## Pouth's Corner.

THE WAY TO FIND MEANS. Concluded.

Mrs. Turton told Lucy that if a little girl would exert herself as much in the way of work, as most little girls do exert themselves in the way of play, she could earn money, no doubt of it. "You can use your needle so much as to hem a pockethandkerchief, I know, she said; "now you might look out for people who want some hemming done, and if you keep as steady at that work as many little girls do nt dressing a doll, you will earn some money."

Lucy said immediately, she would promise to hem any work that she might get. and work steadily, and very willingly, too. But how was she to find out who had some employment of this kind for her !

Mrs. Turton told her that, as a great many people came to her shop, she sometimes heard of some work to be done, and she would try if she could get some for Lucy to take in hand, hoping that she would do faithfully whatever she undertook; that is, that she would do it neatly and punctually. Lucy promised that she would certainly do so, to the utmost of her

Mrs. Turton went on to say that, if a little girl liked to use her feet, her ears, and her tongue with as much carnestness in going errands, as most little girls do in romping and chatting, she might make herself very useful indeed, and earn some money in that way. "Sometimes," she said, "I have to send my servant with little parcels to customers, when I can not very well spare her from her house-work; and it would be worth some pay, if I had a trusty little girl to go, who could do it quite as well, if only I could depend upon her, that she will not loiter in the streets, that she will carry the parcels carefully, that she will go to the right place, and be very civil to whoever it may be she delivers her message to.

Lucy said she was quite sure she could do all this, and she hoped that she would do her best, if Mrs. Turton would give her a trial. Her kind friend said she was willing to do so; but she must now stop could spare her little girl for this kind of work : before, therefore, she said any more about it, Lucy had better go home and tell her mother all they had been talking about, and ask her to come to the sheep, herself, in order that her consent might be properly given.

Lucy's mother came the fellowing day to tell Mrs. Turton how glad she would be to have her little girl become useful, if only it could be done with safety, so that she might not get into evil habits by having to be much in the streets. Mrs. Turton made an appointment for Lucy to call at her shop at a certain hour, every evening, and inquire if there was any work to be done; and that she should always return to her mother at a certain hour beyond the appointed hour. Upon this plan, the mother felt quits satisfied, and Lucy commenced her errands the evening of that very day, with great satisfaction.

But Mrs. Turton now spoke to her upon the use which was to be made of the money she was going to earn. It was very kind of her mother to allow her to spend as she pleased the penny which she saved every earn was certainly not hers, so long as her mother had to feed and clothe her. Though it was a very good purpose to give money towards missions, or for the Sunday School Library, or to get Bibles for poor people, yet it was her first duty now to take her earnings always to her mother, to whom it he some little halp in purchasing what she required for herself and family.

Lucy saw that this was just and proper and when her week closed, and she got three pence for the services she had rendered to her kind employer, she was full of joy in taking them home to her mother, and promising that she would bring to her all the money she might earn by her labour, and it it were ever somuch.

Her mother was glad indeed to find her little girl both diligent and also dutiful. The church, she asked her what she would like to give towards it, and she might keep so much out of her earnings. Lucy was not willing to keep any, for she said, none of her earnings were her own, and she had several pence of her savings which she could put into the plate. Her mother, who did not use to give any thing, for she thought she had nothing to spare, began now to contribute whenever there was any call; and it was surprising to Lucy and to her mother, to find how much could be done by self-denial and industry, with the blessing of God, and a liberal heart. They lived in comfort and contentedness, and Lucy grew up to be an example to the younger children, and the chief delight that her mother had upon earth. She did not confine herself to be industrious and attentive in doing Mrs. Turton's creands only. Very soon, her own mother found her useful in the house on errands to her customers, and in putting her hand to the washing and folding and ironing the mother had to do. Herold customers were well pleased, and new ones offered themselves in course of time. Lucy had to give up attending to Mrs. Turton's errands, because her mother's business demanded all her attention; but she gave her kind friend many thanks, and never forgot that from her she had learnt the way to find means for being liberal to strangers in need, and for lightening the burden of her own mother. As Lucy was never idle nor self induident.

read, while her common work was going on.

Present duty always engaged her mind, and

sho did not run into vain dreams of strange

Things to happen hereafter. . But she did re-

member the certain thing that would happen-

at the judgment-scat of Christ. She looked to Jing forward, if only to grasp the hand of their Jesus as her Advocate and Surety-to the Holy Spirit as her Sanctifier and Comforterand to God as her reconciled Father, who owned her as his child, guided and protected her, and at last took her to dwell with him in his eternal kingdom.

TAITH HAUSTRATED.

Several years since, at a small scaport in Massachusetts, one of those easterly storms came on which so often prove fatal to vessels and their crews on that coast. The wind had blown strongly from the north-east for a day or two; and as it increased to a gale, ears were entertained for the safety of a fine ship, which had been, from the commencement of the north-easter, lying off and on in the bay, apparently without any decision on the part of her officers which way to direct her course, and who had once or twice refused the offer of a pilot.

On the morning of a Sabbath, many an old weather-beaten far was seen stinding on the highest point of land in the place, oking noxiously at her through his glass; and the mothers listening with trembing to his remarks on the apparently descried vessel. She was completely landlocked, as the sailors say, (that is, surrounded by land,) xcept in the direction from which the wind blow; as between her and the shere extens sive sand banks intervened, her destruction was inevitable, unless she could make the harbour.

At length, a number of resolute man, perfeetly acquaisted with the intricate unvigation of the bay and harbone, put off in a small schooner, determined, if possible, to bring her into port. A tremendous sea was rolling in the bay and as the little vessel made her way out of the harbour, the scene became one of deep and exciting interest. Now lifted up on the top of a dark wave, she seemed trembling on the verge of destruction; then plunging into the trough of the sea, was lost from our view, not even the tops of her masts being visible, though probably twenty feet high; a landsman would have exclaimed, "She has gone to the bottom," Thus alternately rising and sinking, she at length reached the ship, haded, and tembred a pilot, which was to make sure, first, that Lucy's mother again refused. Irritated by the refued, the skipper put his little vessel about, and stood in for the harbour, when a gun was disharged from the labouring vessel, and the signal for a pilot ran up to her must-head.

The schooner was laid to the wind, and as the ship came up the captain, was directed to follow in their wake until within range of the lighthouse, where another sea wen'd allow them to run alongside and put a prot on board. In a few minutes the vessel came ride to sile; passing each other, the pilet springing into, the ship's chains, was seen upon her deck.

The mysterious movements of the vessel wore explained. She had taken a pilot some days before, who was ignorant of his duty; and the repw, aware of his incompetenny, were almost in a state of muday. again, or that she should bring a piece of When first balled from the schooner, the paper stating the time when she was dis- captain was below, but hearing the false missed, if on any day she was detained prot return the bait, went on deck, and, deposing him of his trust, at once reversed his answer by firing the signal gum-

The new pilot baying made the necessory nquiries about working the ship, requested the captain and his trustlest man to take the wheel; gave orders for the stations of the men, and charged the captain, on the peril of lisship, not to change her course a hand-breath but by his order. His port week; but the money which she might and bearing were those of a men confident in his knowledge and ability to save the vessel; and as the sailors winked at each other and said, "That is none of your landsharks," it was evident that confidence and hope were reviving within them.

All the canvass she could bear was now spread to the gale, and while the silence of ath reigned on board, she took her way on the larboard tack, directly toward the foaming breakers. On, on she flew, until it seemed from her proximity to those breakers, that her destruction was inevitable Shall I put her about ?" shouted the captain, in tones indicative of intense excite ment. "Steady," was the calm reply of the pilot, when the sea was boiling like a cauldron under her bows. In another moment the same calm, hold voice pronounced the order, "About ship," and she turned next time that there was a collection at her head from the breakers, and stood holding off on the other tack.

"He knows what he is about," said the captain to the man at his side. "He is an old salt, a sailor every yarn of him," was the language of the seamen one to another. and the trembling passengers. Legan to hope. The ship now neared two supken rocks, the places of which were marked by the angry breaking and boiling of the sea; and as she seemed driving directly on them, "Full and steady" was pronounced in tones of calm authority by the pilot, who stood with folded arms in the ship's bows, the water drenching him completely as it broke over her bulwarks. She passed safely between them: the order for turning on the other tack was given, and again she stood towards the fearful breakers. Nearer and nearer she came, and still no order from the pilot, who stood like a statue, calm and unmoved amidst the raging elements. The vessel laboured hard, as the broken, foaming waves roated around her, and seemed just on the verge of striking, when "Abou ship," in a voice like thunder, rose above the fury of the tempest. Again she stood upon the starboard tack, and soon enteres the harbour and cast anchor in safety. One hour later she could not have been rescued for by the time she reached her anchorage no vessel could have carried a rag of sail in the open bay. Ship, crew, and passengers, more than one hundred in all, must have sho was much loss tempted to evil than those perished. When the order was given to who do not employ their time so well as she back the foretopsuil, and lot go the Lilid. She took great delight in reading the Bible and good books, when her day's work description of a painter or pact. The capwas done; she thought much upon what she

tain sprung from the wheel, and caught the

pilot in, his arms; the sailors and passen,

gers croswded around. Some hung upon his neck; others embracod his kneek; and

lears streamed down the faces of old sea-

men, who had weathered many a storm,

deliverer in token of gratitude.

And now for the application .- The ship' erew had faith in their pilot. He came out of the very harbour into which they sought entrance. Of course, he knew the way .- Their faith amounted to confidence. They gave up the ship to his direction.—It was an obedient confidence. They did not say "He will save us," and sit down indolently and neglect his orders, The helm was turned, the sails were trimmed and every rope loosened or tightened as he directed. Nor did they disobey, though sometimes apparently rushing into the jaws of destruction. - From an American Publication. [Finand in the Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.]

CONVERSION OF JEWS. From a letter addressed by the Rev. J. C. II. West to the Secretary of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews. describing the state of the Watsaw Institution for Inquirers and Converts.

Tacte are, among our present inmates, three brothers, whose conduct and piety afford me much satisfaction; the history of their coming to the Institution is rather interesting. The el'est was admitted into the Institution, No-vember 19, 1845, twenty-one years of age, and haptized December 27, of the same year. spring, 1846, I proposed to him, being a weaver by trade, to procure work at his own trade; but he begged to be allowed to remain, on account of the means of grace he was privileged to enjoy in the Institution, in order to be more grounded and established in Christianity. I could not refuse this petition, proceeding from such sincere and pleasing motives, especially as he preferred being an apprentice in the Institution, to working as a journeyman weaver elsewhere, which might have been more profitable for him, as regards his ontward circumstances. He was always anxiously concerned about his relatives and earnestly wished that they also might be brought to the knowledge of the truth. On May 6, 1816, he had the pleasure of seeing a younger brother of his coming to the Institution, who had been sent to Warsaw by his father, for the purpose of being admitted into the Kabbinical school, but preferred following the example of his older brother, and was, according to his wish, received into the Institution. His father having heard of his being in the Institution, sent one of his temaining four sons to fatch him home, but before he arrived the brother had been miready haptired. and thus his object was frustrated. Be, how-ever, stayed a few days with us, and having heard and seen many good things, he went away much more satisfied and with better feelingstowards his brothers than when he came.

On Dec. 3. a third brother came to Warson. desiring to be admitted into the Institution. He was accordingly received, and will be hap-tized (a. v.) within a fortalizat, having acquirel a good knowledge of Christianity, accom-About Christmas, the father sent another son in search of the one who had been lately ad-mitted; but the latter being fitted in his resolution to embrace Christianny, and being supported by his two brothers who had preceded him, the deputy failed also here. As this neof him, but I have reason to believe that his visit to Warsaw has not been in vain.

But, last of all, the father himself came to Warsaw, at the beginning of March. We natarally expected that he would be more violent, and blame his believing sons, more than any of his children, whom he had previously sent for that purpose; but quite the contrary proved to be the case. It appeared that the two sons whom he sent to search out the land. had brought no evil isport upon the Institution. He rejoiced to see his sons well and happy, pleased to see their allection for and love towhiles him, and could not account for the great change that had taken place in one of them, who, according to his own statement, had formetry as a Jew been perveise and disobodi-ent, but is now one of the best inmates I have ever seen (it is he who came second to the Institution). The father, a pleasant and unthe benefit his sons derived from the lastitution, and the instruction they received. By seeing all that is going on in the Institution by attending the services in the Chapel, and by the conversations held with him on the subject of Christianity, he was fully convinced the next thing be had to do was, to follow the example of his three sons; but here, as it is, alas, too frequently the case, outward circumstances prevented him. He is a Chasan or Jewish singer, and on that account entirely dependent on the Jews. He has already suffered a great deal from them, on account of his sons that have embraced Christianity, and has lost more than half of his income.

I trust to the Lord that besides these three that are at present in the Institution, some more of that rare family, if not all of them, will be brought by the mercy of God from the darkness of Julaism to Christ's marvellous light. His three Christian sons prove no barden to the Institution, but rather a blessing on ac-count of their dezency, diligence, and true Christian sentiments. The eldest will make a good printer; he has worked half a year at our press, and has acquired a good knowledge of printing; the second will make an excellent compositor, the progress he has made in setting is most praiseworthy; the third, who is not yet baptized, has hitherto been employed booktinding department; his conduct and diligence is equal to that of the two pre-

THE JEWS AT HEBRON.
From the Journal of the Rev. F. C. Ewald.
I entered into conversation with a learned Rabbi about the hope of Israel, I addressed him in the following narrative: "You are fat advanced in years; humanly speaking, eternity will soon open upon you; how do you think to appear before God as a sinful man, for you will not deny that the best of men is a sinner before God, according to the Scriptures ?" The ages all you say; but am I not an Israelite? Has not Gol chosen Israel as his poculiar people? Are not our fathers. Abraham, Israec, and Jacob? Am I not a son of Abraham? God will pardon me for their sakes, and receive me to Paradise after I have been for my sine in Gehinom? It is a well known doctrine of the Jews that each Jew has to pass a certain time in hell, never exceeding twelve months.

I. Does not the Scripture tell us that a bro-

ther cannot redeem, nor save, not procure salvation for a brother? - How much less can you he saved, hecause, you are a son of Abraham Only through the merits of him of whom Isaiah "back the foretopsoil, and let go the says, "he was wounded for our transgression, anchor," a scene ensued which baffles the and bruised for our iniquity; through his stripes description of a painter or poet. The cap- we are healed." This is none else than the Messiah, who came, suffered, and died for us in Jerusalem, even Jesus of Nazareth.

Aged Jew. You know we Jews do not believe that Messiah is come, much less that Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah. If the Messiah

siali liad come, why are we in such sofe leap-tivity 1. No, no, the Messiali is not yet come that she must die, and give account of herself and braved untold dangers. All were press- but he will soon come, for we have it by tradi-

tion, that when many of our own nation shall and for the remainder of the winter both of say, "there is no redemption for Israel, there is no Messiah," as is the case in our days, then the Messiah will come.

I made the aged and venerable Rabbi ne-

mainted with the Gespel plan, and begged his

o search the Scriptures in order that he might and the Redeemer of Israel. I have never seen a more oppressed Jewish community than that of Hebron. The Sheik is continually asking them for mency. If he con-templates an excursion, he sends to the Jaws for money; if any of his friends come to visit him, he sends to the Jews for money; so that the poor people are deprived of every farthing, and are therefore in a poor and wretched condition. When braham Pasha took possession of Heliton, they lost all they had, and were obliged to make a loan of 15,000 pinstres. about 1,500%, to retrieve their fortunes : which presses very much upon them, because they are obliged to pay high interest. Lately, again, when the present Pasha of Jerusalem took pos-

session of Hebron, and placed a garrison there they had to suffer. They find to since.

They fold me all their grievances, and I wished that it were in my power to help them.

When I told them that I had seen whole communities of Jews in Bavaria, leaving the coun ry on account of oppression and emigrating ; America, and asked them, why they did not di the same, they cried out, " Never! never will we leave the place where our fathers bones are resting; rather will we suffer all."

THE RAGGED SCHOOL.

Lord Ashley, on the 6th of June, brought before the House of Commons the physical and moral condition of that portion of the population looking houses. The magistrates of Warof London which futnishes the children for which and the nuthorities of Brighton made whose benefit the Ragged Schools have been reports to the same effect. It was not only established with so much success. His object was to induce the House to adopt a resolution to the following effect :

"That it is expedient the means be annually provided for the voluntary emigration, to some one of Her Majesty's colonies, of a certain number of young persons of both sexes, who have been educated in the schools ordinarily called . Ragged schools' in and about the metropolis."

The resolution was seconded by Sir Henry Verney who expressed his hope that a similar measure would be adopted for the benefit of the lived in one recon, and where one family population similarly situated all over the counby. Sir George Grey expressed himself to the thomselver, the adults and the children by

effect that his Noble Friend without a feeling of deep in live terest. There could be no denti, unlargelly. II of the soily domiralized condition of a very large proportion of our juvenile population; and the createst credit was due to those persons, of all classes, who, from mutives of Christian philantinapy, applied their efforts to reserve the children of the country from their wretchmass of eximo which existed, it was too evident servers, stagman with he's unit night meals that a long time must elepse before even the most energetic edicis in this direction could produce any very material distinction of that mass. To the minitiple of the Noble Levil's proposal he had no edjection; the Gavernment, indend, were already acting bean it, by removag offenders, at an age eather than formerly, ion the dinger of evil communications, to our foreign settlements, and jutting them in the way a cara their own living honestly and profitably He could assure the Noble Lord that he exertion would be omitted by the Emigration Com-missioners, and the Colonial Office, and by the Government geogrally, to carry his views into operation, as rapidly and as effectually as pos-side, and this with to and to youthful offenders throughout the country, as well as to those of the metropolis. The hoped that his Noble Friend, accepting his assurance of the coline concurrence of the Government in his views. and of their full intention to carry them out,

The following is part of Lord Ashley's address:

would consent to withdrax his Motion."

"The first consideration that arose was, as to the probable number of this prouling class. It was not an easy matter to arrive at a correct estimate as to their numbers. but from all the inquides he was able to filthy, desented, roving, lawless persons, the was not less than 30,000.

He meant this particular class as distinct from the ordinary poor, and he believed that 30,000 was below the real numbers. He would now state what the peculiar habits and pursuits of this class were-the pature of their dwellings -he might say in one word their natural history. Upon an examination of fifteen schools, the mumber of persons on the books amounted to 3,315, whose ages ranged between five and seventeen years. The average attendance, however, was not more than 1,000. Of these, 162, or onetenth, confessed that they were in prison several times; 116 had run away from home; 170 slept in lodging-houses, which were the nests of everything abominable that the mind of man could conceive; 253 confessed that they lived altogether by begging; caps, hats, or bonnets; 101 had no linen; 249 never slept in a bed. He could say of his own knowledge that many of the children could not recollect that they ever slept in a bed. Sixty-eight were the children of convicts; 125 had step-mothers, to whom might be traced much of the misery that drove the children of the poor to the commission of crime; 306 had lost one or both of their parents, the larger proportion having lost both. The average attendance in all the schools last year was about 4,000. Of these 400 confessed they had been in prison, 660 lived by begging, 178 were the children of convicts, and S00 had lost one or both of their parents. With respect to the employment of this class, they might be distributed into street sweepers, venders of lucifers, sellers of oranges, cakes, and providers for marine stores, which-Hon. Members might not be aware of the fact-was the cuphonions term for the receivers of stolen goods. The House would like to know how these persons passed their lives, and how they found shelter peningt the wind and weather. under arches, bridges, viaduets, porticoes, sheds, carts, and outhouses; some slept in the open air, and some in lodging-houses. not say, that as a people, we are too many. He recollected a boy who told him that last may be that new habits and systems of he passed a great portion of his time in the

the sympathy and good feeling which may exist

them passed night after night in the iron

He would now read to the House a de-

scription of the lodging-houses, those abominable sinks of all iniquity, where many of these persons slept. It was the description of a City Missionary, and it was by no means exaggerated. He says, "The parlour"-for be it observed they always speak in cuphonious language -- measures eighteen feet by ten feet; beds are ranged on each side, composed of straw, rags, and shavings. Here, in this room, are twentyseven males and females, and thirty-one children-fifty-eight human beings in this contracted space from which light and air are systematically excluded. It is impossible to give a just idea of the state of the place. The quantity of vermin is astonishing. In a few moments I felt them dropping on my hat from the ceiling; they may be gathered in handfulls. Of water there is nothing of the sort; and one of the inmates broke a lamp in order to be sent to prison, which he a continuance of their patronage. knew would paseure him a cleansing." Many of these lodging lumses were exclusively receptucles for boys and girls of a tender age. He need not state to the House what was the result of such a state of things, and what a result of such a state of things, and what a from London, a general assortment of those variety of circumstances stood in the way of articles, all of the very best quality and latest any moral improvement. He believed that fashion, which he will make up in his usual seven tenths of the crime of the nictropolis tyle, at moderate charge.

II. KNIGHT, was perpetrated by pursons living in these in the lodging-houses that temptations to vice existed. Even in the outer air, boys were exposed to the influences which were so deleterious to their morals as to render any escape hopeless. He would read a description of a court which he saw himself; it was only a sample out of hundreds of others. In one there were only three privies to one there were only three privies to benefits which can be derived from such 500 houses; two to 200 in another. In these places scenes of fac most shocking character were of daily occurrence, so that the profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Matu il System on which the Society all sense of modesty and deceasey was entirely lost. In some places several families were so futurate as to have one room to together, so that chantages was impossible " names could have listened to the speech of and seemes of titin, misery, and vice, were frequent. The description would give the filling Costado, and takenava years of the the children of the country from their wretch-ed state. At the same time, looking at the mosily in the acceptant honor in many of the mosily in the acceptant honor in the mass of crime which existed it was too decided. enrils, from which the soil way seldent or never removed. It was not possible for any language to convey an adequate idea of the poisoners condition of these plades, occasioned by the mine of pair is his matter. Thes statements were by no means an exaggeration of the facts. He would not users them if he was not able to do se on his own persona nutharity; for a ter losing leas election in 1840, he devoted a portion of his time to see what the pair west dising in those limits which were unusal, by any decent person-He believed that he gave a description that was below the fruit and it has could provail on Hon. Members of that House to accompa ny him, he was sure they would say he had made but a weak statement, and that they would not rest ful they had swent from the face of the meteopolis this paralyzing and abouinable mischief.

> We subjoin some observations on the subject from the London Times :

Leid Asidey brought together in one view the two great specific remedies, education and emigration. Vincate the vising population of your lowest class, if you would preserve any make, he should say that the class of naked, fruit of national feeling or Christian character among them; if you would not see obliterated every trace of decency, honosty, and conduct among the modificades who will be reafter genstitute the majority of your town population; if you would not have a broad of thieres. ruffians, and rascala growing up in mockery of your greatness and your wealth. But when you have done this, something else remains to be done. The inculcation of sound doctains. the imbibing of healthy morality, the getting by heart of scripture texts, familiarity with the rules and practice of arithmetic or with the facts of history-all this may save your rising population from the worst temptation of the nostignoble vices; but will this ensure the rearing of an orderly, loyal, and contented po-

We dare not oughr so flattering a result. It seems to us inconsistent with all that we know of human frailty and human trials. To the bad, the ignorant, the depraved, poverty is bad enough; but it is worse to those who have sipped at the streams of knowledge, and tasted he benefits of even an imperfect instruction 216 had no shoes or stockings; 280 had no They who have been reared on the hard and flinty bed of penury may habituate themselves to its endurance. Their physical, moral, and social sympathies may harmonise with consistency of atter wretchedness. Born in misery, they may be content to live in it, and to die in it. The back and the burden may become too much used to one another to admit of a sentimental longing for a change. But i is far different with those who, with the first elements of refinement, have imbited a love for its collateral and prospective enjoyments Education may teach resignation. In the higher order of minds-in minds fitted to re ceive the good seed of instruction and example t will do so. But it may also teach discon tent, foster inurinuring, and encourage disaffee tion. The men or women who feel themselves raised in the intellectual, will repine against depression in the social scale. They who have learned the duties of cleanliness and decency will kick against a state in which cleanlines and decency are impossible. "Why tell us to be cleanly in our persons, respectful in our demeanours, decorous in our manners, when at all, we must live in filth and contamina tion?" Such would be the natural exclamation of a large class whom the competition of in dustry and the lowness of wages compel to berd in the meanest abodes of want. This is a pressing evil. We do not say that it is invincible. We do year, during the inclement part of the winter; may be devised, by which the poor may live in he may seed a great portion of his time in the late greater comfort and with far more happifron roller in the Rogont's Para. And to show hass than they have yet dreamed of, at a small or outlay than they have hitherto expanded on their present comfortless dwellings. Good foilgeven amongst this class, he told a companion ing-houses for tamilies may extirpate and that he would let him in for a good thing, and make obsolete the fermal rows of tight, harrow,

raised by speculation, kept up by extertion and misnamed houses. A new order of things may arise with a new kind of edifices and new appendages. But this is a work of long time. Years and years must clapse before the good seed can bear its fruit. A quarter of a century may glide by,ere the kindly intentions and wise plans of the philanthropist begin to exercise a sensible and recognised influence on the habits of that multitudinous caste which is every day growing vaster in numbers, louder in complaint,

and more powerful in combination.

Something, then, must be done beside educating the poor and building model lodging-houses for them. It is most obvious on a priori grounds; it is most obvious on the suggestion of present resources.

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