Pouth's Corner.

THE DOVE AND THE MOUSE. Near a clear little brook, where the wild flowe grow, And hazel-nut, bushes, some high and some low A little field mouse had a nest and a home, From which he oft made an excursion alone,

In search of his food, and to bask in the sun, And at times with a friend to gambol and run. One unfortunate day above all in the year,
this Off poor little trious draw entirely no near
To the edge of the brook, wherea nut chanced

le grasped at his prize, when he missed his hold-Too late he regretted his being so bold, (As he struggling came nearly to die.

rand dove, who was resting, fatigued with a flight, Was moved with pity, and wished to save

Our poor little friend from a watery grave!
She plucked a small twig, and she dropped it so well. That it reached the poor drowning mouse where i

And by this assistance he reached once more, Though frighted find trembling, his nest's little door.

A boy who had wondered away from his school, A boy who had wendered away from his school (What a pity it is he could be such a feel!)
I With an arrow and how—he had carned to kill
May poor little bird he might find, at his will—
This boy saw the bird return to the tree,
handshe shought what an excellent roast she would

So he stealthily crept where he rightly might aim, And counted himself quite secure of his game.

Alas! for the dove, if the mouse had not heard.
The steps of the boy as he aimed at the bird:
And then sprang at his foot in het feight.
Lest her own beneficiter should full by his bow: And thus the poor mouse, so hundle and low,

Saved the life of the dove by his bite.

This bite was so sharp, that smarting with pain.
The boy dashed his bow down, and frighted his game.
Who thus fled securely away:

And thus each kind action performed in love Will be surely returned, either here or above, When this world and its cares pass away. Children's Magazine.

NO MATTER.

A stranger, on passing Ella Seron, would ok back and say, "what a beautiful look back and say, "what a beautiful child!" She is an uncommonly fine, healthy, and lively little girl. She would be loved by every body, if she did not use just two little words so offen, and so much in the wrong place, as to become a sore trial to her mother, and no comfort to her play-mates. The two little words are: "No matter."

One day, she pushed open the parlourdoor, in a great hurry, while baby was standing near it on the inside; the little thing was knocked down by it, and screamed out in a great fright; Ella only just said; "No matter, baby, get up;"-and ran on to get her skipping-rope which she had come for. But her mother told her to let the skipping-rope alone, and to stay in the parlour, in order that she might know, it mattered something to have knocked down her little brother, which might have caused him a sad hurt, and ought to have made lier forget all about her play for a minute,

At another time, baby was playing with his father's stick; and Ella passing by at the moment, without taking notice, the stick hit her ancle: at which she gave a scream, and began to scold baby; that was the time when she ought to have said, " No matter"-because it was not on purpose that baby had struck her, and it really gave ber scarcely any pain to scream for-

One day, her mother bid her put the jug, with milk in it, in the cup-board; but Ella's arm did not reach high enough, and instead of getting a stool to stand upon, and doing exactly what she had been told, she left the jug on the window-sill; the cat got at it, and drank nearly half the milk before somebody saw her and saved the rest. When Ella was told of it, she said, " No she thought there was just enough for baby, and father and mother, and Ella must go without tea for that evening; now that was the time for her to say, "No matter; I can eat my bread and butter and drink a glass of water." Instead of that, Ella was sulky all the evening, and would not eat any thing till bed-time. She asked for a piece of bread then, but she did not get

One day, she borrowed her mother's had painted and pasted on bonnet-board. When her mother wanted the scissors, they were not to be found. Ella was told to find them; for she had them last; after looking a little while, she said, "No matter; Lawill borrow Aunt Susan's, and mother may use them, till her own turn up." But her mother told her it did matter, and she must go on, seeking the scissors, until she found them. After rummoging cliests of drawers, boxes, baskets, and work-bags, the scissors were found in doll's bed, and Ella brought them, thinking that now all was, right. But her mother thought quite differently. She had lots of boads to be sorted, and balls of twine to be untwisted, which she said would be just the kind of employment for Ella now, to show her how much trouble arose from not being thoughtful, and keeping things in good order.

The little girl went on, soherly and quiet-

Notinator; Ello is a little gill now, and its masquerajor dress has genius was sometrought into requisition. No as near is possible to the possible to the properties of the past of the p and at selection of the selection of the

becoming a woman; how many little girls littlet death by Oro on those who should have died, no older than Ella is now! And offend. I have been informed, that in hesides that, her mother lears that Ella will their meetings the youngest speaks first, most probably become a thoughtless, selfish, and ill-tempered woman, if the evils in her be not corrected while she is a little girl: and so she never says " no matter" to her faults, but she tries to convince her of the evil of them, and to set her upon sceking a right state of mind. And if Ella finds out that a corrupt heart in her is the cause of all her faults; and that none but God can take that away, and give her a new heart, then she will see how perilous a matter it is, to allow the evil heart to work unchecked, and how great the mercy which God has shown to men, in that he shows them to pray: Create in me a clean heart, () God; and renew a right spirit within me." [PSALM

MARCH IN "THE OLD COUNTRY." From " Wild flowers of the year," published

by the Religious Truct Society. The old proverb that "March comes in ike a lion, and goes out like a lamb," though belonging particularly to the month under the old style, is yet generally true. l'here is scarcely any time of the year, in which a few weeks effect a greater change in the appearance of nature, and the state of the atmosphere, than at this time; when, both in morn and eve, "the still increasing day" grows on the darkness, at the command of Him who causeth "the day-spring to know his place; that it might take hold of the ends of the carth." Job xxxviii, 12, 13.]

The vegetation of this month is not only apicily assuming the brighter colours of spring, but daily becomes less thin and scattered. The winding sprays of the honeysuckle are pretty well covered; the spiry branches of the Lombardy poplar look quite green, and the flowers of the ash are coming out on its lealiess boughs. The weil-cased foliage which has been hid in the resinous buds of the horse-chestnut tree, bursts out from its winter shield, and the green flowers of the gooseberry invite the Lee to their nectar. The blossoms of the apricot tree slowly unfold on the gar-den wall, and that beautiful plant, the almored tree, is putting forth its delicate blushing flowers so quickly, and so much in advance of all the other trees in the garden, as to remind us of the haste and vigilance of which it was an ancient sym-" What seest thou?" said the word of the Lord to the prophet Jeremiah, and he said, "I see a rod of an almond-tree. Then said the Lord,—Thou hast well seen: for I will hasten my word and perform it." [Jer. i. 11, 12.]

The article proceeds to enumerate the plants which show their vegetation in England during this month: Mezercon, Daphne, Celandine, Whitlow Grass, Shepherd's Purse, Moschatel, Prim rose, Violet, Auemone, Daffodil, Arum, Cranesbill. It closes as follows.]

And now, as an old poet sings, " palms put forth their braverie," and the early willows are covered with their grey, or rellow catkins, around which, on a bright day, the bees hum perpetually. The wil-low commonly called palm, is the great round-leaved willow, (Salix caprea,) and its golden balls are a beautiful ornament to the woodland scenery. They are called by country children yellow goslings; and the old custom of decking the houses with the willow branch, in the week succeeding Palm Sunday, is still retained in villages It is often, also, carried about at this season of the year, as a representation of the palm branches, which the children strewed in the way when our Saviour entered Jerusalem. It is not easy to guess why this When they arrive at the place, a Priest entree should have been selected to represent ters the premises, goes direct to the spot. it. If we except the weeping willow, (Saliz Babylonica)-which, though com-

matter, I can go and buy some more, if you mon in this country, is not indigenious,—give me the money." But her mother there is little beauty in the willows genebut they are very useful trees to tanner and basket-maker, and are valuable for poles and fences.

The hazel (Corylus avellana) is now decked with its hanging tassels, and the wind, as it rushes on, in playful gusts, through the woods, stirring up the streams, waves also the houghs of the alder, which are becoming covered with their dark gloomy foliage. The alder (Alnus ylutinoa) is a sombre tree. Its leaves are singuscissors, to cut out some figures which she larly glutinous; so much so, that if placed between the teeth, one might fancy, on biting them, that a coating of Indian rubber lav between their two surfaces.

How very different from March in our new country."

AFRICAN SUPERSTITIONS.

From the Rev. H. Townsend's Journal, April and May 1817; at Abbectouta, West Coast of Africa.

Oro is a man in masquerade, whose voice a said to be the sound emitted by a flat piece of wood whirled about. This Oro epresents the spirit or spirits of the peode's deceased forefathers, and under its sanction and influence all their great and severest laws are made binding. Oro is to the Ebas what Egugu is to the Yorubas. and what the Mumbo Jumbo of Park appears to be to the Mandingnes. To an Euro The little girl went on, soberly and quiet- mean the system seems to be very childish. Ty enough for a while, sorting and untwist- The great secret-kept a secret under the ing inbut a play-male of hers came comming penistry of cleatin seems to be such, that a in, to tell her that all the girls were going child, uninformed, could not fail to discovinto the wood to gather strawberries, and or it on healing it. I cannot believe but up among the wild grante hills, sixty or sehave said thur she had work in hand, and, town are alive to the cheat, which they are no matter, she could go some other day'd kept 17077 Bladdening by the penalty only, But instead of that, she burst out crying Oro edities out only at hight, or, as to-day, country boy, to an academy in a small New violently, and thought it very hard that she offer sever if diffs notice has been given of England village, where the writer of this hall to sit at such tiresome work, while her if and thre women are shut up in their (another green country boy) made his achigh friends record among the trees and houses. Egilia, on the contrary, comes bushess. You may be sure that the did not did to day, and dance about the streets highest Year may be sure that the attention of the light special and the streets and the stree

that no one can be certain of Ella's ever | napping and all stealing; threatening to famined it on all sides, and took out his sums of money which have been betrowed and fort of Moultan, has been disappointed. On I and the senior Chief or the King, if there be one last. I went to the Meeting as a spectator, when it was nearly over: Sagbua commenced speaking soon afte. I arrived and as soon as he had done the assembly quietly broke up. I should suppose one or two thousand persons were present.

We heard that Apparty returned last night from his kidnapping expedition, on which he started nine or ten days since. I understand that this expedition has been an entire failure, about twenty poor people only falling victims to their avarice, of which number none fell into the hands of Apparty's people. The great reputation enjoyed by Apparty as a kidnapper causes many to follow him whenever he goes out, and, on the other hand, causes a great jealousy among other Chiefs. The law made at the above Meeting, forbidding such expeditions, neither Oro nor all the other Chiefs together can put in force against a mind to;" another had one that " never this Apparty, and messengers were therefore sent on before, to warn people of his intentions, and to disclam, in behalf of graced the table and the window-stool of the the town generally, any participation in the expedition. This caused the expedition to be boarded, and many which came in full. Apparty's intended outrage, however where maimed and halt, where sent away much to be deplored in itself, is calculated, in the providence of God, to bring about much good; for Oro is the only superstition that seems likely to throw any serious obstacle before Christianity; and as Apparty goes out and returns in open defiance of Oro's laws, and nothing follows, the system must, by its own weakness, fall to the of studies, skipping from one science to Upper Canada-tens of thousands of pounds ground: losing its power to terrify, of what another, like a bee among flowers, sipping further use will it be?

During a heavy rain, with thunder and now wandering about the fields, collecting lightning, about five o'clock this morning [3rd of May] a house was set on fire. On uch occasions the worshippers of Shango claim it as their right to Llunder all the property in the house, because it becomes of the colleges of that young and rising sacred to Shango, who has given it to them as their reward. Thus the poor deluded rope to superintend the selection of a phi-people suffer both the loss of their house losephical apparatus for the college. Many and property. The worshippers of Shango were out early this morning-while it was vet raining, lightning, and thundering most learfully-marching toward the houses on fire to share in the plunder. It appears, when a house is on fire, some one of these worshippers manages to increase the burning in order to obtain larger booties. About feel assured he will pardon the allusion to four columns to the attack, and, cleaning the six houses were burnt down this morning. and, strange to say, belonging mostly to the Corresp. of National Intelligencer. worshippers of this god. The cases of louse-burning said to be lightning-struck were so frequent here at one time, in the time of Sodeke, that he threatened to make an example of some of the votaries of this furious deity should the like burnings occur again. The threat seemed to have the desired effect: cases of house-burning by lightning were less frequent.

There is another way by which the igno rant sufferers are still imposed upon. Before the inhabitants of the burnt houses are permitted by the Priests of Shango to take possession of their barn walls again, the are made to pay plenty of money, with some creatures for sacrifice to Shango previous to their pulling the thunderstone, with which the house is said to have been struck, from the ground. The premises will not be safe from danger while the thunder-stone remains in the ground where it struck." Some days after, when the money can be paid, the Priests march to the place with a train of Shango worship pers, drumming and dancing as they go the oriental palm, as it is altogether unlike and digs up the sacred stone from the it. If we except the weeping willow, ground. Then all is over, the anger of the god is appeased, and the premises may be occupied with safety.

But the worshippers of Shango have not rays been successful in their expectation of plunder: the enraged owners of the houses on fire sometimes arm themselves, and chase the worshippers of Shango away from their houses, not without wounds and bruises. They are getting very much into disrepute, in the esteem of many persons, from their uncharitableness. How appropriate is the prayer in the Litany, when used in the native tongue to the God of tempest....Good Lord, deliver us!"-Church Missionary Record.

GENIUS FORCING ITS WAY.

Professor Locke [the inventor of the Magnetic Clock has before made numer. ons contributions to the stock of natural science, and to improvements in the mechanic arts, and is acquiring a reputation honourable to the country, as well as to himself. I have the more pleasure in referring to him, because I know him personally, though I have not seen him for many years. When a person's fame becomes a valuable public property, the publie feel an interest in the history of the nerson himself, and seem to think they have a right to the use of that personal history as public property also. I am not about to gratify this feeling to any extent, but I will add a brief remark or two, by way of yielding the question of public right. Prolessor Locke is one of those self-made men of whom our country has many to be proud of. His native State is Maine; he grew in the township of Bethel, Oxford county. Some thirty-five years ago he came, a green quaintance. Young Locke could learn nothing in the woods of Bethel; he there-

penkuife and began to start the screws. Prescrifly he began to separate the parts of the machinery, much to the amazonient of the owner, and against the advice of friends, least he should never be able to get it together again. His courage, however was equal to the task, and he persevered till the old watch was spread out in frag-ments on his table. The nature of the difficulty was discovered, and he resolved to repair it. A blacksmith's shop and a joiner's shop were rummaged for little tools to work with; and where these did not meet the exigency of the case, his ingenuity resorted to some little mechanical contrivance of original manufacture. At last the damage was repaired, and the difficult and numental proofs of this in the broken mill-dams mysterious task of putting the watch together again successfully accomplished. The thing went and ticked again, like a new watch. This successful achievement soon brought the old silver upon the young student's table, and began to put a little change -a very little-in his pocket. One had an old watch that "wouldn't go only when it was would go right;" and another had one "that would not go at all." Numbers of them soon student's room, in the hamble cottage *cured.'

In short, in this way, by repairing watches and other nicknacks, before and after lessons, he managed to relieve, very materially, the weight of a board bill of a dollar and a half per week.

He was somewhat wayward in his course here a little, and there a little; now reading a little of the philosophy of mechanics, and flowers and plants, and studying botany. In a few years he made his way to Cincinnati, where he soon began to acquire some distinction, was appointed a professor in one city, and afterwards, I think, went to Eulosophical apparatus for the college. Many of his subsequent labours have already been | Whish on the 21st of December. The besieg made known to the public through various scientific and other periodicals of the country. The public already have ample evidence of his philosophical and mechanical genius, and, while I here add my testimony to his worthiness of character as a man,

COSTLINESS OF IGNORANCE. From an address by Dr. Rycrson, before the Toronto Mechanics' Institute. - Journal of

Education.

the old watch "for auld lang syne."-

Mr. Mann, in a speech lately delivered in Congress, against the extension of slavery, after having shown that slavery destroys common education, and then the fruits of education—the inventive mind, practical talent, the power of allapting means to ends in the business of life, - eloquently proceeds as follows:
-Among whom have these improvements originated? All experience affirm that they have come, and must come, from people among whom education is most general and unconfined. Increase the constituency, if I may so speak, of developed intellect, and you increase in an equal ratio the chances of inventire, creative genius. From what part of our own country has come the application of steam to the propulsion of boats for commercial purposes or of wheels for manufacturing purposes? Where have the various and almost infinite improvements been made, which have resulted in the present perfection of cotton and wpollen of the cotton-gin, and the improvements in reilroads? Where was born the mighty geins who invented the first lightning-rod, which sends the electric finial harmless into the earth; or that other genius, not less benefient, who invented the second lightning-red, which sends the same fluid from city to city on messages of business or affection? These are results which you can no more have without ducation, without imbuing the public mind with the elements of knowledge, than you can have corn without planting, or harvests without

Lord Mahon, in an address at the Annual Soirée of the Manchester Athenaum, the 16th November, as reported in a paper received by me at the beginning of the present week, expresses himself in the following emphatic lan-

"If you look around you, if you see the heaven and earth, "From lightning and greatness and importance which Manchester has attained, and if you consider within how limited a period that attainment has been schieved, you cannot, I am sure, forget that the greatness and this importance are mainly owing to the discoveries of modern science. Consider what rapid advances these discoveries in science have enabled you to make. more than a century ago, the young Pretender marched through your town, and lodged at a house standing not many years since in Market Street; I ask you, if it were possible for him to revisit these scenes, do you think he would recognize them again? Do you think he would see any resemblance between the not considerable country town, as this then was, which he so easily marched through, and what it has now become,—this immense capital of our manufacturing enterprise, this vast mart of of active wealth, this swarming hive of busy industry? What would be have said to those lines of factories which have arisen on every side, affording honourable employment to hundreds of thousands of our people, and the beneficial effects of whose have been felt in the remotest corners of the globe ? When I see, then, so much progress made, and know that this progress is due to science; when the discoveries of science form, in fact, the chronicles and annals of your city-can I doubt for a moment that the study of science requires no words of mine to call forth encouragement from you-that you will be desirous to explore the root of your own greatness, the ground-work of your own im-

It is now time for us to turn to our own country-to some of us our adopted, to others our native land-to all, our home, and the home of our children. I regret that I cannot refer to the history of Upper Canada as an il-

they all amounted to, with a few recent excep-tions, but almost absolute losses, for want of the requisite knowledge and skill on the part of managers and engineers? What immense sums of public money have been wasted in the construction of various of our provincial works from the same causes? How many private individuals in every District in Upper have been reduced to bankruptcy from the same kind of mechanical incompetency? many enterprising persons have expended their all in the erection of mills and other kinds of machinery, and have at length found their efforts fruitless and themselves ruined on account of the ignorance of the mechanics on whose supposed knowledge and judgment they relied to execute their plans! We have mo the decaying mill-frames, and the dilapidated manufacturing buildings which meet us in every part of the Province. The larger portion of these engineer and mechanical pretenders have been foreign adventurers. They came here, not to improve Canada, but to make money, and then return whence they came. Native skill has had very little part in the public works of our country-native skill has, for the most part, remained alike unemployed and undeveloped. Had the early Government of Canada commenced the establishment of Scientific Schools for Canadian engineers and artizans, at the time, and with a liberality corresponding to that which it displayed in establishing Greek and Latin Grammur Schools, how different would have been the career of our public and private improvements! Had one tenth part of the money been expended in the proper education of Canadian mechanics which has been lost to Canada in consequence of mechanical ignorance, we might have had a school for mechanics, amply provided with apparatus libraries and able Teachers and Lecturers, free to all applicants, in every District Town is would have been saved to our public debt, and like sums would have been added to the pro-ductiveness of our public works.

CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MOULTAN Moultan has at length been captured, after one of the most obstinate and gallant defences on the part of the enemy ever recorded in ou annals. The city, after having been battered and bembarded by nearly 150 pieces of ordnance for a week, was taken on the 2nd; the fort was expected to be stormed on the 7th Ja muary. The Bombay troops joined Genera ing army now amounted to 15,000 British troops, the allies amounting to about 17,000, or 32,000 in all. The artillery amounted to about 150 pieces of ordnance, of which nearly one half were of the largest calibre. On Christmas day and the day following the force changed ground; on the 27th the troops advanced in suburbs and driving in the enemy on all sides established themselves within 500 yards of the walls. Batteries were now constructed it every direction, and on the morning of the 28th a territic cannonade and hombardment commenced. On the 29th, the heavy guns were battering within eighty yards of the ramparts. On the morning of the 30th, the principal magazine in the fort blew up with a terring ex-plosion—nearly 800,000 lbs. of powder are reported to have been stored in it-blowing a vasi column of dust a thousand feet up into the air. The destruction it caused all round must have heen tremendous. A mighty conflagration, supposed to be that of the principal stores, was now spreading in the town. \$59,000 with of grain were afterwards found to have been destroyed. The enemy's amillery slackened their fire, but still continued unsilenced.

On the two next days the cannounde continued: shells were thrown sometimes every minute, sometimes at intervals of ten minutes and fearful salvos were from time to time discharged from the heavy batteries. A firrious cannonade having been kept up all the previous cannonade having been kept up all the previous night, on the morning of the 2nd a column of Bengal troops, commanded by Colonel Franks, consisting of Her Majesty's 52nd, and the 49th and 72nd N. 1., pushed forward to a breach near the Delhi gate. Here they found the enemy determined to oppose them to the last, the breach, besides, proved implacticable, so the troops retired and moved found to the opposite side of the town, where the entrance of the Combay column had already been effected. The breach stormed by them had been much more complete than the other and the enemy defending it were driven off at the bayonet's point. The fusiteers entered first, and speedily placed their standard within the walls of the own. The Bengal column followed them, and the city of Moultan, which was captured about three u. m., was, before sugget, filled with British troops. The fire from the fort, which had for a time slackened, was meanwhile renewed. In the course of the night a mine was sprung on us, which occasioned some mis-Moolraj seemed determined to maintain himself to the last, and showed no sign of fear amidst his reverses.

On the morning of the 3d the cannonade was again resumed by us, and the Dowlat gate, the last hold of the enemy, destroyed. quantities of pillage were being collected, and the bankers were said to have offered £30,000 if we would leave their establishments alone. We shall most probably hear of the fall of the fort before the steamer leaves. Since the 6th December the grand army under the Com-mander-in-Chief has remained in a state of the most profound inactivity about a march or so from the Sikh camp. The Sikhs are said to have slightly changed their position, and seem as averse as we are to active operations. With Lord Gough and twenty thousand in their front on their left flank and rear, they will speedily have General Auchmuty with 8000 or 10,000 on their right flank, and no assistance promising from any quarter. So soon as the tidings of the fall of Monitan reached, it was supposed that hostilities would be renewed. Brigadier White and force had rejoined the camp of the Commander-in-Chief on the afternoon of the 4th. He had not seen or heard of any enemy Ilis object was twofold-to intercept Narain Singh should be make his appearance, and to prevent any attempt the insurgents under Shere Sing might make to detach a force to the assistance of Moolraj,—an object at one time said to be in contemplation metacan Chutter Singh continues to hover about of

the Indus, with some 4000 or 5000 men under him. He is said to be in communication with body of Affghans, who have come down under Dust Mahammed of Jubbar Khan with the view of recovering Peshawur. His purposes are va iously represented; but our tidings from this quarter are so discordant that scarcely any faith can be placed in them: Allock still holds out, and is not now likely to surrender. Captain Abbot has changed the defensive for the offensive, and is laying siege to some strong bolds in the Hazareh country. The Governor-Gene-ral has established his camp close by the battlefield of Sobration, to be as near as possible to the

aid out on our roads and bridges, what have 7th the citadel had not been taken: it was beli mined, with the object of blowing the counter, scarp into the ditch, and then taking the place by storm .- European Times.

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