Pouth's Corner.

ALMOST TEN YEARS OLD. There's old Sylvester, said Mary to her sister Susan, as they were walking home from school. I dare say he has some story to tell, or some fault to find, or some advice

o give, if we go near him.
Well, replied Susan, I shall be glad to hear anything he has to say, for he is always kind and pleasant. I like his stories. Yes, said Mary, I like his stories too, but

I do not want to be scolded for every trifle. He does not scold, answered Susan; and they are not trifles that he finds fault with He knows how great a matter a little fire kindleth; and so he wants you to put out the fire while it is little, lest it get big and then you do not know what it may burn up. Sin may seem very small to a little girl, but

it may consume her in endless burning.

Mary said no more, because her sister was two years older than herself, and did her a great deal of kindness; and she felt within her, that Susan was right. They were also quite near to the old man, and he smiled at them and asked them how they did. Susan thanked him, and said they were very well, both of them. Mary did not speak, but old reproved and rescued? Sylvester asked her: Mary. Oh, Sylveste

How old are you, my dear? Mary.-I am almost ten years old.

Sylvester.—Seven times ten years is good old age. Mary. - Oh, what a very long time, seven

times ten years!

Sylvester.-It seems long, when you think of having to live so many years yet; but if God should preserve you to live six times ten years from this time, you would think the whole seventy together much shorter than the ten years you have now almost lived as a little girl.

Mary was ready to laugh, but she restrained herself, and said: It seems to me an immense time to live, before I shall be twenty years old, and yet that will be only ten years from this; then there will be ten-ten-oh, ever so many tens before I shall be seventy. How can that ever seem shorter than the years I have lived now I

Susan begged the old man to sit down and make them understand how time comes to seem shorter, as life grows longer. He slated himself on the bench in front of his cottage, and the two girls sat on the wheel-barrow which he had just been mending. The old man stretched out his right hand towards the field, and asked them to take notice of a beautiful pear-tree and a nut-tree which stood there, full of leaves. He then took Mary's left hand, and put his right thumb into it, as if he was going to make a hole. This is the way I did, said he, when I was ten years old, to make one hole yonder for an apple seed, and one for a nut. They are, since then, become the great trees you see there. Some useless old stumps used to be in the place where they now are. My father told me he would have them taken up. and plant two fruitful trees in their stead. asked him to let me plant them, and I would

bring him the very first fruit they might bear. He smiled, and said, I should plant them, with all his heart, but he did not expect to eat of the fruit of them. I myself, he said, shall be gathered, long before you gather fruit from the trees you may plant the seed of: they will not pass their childhood so fast as I shall finish my old age.

I did not pay much attention to what he said, for I was full of hope, and the thought of my father's dying I never suffered to occupy me. So I watched the workmen's digging and pulling and levelling, until they had wholly cleared away the stumps, and made a soft, smooth place for planting. My thumb made the two holes, into which I put the seed and the nut; I pushed them down with a stick, and then I covered them up carefully with earth.

in the following year two twigs grew up from apple-seed and the nut. I took every possible care of them, fencing them round, ing to the language of modern Liberalism, watering them, and keeping the ground the Scriptures of the Old Testament are clear of weeds, loose, and shady. Year treated "with great freedom"—it might after year passed away, and one day, in my rather be said with blasphemous contempt. impatience, I cried out: If they go on at that rate, I shall die before they bear fruit. My rate observer, and the descriptions which father checked me. Sylvester, said he, set your mind upon eating of the tree of life, rather than upon tasting the fruit of the trees which your hands have planted. They seem to you hardly to grow at all now; but a time may come when you will not be able to recall to your mind the years between from his intention. He merely relates what

time. But I understand it now. I see them dictions of Scripture, it must therefore have covered with leaves, and a few months ago been wholly undesigned on his part. If a they were as bare as brooms; by and by witness to their truth and fulfilment, he must they will be heavy with fruit, and then the have been an unprejudiced and an unavoidcold winter will strip them again: this now able one. In point of fact, however, the has been the way with them these many, agreement even in minute particulars is most many years, and I have to ask myself, is it remarkable—so much so, that it becomes really sixty years since I first put the seeds quite instructive to compare the prophetic into the little holes which my short thumb denunciations respecting Palestine—once made when I was ten years old? And as to the "glory of all lands"—and the countries the years from planting them till they bore adjacent, with the merely descriptive defruit, I have to think and think before I get it a its and observations of this scentical philquite present to my mind that some six or se- osopher. A few simple quotations will ven of them passed which seemed to me so furnish some idea of its nature and extent. long that I feared they would never come to an end.

Then, I suppose, said Susan, the sixty vears which you have lived since you plant. hills, and dry up all their herbs." (Isa. ed the two trees, seem shorter to you now then, seemed to you at that time?

That is just the way, said the old man with one of his kindest smiles. He then without hope in the world. They are a in the Saviour's service!

He now took his tools in hand again, and vice, and went their way homewards.

Spean colled at old Sylvester's cottage and : Ant I will make your cities waste and told him that her little sister was very ill, and bring your sanctuaries to desolation. (Lev.

of Svivester she stretched forth her hands for and left like a wilderness." him, and said: I do not think I shall live to be ten years old, Sylvester,

Then whither would you like to go, dear shild? said the old man.

Poor Mary burst out crying bitterly. have lived a very long time travelling towards destruction, she sobbed with evident pain and

Now the old man remembered that these vere the words of warning she had heard from him that day she stopped with her sister at his cottage-door, and he was thankful to learn that they had not passed out of her mind. One turn night round sets the traveller's face towards the city of refuge, he said to the ttle patient.

Mary .- But how can I turn? Sylvester.-How did Peter do, when he

egan to sink in the water? Mary .- He cried, " Lord save mc."

Sylvester .- You can cry like that. How lid the Lord do to Peter ? Mary. - He stretched forth his hand and

eaught him. But he reproved him for his doubt. Sylvester.-And yet he caught him. Would Peter have perished, rathered than be

Mary. Oh, Sylvester, but I went out of our way many a time, lest you should tell ne of my faults, though you did so, as gently as ever you could. How can my sin be foruven 1

Sylvester.-Is sin heavy upon you, Mary ! Marvi -It is like a mountain thrown upon ne. I used to think I had only little faults, and now I see they are great sins, and they will drag me down to destruction. Oh, Sylvester, what shall I do, what shall I do?

Sylvester.-Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.

The old man now offered to pray for her, because he was afraid of the excitement into which her conversation with him threw her. She was very thankful, and said, it was what she particularly wanted him to do-He prayed carnestly that God, who had shown her the greatness of her sin, would make her know the riches of his grace; that as she felt she deserved his wrath, he would let her taste of his love, and give peace to her trembling spirit. After prayer, he asked her to repeat the Saviour's invitation to those who labour and are heavy laden. She fixed her eyes intently upon him, and repeated: Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me : for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls.'

Think of these words, my dear girl, said the old man, and believe that the Lord speaks them to you; and pray that he may give you that peace which the world can neither give nor take away.

Mary begged of him much, to come and talk to her often. He did so, willingly, and with thanks to God who had enabled him to sneak to her a word in season while she was yet in health, the fruit of which appeared when she was laid on her dying-hed. She received pardon and peace, and even joy in the prospect of an early death. Her sickness grew worse, and before she was quite ten years old, she fell asleep in Jesus. When one of the neighbours asked Sylvester, how old the dying girl was, he answered: Only almost ten years old, but ripe for the reaper's sickle and the Saviour's garner.

THE FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY IL-LUSTRATED BY AN INFIDEL.

CONSTANTIN François Volney, a dis inguished literary character in France at the close of the last century, was an avowed Liberalist and unbeliever in Divine revelation. At the commencement of the French Revolution, he wrote some popular works in defence of moral and political doctrines, founded on the wretched system of Material. God took care of what I had planted, and ism then in vogue. And even towards the close of life, in 1819, we find him the author of a publication, in which, accord Year treated "with great freedom"-it might But Volney was a very intelligent and accuhe gave of the countries through which he travelled, and especially of Egypt and Palestine, were considered to be the most spirited and correct of any which had yet appeared. To illustrate the Word of God by all this, was of course as far as possible planting and fruit-bearing.

This seemed very strange to me at the dence between his statements and the pre-

"Then shall the land enjoy her Sabbaths as long as it lieth desolate." (Lev. xxvi. 34, 35.) "I will make waste mountains and xhi. 15.) "The field is wasted, the land than the ten years, which you had lived mourneth, for the corn is wasted, the new wine is dried up, the oil languisheth." (Joel 1. 10.) "Upon the land of my people shall come up thorns and briers." (Isa. looked at Mary and told her: Ten years are | xxxii. 15 )-" The art of cultivation," says too much to have lived without God and Volney, "is in the most deplorable state, and the countryman must sow with the very long time to be travelling towards de- musket in his hand; and no more is sown struction; but how short they are, to spend than is necessary for subsistence."- Every day I found fields abandoned by the plough.-" The carth produces only briers the two girls thanked him for his good ad- and wormwood."-Volney's Travels, vol. About two weeks after this conversation, p. 442.

10.) Volney says, "The temples are cities destroyed ? Why is not that ancient thrown down-the palaces demolishedthe ports filled up—the towns destroyed and the earth, stripped of inhabitants, seeins a dreary burying place." "At every step we of Damascus and Idames, of Jerusalem meet with ruins of towers, dangeons, and samaria. This Syria, said I to myself, castles, with fosses—frequently inhabited by jackals, owls, and scorpions." "There are predigious quantity of ruins, dispersed over the plains, and even in the mountains, at are become of so many productions of the this day deserted."—Ruins, p. 8.—Travels, bands of man? What are become of those vol. ii. 336 368.

"And I will give it into the hand of strangers for a prey." (Ezek, vii. 21.) "If so be it yield, strangers shall swallow it up. Israel is swallowed up: now shall they be among the gentiles as a vessel wherein is no (Hos. viii. 7, 8.) "The waste places of the fat ones shall strangers eat." (Isa. v. 17.) After the Romans had held the land long in subjection, and the Persians r.se up after you, and the stranger that had contended for the possession of it,- " In the year 622," says Volney, " the Archian when they see the plagues of that land tribes, collected under the banners of Mahomet, seized or rather laid it waste. Since that period,—torn to pieces by the civil wars of the Fatimites and the Ommiades; wrested from the califs by their rebellious governors; taken from them by the Turkmen soldiery; invaded by the European crusaders; retaken by the Mamelouks of Egypt, and ravaged by Tamerlane and his Tartars, it has at length fallen into the hands of the Ottoman Turks." Judea has been the scene of invasions " which have introduced a succession of foreign nations (des peuples étrangers)."-Travels, vol. i. 356,367.

"And I will give it into the hands of strangers for a prey, and to the wicked of the earth for a spoil—the robber shall enter into it and defile it." (Ezek. vii. 21.) "The spoilers are come upon all high places through the wilderness .- Thy substance and thy treasuries will I give to the spoil without price, and that for all thy sins, even in all thy borders." (Jer. xii. 12., xv. 13.) "Who gave Jacob for a spoil and Israel to the robbers? Did not the Lord, he against whom we have sinned ?" (Isa, xlii, 24.)-" When the Ottomans took Syria from the Mamelouks, they considered it as the spoil of a vanquished enemy. According to this law, the life and property of the vanquished belong to the conquerors. The Government is far from disapproving of a system of robbery and plunder, which it finds so prefitable." " Precautions" (against neighbouring marauders) " on the part of travellers, are above all necessary in the countries exposed to the Arabs, such as Palestine and the whole frontier of the desert." ("All high places through the wilderness.") "Arabs are plunderers of the cultivated lands and robbers on the highroads. On the slightest alarm the Arabs cut down their (the peasants') harvests, seize their flocks, &c. The peasants, with good cause, call them thieves. The Arab makes his incursions against hostile tribes, or seeks plunder in the country or among the highways. He became a robber from greediness, and such is in fact his present character. A plunderer rather than a warrior, the Arab attacks only to despoil."- "There is no safety without the towns nor security within their precincts." -Travels, vol. ii, pp. 370, 380.

No country possessed such numerous and crowded highways as Judea-" the land was full of horses, neither was there any end of their chariots,"-but it was prophesied, " If ye walk contrary to me, &c., I will make you few in number, and your highways shall be desolate." (Lev. xx. vi. 22.) "The highways lie waste, the waylaring man ceas-(Isa. xxxiii, 8.)—" In the interior part of the country, 'says Volney," there are neither great roads nor canals, nor even bridges over the greatest part of the rivers and torrents, however necessary they may be in winter. Between town and town there are neither posts nor public conveyances. Nobody travels alone, from the insecurity of the roads. One must wait for several travellers who are going to the same place, or take advantage of the passage of some great man who assumes the office of protector, but is more frequently the oppressor of the caravan. The roads in the mountains are extremely bad; and the inhabitants are so far from levelling them, that they endeavour to make them more rugged, in order, as they say, to cure the Turks of their desire to introduce their cavalry. It is remarkable that there is not a waggon or a cart in all Syria."-Travels, vol. ii., p. 417-419.

"The spoilers are come up on all high places, &c., . . . and they shall be ashamed of your revenues, because of the fierce anger of the Lord." (Jer. xii. 13.)—"From the state of the contributions of each pashalic, it appears that the annual sum paid by Syria into the kasna, or treasury of the Sultan, amounts to 2,345 purses, equal to £122,135 sterling. We cannot be far from the truth, if we compute the total of the Sultan's revenue from Syria to be .500.000 livres, (£312,500 sterling,) i. e., less than a seventh part of what it yielded in tribute to Egypt long after the close of the Old Testament prophecy."-Travels, vol. ii., p. 360.

"I will make you few in number."
(Jer. xxvi. 22.) "Then seid I, how long? And he answered, until the cities be wasted without inhabitants, and the houses desolate, and the Lord have removed men our astonishment; but this will be increasare informed by, the philosophical geographer Stravo, that the territories of Yamnia so populous as to bring 40,000 armed men

(Isa, xxvii. strikingly changed ? Why are so many population reproduced and perpetuated?-I wandered over the country; I traversed the provinces; I enumerated the kingdoms and Samaria. This Syria, said I to myself, now almost depopulated, their contained a hundred flourishing cities and abounded with towns, villages, and hamlets. What ages of abundance and life ?" &c .- Ruins,

ch. xi. p. 8. In giving utterance to these words, this dvocate of Infidelity was little conscious that he was himself fulfilling a prediction recorded above three thousand years before, in the very book which he despised and deigned not to consult, "The generation to come of your children that shall shall come from a far land shall say, and the sickness which the Lord hath laid upon it, Wherefore hath the Lord done this unto the land? what meaneth the heat of this great anger ?"-Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.

DRAYFON'S PROCESS OF SILVERING GLASS.-In what manner a plate of glass is converted into a mirror, may at first hought appear to be a matter of small importance: " if the form and complexion of seauty be reflected with more purity from a mirror made by the new process than from one made in the old way, the new one will be preferred and the manufacturer enriched—woilà tout!" Such, we confess, was our idea on receiving a card of invitation to witness Mr. Drayton's process in operation, and some of the results of its application; but a visit to his manufactory Regent-street ( it is just opposite the Polytechnic Institution) convinced us that this invention is no less important, viewed in relation to the interests of humanity, than it is, regarded as a matter of taste Not only is the balle provided with a more faithful and brilliant mirror to reflect back her charms, but a moral reflection is afford. ed, that might add a grace to the most dazzling loveliness; namely, that by the new process the lives of hundreds of industrious men in every generation will be saved! This is no figment of fancy, but a dry statistical fact, though of lively importance.

The old method of silvering glass by mercury and tin, besides its obvious defects, is attended with great loss of life to the looking-glass makers; "the men employed rarely lived more than five years," it is stated; after two or three years they became crippled and emaciated. In short, it is a more destructive trade than war itself. The new process is perfectly healthy, and it is equally facile, rapid, and certain. The inention, like most good inventions, is beautifully simple. Silver dissolved in nitric acid (nitrate of silver) mixed with oil of cloves, is poured on the plate, or linto the glass to be silvered; and what appears a black fluid mixture gradually assumes a dense aspec until, the pure silver being precipitated on to the glass, its surface presents a brillian metallic polish, of unrivalled clearness and evenness. And by this means glasses of any form, globular, tubular, angular, and mirrors of plain, concave, or convex surface are produced with unerring perfection and extreme rapidity; we saw a vase of transparent Bohemian glass converted (apparent y) into polished silver, enamelted in gold and colours, in half an hour; a lass tube assumed the appearance of a lus trous silver column; and a circular plate of glass, with an engraved border, became metamorphosed into a seemingly superb silver salver. The superior purity and brilliancy of mirrors silvered by the new process, will be apparent to every one; and the durability of the coating of silver is vident from the fact that it resists fire, and requires very powerful acid to effect it. But should the silvering be removed in any part, a few drops of the liquid will presently

repair the injury.
With reference to ornamental purposes, also, we think Mr. Drayton's invention important. Gold can be precipitated as well as silver by this process; and we have only to imagine the effect of vases of Bohemian glass, their transparent and colourless portions converted to solid gold or silver, to form some idea of the splendid effects producible by this means. The effect of colour in combination with the lustrous metallic surface, is superb. The art of engraving on glass, hitherto not much emplayed on account of its ineffectiveness, may now be carried to a high degree of perfection, and be freely introduced in the way of borderings for mirrors, devices for table-slabs, finger-plates, &c., as the silvering might be used so as to show the salient points, or high lights, as artists would say, in brilliant relief. In short, the application of Mr. Drayton's process of silvering and gilding to glass, opens up a new and extensive field for the exercise of taste and ingenuity .- English paper.

THE MOON .- The moon, when closely examined by powerful telescopes, has the without man, and the land be utterly aspect of a dislocated and shattered world; and that part of the terrestrial globe, from far away and there be a great forsaking in which Darwen aupposes it to have been the midst of the land." (Isa. vi. 11, 12.) projected, abounds more then any part projected, abounds more than any part "Therefore the inhabitants of the earth with tremendous volcanoes, and has, even (land) are burned and few men left." of comparatively late years, been subject (Isa. xxiv. 6.)—"So feeble a population to the action of earthquakes which have in so excellent a country may well excite raised considerably above any level its more extensive line of coast. The condition of ed, if we compare the present number of the moon has been completely laid open to inhabit ants with that of ancient times. We us by the telescope of Lord Rosse, which renders perfectly visible every object of the height of a hundred feet. Edifices, thereand Joppa, in Palestine, alone were formerly fore, of the size of York Minster (says Dr. Scoresby), or even the ruins of Whitby into the field. At present they could Abbey, might be easily perceived, if they scarcely furnish 3,000. From the accounts existed. But there is no appearance of we have of Judea in the time of Titus, that nature. Notther is there any indicawhich are to be esteemed tolerably accus, tion of the existence of water or any atmos-

direction, like a railway. The general appearance, however, is like one vast ruin of nature; and many pieces of rock, driven out of the volennes, appear to be laid at various distances. Rocks and masses of stone are almost innumerable. From these circumstances, and especially from the want of an atmosphere, it seems impossible that any form of life analogous to those on earth could subsist there. But, on the supposition that the moon has inhabitants, the earth niust present to them the appearance of an immense moon, but almost immoveably fixed in their sky, while the stars must seem to pass slowly beside and behind it. Our earth to them will appear clouded with variable spots, and belted with equatorial rade winds, and it may be doubted whether, in the perpetual change of these, the outlines of our continents and seas could ever be clearly discorned .- Il onders of Astronomy.

[It may tend to humble the intellectual oride of man, that we learn, by recent advices from Germany, ( after the confident assertions made by scientific men, that the moon is not inhabitable by men similarly constituted with those who inhabit the earth, and that there are in the moon no indications of works erected by art and contrivance similar to those of men) some German astronomers revive the statement that fortifications-roads &c. are discovered which lend to the conclusion that a race of beings, similarly occupied with us on our planet, live and occupy themselves in the moon. Thus the extension of our knowledge still brings to light only greater wonders to be explored.]

FRANCE - The Candidates for the Presidency.

question at present is the election of the future [College. President. Unselfish goodness, services per-] Terms formed, moderation of character, absence of ambition, all point out General Cavaignac as a prominent candidate. The single motive, of avoiding a popular commotion by a change of person, is sufficient to give him the preference over every other candidate. I carnestly hope that he will be elected. However, I cannot avoid the fear that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte will receive a great number of votes. When we think of the nothingness of the man, of the folly of his conduct, we cannot but blush at his chances of success in our country. Here is a perfect nobody, of vast ambition, who has never done any thing for France, and yet on the strength of the name he bears, aspires to govern a great nation! In the place of genius he has a name! But this name is not his only argument. He has diffused throughout the country the most ridiculous promises. The people are assured that he is worth millions, and if successful in his election, no taxes need be paid for two years to come. Each Department is promised that it shall be the seat of his residence. He will inhabit the chief town, but he will nossess a pleasure house in every village entertained by a large number of villagers, with respect to their own poor and petty localities. As a proof that these are not idle suppositions this nonentity was elected representative of the people in three or four Departments at the same time. Our peasants are so ignorant of what they are about. I myself received in one Department 12,000 votes because I am called by the name of Napoleon, and I have been assured that many voted in my favour on the sumosi ion that I was a son or nephew of the Empe ror I. Really, this almost inspires me with th embition of offering myself as a candidate for the Presidency!

But, to speak seriously, the candidacy of Louis Napoleon, is a piece of effrontery on his part, and of stupidity on the part of his electors. If he is elected, I shall he ashamed to be called a French can, and shall wish to hide myself mong the Indians of America. The war of Banquets has recommenced

igainst the Republic, as formerly against Louis Philippe. It is no longer the word reform which is inscribed upon their hanners, but the simple adjective social, added to the word Republic. Our government accepts the title of Democratic Republic. The ultra-party known as the Red Republicans, add another word, and call it Democratic and Social Republic. This is all the difference; but see to what it leads. Social, in the opinion of those who consider society as obligated for all its members, implies that liberty and property should be shared equally by all. This is the fundamental idea which they would realize, not by the instruction and moralization of the people, but by the powerful arm of the law. The first application of this principle which they demand, is the right of labour, which amounts (such is the nature of the human heart, and of that necessity which governs actions) to the right of doing nothing. Indeed, if each citizen possesses the right to compel every one about him to furnish him with work, it follows that when this collection of citizens, bearing the name of society, has not enough labour to supply each of its members, each one is authorized by law to demand of the whole, an impossibility; the more nuimpossibility. I fancy I see a family wanting bread for all its members, and resolving to authorize each brother and sister to exact support from all the others united. Picture Robinson Crusoe and Friday, in their island, withou sufficient provisions for their united support, and granting the mutual right of exacting it from each other. If we reduce these great questions to their simple expression, perhaps we shall not allow ourselves to be abused by these great words nation and society, which, after all, are only collections of individuals.

was received on the 14th inst. by Mr. Fleming, the secretary of the Manchester Commercial Association, from the honourable Court of Di-rectors of the East India Company, stating that Dr. Boyle had reported favourably upon the capabilities of the cottage saw-gins (which were exhibited at a public meeting, held in September last, in the Town Hall, Manchester for producing an increased quantity of cotton with the same amount of labour, for its portability, the facility with which it may be erected. and the price at which it may and that the honourable court, therefore, considering that it was desirable that measures should be taken for their introduction into the cotton-producing districts of India, wished that two hundred iron saw-gins, with bands, should be made for them, under the inspection of the association. The Court of Directors will hereafter decide upon the mode in which these gins are to be distributed through the different presidencies. This measure on the part of the coder, at 2s. 6d. for six lines and under the cast India Company is certainly of a most East India Company is certainly of almost which are to be esteemed tolerably accust tion of the existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of the extended to miles and flow of the existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of the extended to miles and see her. The existence of a miles in the fortune of the existence of an existence of a miles in the fortune of the existence of an existence of an existence of a miles in the fortune of the existence of an existence of a miles in the fortune of the existence of a miles in the fortune of the existence of an existence of an existence of a miles in the fortune of the existence of a miles in the fortune of the existence of a miles in the fortune of the existence of a miles in the fortune of the existence of a miles in the fortune of the existence of a miles in the fortune of the existe

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA .- A letter

suggestions of those who are at once practically acquainted with the producing country, the and the requirements of the manufacturers of the article produced. Further improvements have been made in their construction, by which, without diminishing their size or lessening their working power, their outside measurement will he considerably reduced, and their weight decreased from 1121b. to 80:5.

ORIGIN OF CRAVATS.—The Boston Courier n an article on Jellachich and the Croats, scribes the origin of the term cravat and the use of the article itself, to the following circumstances: Down to the middle of the 17th century, the civilized people of Europe went with bare necks, ruffs or bands. But in 1660, a regiment of Croats made their appearance in and tropical zones, corresponding with our France, and excited wonder by the singularity trade winds, and it may be doubted who of their costume. The handage about their necks was particularly admired, and soon imi-tated by the French fashionables under the name of a cronte, which word afterwards became corrupted to cravat. Thus every man wears around his nack a remembrance of the

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April, 28th 1846.

INFORMATION WANTED,

ESPECTING SERGEANT MeDO-NOUGH, for whom a Letter was receivwith here from Ballydonohue, Tarbet, County Kerry, Ireland, (without date,) making anxious enquiries, respecting some relations. Sergeant McDonouch is addressed as Sergeant the Local Regiment, Quebec. The letter was sent to Lieut. Colonel Invine, at Quebec, who has so far been unable to find out the person for whom it is intended.

D-Editors of other papers are solicited to nsert the above, GRATIS. Quebec, 15th Dec., 1848.

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ANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

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cies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada.

YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who A YOUNG LADY, engaged in comments, has a few leisure-hours, would be glid to devote them to the instruction of pupils. Quebec, 8th June, 1848.

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