There are four gates, north, east, west, and south. On the west side the wall ascends a steep mound called the Cameronian-hill. There is a canal thirty-three feet wide, and three feet in depth, running parallel to the town. The streets are from twelve to fourteen feet wide, with abundant shops and expert tradesmen.

Geology,-Chusan is a submarine convulsion. No rotten strata are to be found as at Hong Kong. In the centre of the island, on a height of 700 feet, the compass vibrates so much, as to become useless.

Health.-Chusan is the Montpelier of China. Woollen clothes are worn therefor nine months of the year. Ice is to be found in quantities, and lasts until the month of September. Its price is about one farthing per pound. This island is a most healthful position for Her Majesty's troops. In 1843 Her Majesty's 18th Regiment had 500 men at Amoy (Kolungsoo), where they lost seventy-five men and two officers; at Tinghae the same number lost only two men and no officer. In 1843 the deaths at three stations in China were-

At Hong Kong 30 per cent. At Kolungsoo S per cent. At Tinghae 3 per cent.

The cause of the great mortality amongst the Cameronians on their first disembarkation in Chusan is now admitted to be the bad food sent to them from Calcutta. At present the British troops in Chusan enjoy the highest spirits, and practise feats of strength and agility. The inhabitants of Tinghae, about 26,000, strong and healthy, and honest also, live in comfortable houses Tacy learn English with facility, and appear happy at the prospect of being governed by hope broke in. Her strength revived the British, as they are all glad to get under the influence of a cordial more rid of the Mandarius - Gentleman's Ga-

The paper which furnishes the above desirableness of retaining Hong Kong as a smoothed her husband's wretched couch in strong terms, and intimating that, instead the street. The Prussian and several and quieted her crying children, and of it, Chusan should be retained through a other Governments have sent her their

shut her doors, and was preparing to I modification of the Chinese Treaty which medals of civil merit, and the municiposed that there are conflicting opinions on

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Some time since, I visited Prague, the They then returned home, thedral. One of the chief objects of attention there is a chapel of singular beauty; many of them of large size and great value. I was engaged in minutely examining this chapel, at the conclusion of the service; and when the congregation were leaving the cathedral, I was not a little surprised at beholding at least fifty of them enter the chapet, and lay hold of a large brass ring, about six inches in diameter, which was fixed on one of the entrance doors, and which each in succession raised to his lips and kissed with apparently the most profound and fervent veneration. The last individual who performed this act of religious adoration and worship, was a little old man, who appeared to labour under some disease in his eyes, both of which were evidently bloodshot, and in a very inflamed state. He, in like manner, pressed the ring to his lips, and then to cach of his eyes. On inquiry, I was informed that, according to ancient tradition, one of the kings of Bohemia was murdered by his brother, who, with a sword or some such instrument, aimed a deadly blow at him, under a certain wall, to which this famous ring was affixed. Near to this same spot the fratricide committed the bloody deed, and in the act of falling, the dving monarch chanced to grasp the ring in question. The king being beloved by his dutiful and loyal subjects, was a ded to the number of saints and canonized, and the said ring was removed to the cathedral, placed in the door of the beautiful little chapelas a relie, and from that period to the present time, has been the object of religious adoration. To this relic miraculous powers of healing are ascribed; I know not how many of the sad catalogue of ills and D. of Marborough diseases to which flesh is heir to, are recorded as having been soothed by, and violded to, its infallible influence. Such instances of superstition, ignorance, and error, are of daily occurrence in all Roman Catholic countries, and are familiar to all who have had an opportunity of witnessing them in Ř. B. P. person. August, 1845.

Corresp. of Continental Echo.

Air-Churx, invented by the Bishop of Kildare.—An apparatus for churning has been invented by His Lordship which is described as a very great improvement upon the old plan, and is founded upon he simple fact that the oil or buterine contained in milk need only be brought into intimate contact with the oxygenous portion of the atmosphere, to convert it into butter. The Air-Churn accomplishes this by forcing a full current of almospheric air through the cream, by means of a forcing-pump. The Churn is of tin, and it fits into another in cylinder provided with a funnel and stop-cock, so as to heat the cream to the necessary tem-I Grattan perature. The pump is worked by means of a wince, which is not so laborious as the usual method. There is no Dasher, as in the common courn; but the oxygen of the atmosphere is brought into close contact with the cream, so as to form a full combination of the buterine, and to convert it all into butter. The butter itself is excellent; and from statements amexed to two Irish periodicals which speak of the invention in terms of the highest commendation, it appears that the first charning registered produced From 15 gal. 2 quarts of cream-26lbs butter;

the last registered, produced From 11 gal. of cream-26lbs better The churning was carried on for two hours, in the last instance; and His Lordship attributes the enlarged quantity of butter to the improved experience of the dairywoman in regulating the temperature. It is not unworthy of regard that the person of practical familiarity with these matters, that is the woman under whose management the dairy is placed, has given her perfect adhesion to the new Churn.

Paussian Henoine.-We find in the Prussian papers some particulars of interest, relating to a heroine, of a remarkable description—Grace Darling enlarged into gigantic proportions — residing in the town of Pillau. This woman, Katherine Kleinfeldt, is the widow of a seaman, with whom, for twenty years, she made long sea voyages; and since his death she has devoted her life, for his memory's sake, to the noble and perilous task of carrying aid to the drowning. Whenever a storm arises, by day or night, Katherine Kleinfeldt embarks in ber boat, and quits the harbour in search of shipwrecks. At the age of forty-seven, she has already rescued upwards of three hundred individuals from certain death. The population of Pillau venerate her as something holy, and the seamen look upon her as their guardian angel. All heads are uncovered as she passes along

pality of Pillan has conferred on her the freedom of the town. Katherine is of athletic form and strength, of masculine physiognomy, softened only by its look of gentleness and goodness, and better furnished, in all save courage and humanity, for such wild scenes and high deeds as make their common fame, than the frail girl who has for years filled a grave far from the scene of her generous daring in the Fern Islands .- Athenceum.

CHARACTERS DISTINGUISHED IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

A Committee, consisting of Lord Mahon, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, and Messrs, Macaulay, Hallam, Sam. Rogers, Wyse, and B. Hawes, jun , having been appointed by the Commissioners on Fine Arts to prepare a general list of distinguished persons to whose memory statues might with propriety be erected in or adjoining the new Houses of Parliament, they have furnished the following two lists That marked A contains names to which the Committee consented unanimously; on those contained in list B they were not unanimous, but decided by greater or smaller majorities. For the niches in the House of Lords, the same Committee recommend statues of the principal barons who signed Magna Charta.

Lord Nelson Sir Walter Raleigh Mired Elizabeth Captain Cook Robert Bares Sir Thos. Gresham Lord Burleigh John Hampden Chaucer Earl of Clarendon Spenser Earl of Surrey Lord Somers Earl of Chatham Shakspeare Edward Barke Milton Addison William Pitt Richardson Dr. Johnson Sir Thomas More Sir Edward Coke Cowper Sir Walter Scott Sir Matthew Hale Bacon larl of Mausfield Natiler Lord Erskine Newton Venerablé Bede Locke Robert Boyle Richard Hocker Sir Will am Wallace Caxton Sir Philip Sidney Watt Herschell Cavendish Lord Heathfield Inigo Jones Lord Howard of Effin Sir Christo, Wren ham Hogarth Sir Friecis Drake Sir Josh. Reynolds Admiral Blake Flaxman John Howard Lord Rodney Wm. Wilberforce Lord Howe Lord Duncan Harvey

Lord St. Vincent Jenner de John Wesley Richard I., Cour Lion Sir John Talbot Edward I. Sir John Chandos Edward III. Marq. of Montrose The Black Prince Cromwell Henry V. William III. Monk General Wolfe Sir Lyre Coole George III. Sir Ralph Abereromby Cardinal Langton William of Wickham Sir John Moore Cardinal Wolsey Hawke Earl of Strafford Ben Jonson John Bunyan Lord Falkland Sir Wm. Temple Dryden Lord Russell Pope. tar Robt. Walpole Swift Earl of Hardwicke Goldsmith Earl of Canden Burns Sir Wm. Jones Robertson Speaker Onslow Hume Fielding John Wickliffe Roger Bacon John Knox Smeaton Cranmer Archbishop Usher Brindley Archbishop Leighton John Hunter Jeremy Tâylor Adam Smith Chillingworth Purcell

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CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's Street Quebec, 26th June, 1845.

INHE Girls' department of the British L and Canadian School will re-open on Monday, the 6th instant, in a room in the Military Asylum.

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