

Boath's Corner.

THE BROTHERS.

I remember spending an afternoon, a few months ago, in a family where were several children. In the course of my visit, two of them, the eldest of whom I shall call Ned, and the youngest Sam, returned from school, and Sam brought home a nice clean ciphering book, in which he had copied the sums he had done in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

"Sam," said his father, "how is it that you have got such a book, while Ned has none?"

"O," said Sam, very eagerly, "I beat him, papa: I beat him;" thus showing the pride of his heart at having done more than a brother older than himself.

After a while Ned and I were left alone, and I saw him turning over the leaves of Sam's book, and sidling as he did so toward me. Observing this, I said to myself, "Now I wonder if this boy has generosity enough to rejoice in his brother's success; perhaps he is bringing it to me to show me how nicely it is written." But I was not long in suspense; for Ned soon stood against my chair, and said, "Look there, that's a blot, and here's another, and that's done wrong!" And then I regretted that my hopes were vain; for I found that if Sam was proud of his success, Ned was envious of it, and would if he could, have triumphed over him. Now, my little reader, I hope you cherish a kinder spirit, so that you are not disposed to boast if you surpass your brothers and sisters; or if they should exceed you, I trust, instead of being jealous of them, you will try to imitate them in all that is good.

A child that does not love his brother, is not likely to love his parents. And let me tell you, that such a one has often brought ruin and misery on a whole family. The Rev. Henry Martyn, an excellent man, who was afterwards a devoted missionary, states, that he one day went to visit a person who was dying in a work-house; that his poor ignorant wife was sweeping the room while he was reading, as if nothing were doing; that his daughter, a woman of thirty years of age, was sitting on the door-step, out of her mind; and that all their wretchedness was brought upon them by a bad, disobedient, and prodigal son.

And certain it is, that such a one cannot love God, for what says the apostle John? "If a man say I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar; for he that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God, whom he hath not seen?" And this commandment have we from him, that the who loveth God, love his brother also." 1 John iv. 20, 21.

Many pleasing instances of brotherly affection might be given; for example, Cato the younger, when a child, was asked one day whom he loved most. He answered, "My brother." The inquirer asked then whom he loved next, and again he said, "My brother." "Whom in the third place?" and the reply was still "My brother;" and the same answer was given till the questions were discontinued. Timoleon, too, when on the field of battle, seeing his brother fall by the wounds he had received, instantly leaped over his dead body, and with his shield protected it from insult and plunder; and though severely wounded in the generous enterprise, he would not on any account, retreat to a place of safety, till he had seen the corpse carried off the field by his friends. "See that you fall not out by the way," was the advice of Joseph to his brethren, when he sent them back to his father, laden with the good things of Egypt; and so let me now say to all brothers and sisters; for, O, "it is a good and pleasant thing for brethren to dwell together in unity."—Teacher's Offering.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TRAINING SCHOOLS AT CHELLENHAM.—The first annual Meeting, called to render an account of the proceedings for establishing and so far carrying on an institution for training masters and mistresses from all parts of the United Kingdom upon the principles of the Church of England, was held on the 5th of last month, the Right Hon. Lord ASHLEY, M. P., in the chair. Though located at Cheltenham, the institution is not designed to be provincial but general; the parties who first originated the design having left it quite open to those who eventually carried it into full effect, to place it in London, if they had thought that a preferable locality. It was opened in June, 1847, with 5 pupils, since which time 31 male pupils had been added, one of whom had died, and six had been appointed to different schools, leaving 29 in the male department. There were 15 female pupils, four having left for different situations in the country. It is expected that for four or five years to come, the annual income required will be about £1000.

The Rev. Francis Close then addressed the Meeting in a very long and able speech. He said that although the Institution was established at Cheltenham, it had nothing of a local object in view, but was as general as if it had been fixed in London.

His chief desire in visiting various parts of the country had been to convince the Christian community of the fact that they are slumbering upon the very brink of a volcano—that there is a mass of ignorance, a mass of crime, a mass of evil in the land, which if not properly met, may wrap the whole nation in flames. Many good people were unconscious of the existence of this evil, and equally unconscious of the value of the remedy which God has placed in their hands at this moment, which, if properly used, might, by God's blessing, be the means of saving the country from ruin and destruction. (Applause.) Every man, in the enjoyment of Christian and spiritual privileges, was responsible in his measure and degree for the ignorance, wretchedness and misery, around him; and without wishing to pay the Noble Chairman an unjust or undue compliment, he might be allowed to say that if every one, according to his station in life, had done as much, they would not have had to look upon so

dark and melancholy a prospect. He was fully convinced that the education hitherto afforded to this country had been as poor, meagre, and inefficient in its character, as it had been deficient in quantity. Up to the commencement of the present century, nothing had been done in a public way, for bettering the condition of the working classes with regard to religious education. The first attempt was made in the establishment of Sunday-schools by Mr. Raikes, at Gloucester. Then sprung up Bell and Lancaster, one of them representing the interests of education in other denominations. The country was greatly indebted to these gentlemen, notwithstanding the defects of their system. Then came, about the year 1822, the infant-school system, for which the country was under great obligations to Mr. Wilderspin. This system was far better adapted for the accomplishment of the object in view than the others to which he had alluded. It was interesting to remember that up to the year 1833, all the efforts made for the improvement of the education of the working classes were of a Voluntary character, and there had never been a more signal failure of the Voluntary system than in this instance. In the year 1833, Parliament voted £20,000, to assist these Voluntary efforts, part of which was given to the National Society, and the other part to the British and Foreign Sch. Socy. That was an important era in the country's education. Year after year the question continued to advance in public interest; and he rejoiced to say that in the year 1830, a Council of Education was appointed, thus forming a permanent connection between the State and the education of the people; for let what would happen, that principle was now interwoven with the constitution of the country. He would not dwell further on what had been done with respect to education. The point to which he wished to call the attention of the Meeting was this, that notwithstanding all the efforts that had been made, there was now in this country a larger amount of ignorance than at the commencement of the present century.

In a conversation with Mr. Kay Shuttleworth, he said to that gentleman, on behalf of this Society, "We wish to preserve the truth of God, the Protestant Evangelical truth of the Church of England, and we will have nothing to do with you if there is the smallest danger of those principles being interloped with." He assured him that nothing was further from the view of the Council: on the contrary, that they wished each to enjoy its religious convictions unbroken and uninterrupted. In confirmation of what he had stated, he would read the conclusion of the deed of the Society which had received the sanction of the Government. It was in the following terms:—"And lastly, it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the said parties to these presents, that while it is desired that the particular mode, plan, and scheme of education in the said schools shall be left freely in the hands of the Committee of the said Institution and their successors for ever, and that it shall be left to them to adopt, in conjunction with the Principal, such modifications of existing systems of conveying instruction or such new plans to be subsequently recommended as to them may seem expedient, it is solemnly intended and purposed that the religious education to be conveyed in the said schools shall always be strictly scriptural, Evangelical, and Protestant, and in strict accordance with the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England, as by law established in their literal and grammatical sense; and that these principles should for ever be preserved as a most sacred trust at any sacrifice of pecuniary loss or temporal interests. And this will and purpose is hereby recorded and affirmed in dependence on the aid and blessing of Almighty God, and in sole reliance upon the teaching of the Holy Ghost through the only Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." The Rev. Gentleman, after alluding to some of the details of the Government scheme of apprenticeship, and enforcing the necessity of an extension of Training Schools, said he hoped he had convinced the Meeting that the object of the present Society was not local, that its character was not provincial, but that it was altogether doctrinal. It was now in a most promising condition, having received nearly £6,000, from the public, and a pledge of £4,000 from the Government, and the prospect of its masters and mistresses being received by the Government.

They had now twenty nine masters and fifteen mistresses in training, and the result of a recent examination by the Government Inspector was peculiarly satisfactory. The Earl of Chichester, in allusion to the circumstance that the institution, though not of a local but of a general character, had been located at Cheltenham, remarked:— In establishing such institutions, locality must be fully considered, and the character of the clergy in the neighbourhood fully attended to. Cheltenham he thought a very proper site. He had no wish to pay compliments to his reverend friend, Mr. Close; but he would say that in Cheltenham the Gospel had always been preached faithfully, and in accordance with the true doctrine of the Church. Wherefore they had every reason to hope that the institution would be watched over with energy and with zeal. So long as God spared his Rev. Friend, he knew it would be so, and that in the institution there would be secured a consistent tone of sound Christian teaching—a teaching which would command the sympathy and the support of the best informed and spiritual portion of the Church of this country.

OPERATIVE JEWISH CONVERTS' INSTITUTION.—The Annual Meeting was held on the 12th of last month, the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE ROSS, President, in the chair. Since the establishment of the institution, 249 Israelites had parted more or less of their benefits; many of them had passed from under its observation, but more than 100 of that number were known to live consistently with their baptismal engagements, of whom more than 30 were now Clergymen, Missionaries, or Scripture-readers.

Twenty one had been admitted during the last year, and twenty left. The number of inmates was now 25. The funds for the year had amounted to £1,278. The gross earnings by the work done in the institution (printing and book-binding) were £1,809. 2. 11.; and these trades together contributed, during the year, the sum of £320. 5. 2, as applicable to the general support of the institution. Three of those who had left the institution were qualified to earn their livelihood as book-binders, two as printers, one had been apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, two were employed as Scripture-readers, one had died, and three had been admitted into the Hebrew College of the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.

The Chairman, in his opening speech, introduced the following impressive and affecting remarks:— He had parted with them last year with a feeling of gloom in his own mind, which he had confined to himself, for he feared that, owing to his time of life, he was not likely to meet them again, but by God's mercy he was again empowered to express his deep interest in a cause with which, for more than thirty-one years, he had been connected. He could offer them the assurance of an old man (for he was seventy-nine years old) who had been more engaged in the things of this world than of that to come for fifty years, the greater part of which had been spent in Parliament, that, as a practical man, and one of not enthusiastic and over-wrought feelings, but in all the sobriety of judgement, he believed there was no cause so blessed as that of Israel. He also felt a gloom last year, because he perceived evident signs of that great commercial pressure which necessarily influenced every Society; and he had also a conviction that a crisis was approaching in France. The first had been mitigated, and the second had come to pass, and they were yet to learn the will of the Almighty with regard to that. He had nothing to offer them in favour of the Jewish cause so worthy of attention as what they had heard from the pulpit last evening, and what they would hear from the platform then, from those who could urge the subject more powerfully than he could. He could only exhort them, if their progress had not hitherto been with giant's steps, or with great rapidity, not to be discouraged. It was quite as rapid as they could expect; and if it was subject to trials, they could only prove their faith as the Israelites were taught by hunger in the desert, to know their own minds. If there were any present who had seen the beginning of the Parent Institution, they would understand how little there was to discourage them in the Operative Institution. Their path was plain and clear, and they must only remember the great principle of God to man, "to love God with all our hearts and minds, and to love our neighbour as ourselves." He knew no Society which acted more in accordance with that heavenly command. After glorifying God by personal piety, came external service to glorify his name. It was related in Scripture that the seed of Abraham was blessed in themselves, and that through them came the blood of Christ, which was to save mankind; so also it would be seen that blessings were to attach to all who blessed the seed of Abraham; and when it was remembered how Christ loved the Jews, even to pardoning them his death—how he shed tears over Jerusalem, and how his labours were exclusively confined to the land of the Jews, it could not be doubted that God had a peculiar affection for the Israelites, and that no deed we could perform was more acceptable to Him than charity and piety exhibited towards his ancient people, and the endeavour to bring them back to him:—so far, then, as related to the duty or love to God, then, as regarded our duty to our neighbour; first it related to all mankind, and then to those who were dearest to God, who had most need of our assistance. Were there any who had such need as the Israelite, or any so dear to God as the descendants of Jacob? Besides, the Jew when converted was deserted and cast out of his nation and his family, and it was one of the advantages of this Society that at such a time it afforded him the means of support.

The Rev. Dr. McCaul spoke with warmth and effect of the hope and encouragement which the word of God and past experience furnished for labours towards benefiting the Jews. Even in the dispersion and gloom which had overhung them during 1,500 years, there were still gleams of light and splendour, and proofs that they were the chosen people of God, whose providence had never forsaken them, and even while he chastened them he still protected them, and made them a great and influential people; and it was shown in his word that in due season they would become instruments for the accomplishment of his purposes. They should be regarded with reverence and affection, and therefore should the Gospel be preached to them. When they were so preached to, they had great difficulties to contend with, for those who believed must forsake father, and mother, and home, and kindred, and be left destitute, and therefore they must be cared for. When the blessing of the Lord was on the Society for promoting Christianity among them, it brought with it this difficulty, which must be considered. Were they to leave those who forsook all for God, uncared for and unhelped? This was not Christian love or Christian charity. When they had shown their faith they must also show its principles, by the exhibition of love and charity to those who came out from among the children of Israel, and this was the prime duty of those who were interested in the conversion of the Jews. There were, besides those that could work, the aged, the sick, the infirm, and they must be cared for, and Christians must follow Christ, not only in preaching, but in ministering to their temporal wants. On this ground he supported this Institution, for, it effected its purpose in giving temporal relief to the converted Jews in the most unexceptionable manner, by teaching them the trades of book-binding, and

printing, and how that had been blessed they had heard from the Report. By good management, notwithstanding the great outlay in establishing the printing department, they were free from debt of every kind, and he was happy to state that a generous lady, who had been already alluded to, had given £200, as a small floating capital, towards the trade funds. The amount contributed by the inmates showed that in every respect the Institution was efficient. The only complaint against it was, that it was at present too small and limited, and it depended not on the managers, but on those who were able to furnish the means, to extend its usefulness. The Rev. Gentleman concluded by urging powerfully the necessity of sending the Gospel to Jew and Gentile as the only means of preparing men to meet the convulsions and difficulties of the times.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The Anniversary of this Institution was held at Exeter Hall on Thursday evening, the 4th ult. Sir E. N. Burton, M. P., occupied the chair. Mr. Watson read the Report. It commenced with some extracts from the correspondence received by the Committee during the last year from many countries foreign and colonial, in which Sunday Schools are making increasing progress. It then adverted to home proceedings, and stated that twelve grants had been made in aid of the expense of erecting or enlarging school-rooms, making the total number of grants up to the present time 281, amounting to £6,422. The number of libraries granted during the year had been 127, making a total of 1,539. The schools thus assisted during the last year contained 23,345 scholars, of whom 14,805 were able to read the Scriptures. Considerable additions had been made to the catalogue, which now contained a list of 512 volumes. The donations received during the year amounted to £147. 1s. The Committee regretted to observe that that amount fell very far short of that received in the preceding year. The benevolent fund of the Union was in debt to the Treasurer £182. 15s. 1d. It would, also, probably be found necessary to add £500, to the capital of the Society, in order to carry on its business operations. The Report then stated the course which the Committee had adopted, in harmony with the Resolutions passed at the last Meeting, with regard to the Minutes of Council on Education. The sales for the year amounted to £8,857. 16s. 2d., being a decrease of £314. 4s. 1d. The Rev. C. Prest moved the adoption of the Report. The Rev. W. Bevan, in the course of his speech, mentioned the following interesting fact:—A liberal gentleman in the North, conceiving that the desecration of the Sabbath appeared likely to become one of the most productive sources of national calamity, offered three prizes for the three best essays that should be written by bona fide working men, on the obligations of the Sabbath, and the working-man's right to that blessed rest. Within the brief space of three months, from the miners of Cornwall, the weavers of the North, the operatives of every class, worn down with fatigue, day after day, there came into the hands of the adjudicators nearly 1,000 essays.

DANGERS OF LUMBERMEN.—Yesterday, about ten o'clock, A. M., an accident of a serious nature occurred. Two men were carried upon a crib of oak timber, endeavouring to make the head of the Chaudiere Government Slides; but the current proving too strong, carried them out of the channel. They observed their danger too late, and were carried with the crib over the "lost channel." One of the men, named Baptiste Beaudreau, jumped off the crib, and was carried over the chute. The other, named Paul Filardeau, kept his hold of the crib until it struck against the table rock or "jamb" at the head of the chute, and then jumped upon the rock. His situation was even here critical, for a dreadful rapid lay between him and the main shore, distant about one hundred and fifty yards. A crowd of the inhabitants, about 500 in number, were soon on the spot, and measures immediately taken to remove the poor fellow from his unpleasant situation. Messrs. McLoughlin, Farley, Sullivan, Keeler and Larmonth, were most active in the attempt. A small cord was first thrown over, to which was attached a stronger one, and finally a cable or hawser, which was attached by Filardeau firmly to the rock. Rings were then slipped on to the hawser, to which coils were attached, and one end thrown over to the rock. Filardeau then tied the cords around his body, and slung himself to the rings.—Great excitement occurred when he let himself off. He was immediately pulled in along the main rope—not however without touching the water several times.—When the poor fellow reached the shore he, with the greatest calmness, turned to his deliverers and thanked them in both languages for their kindness. He then walked away, seeming not the least injured.—Jytorn Packet.

TRANSMISSION OF BOOKS & PAMPHLETS THROUGH THE UNITED KINGDOM.—Post Office Notice.—Henceforward the following additional privileges will be extended to printed books, magazines, reviews, and pamphlets, which are now allowed to be transmitted by the post within the United Kingdom at reduced rates of postage under certain regulations, viz.:—First, the name and address of the sender may be written or printed upon or in any such book, magazine, review, or pamphlet so sent, or on the envelope or cover thereof; in addition to the name and address of the person to or for whom it shall be forwarded. Secondly, any other writing may be on any leaf of any such book, magazine, review, or pamphlet so sent, or on the binding thereof, provided that all such last-mentioned writing be on one and the self-same page of the book or corresponding portion of the binding. The existing regulations, so far as they are not affected by these concessions, must be strictly adhered to, and the privileges now granted in no way exceeded, otherwise the packet must be charged as a letter, and treated as such in all respects.—General Post-office, May, 1848.

FRANCE—STILL EXISTING DANGERS. From Correspondence New York Com. Advertiser. It is not often my good fortune to agree in the general views of the public, and I

certainly cannot do so in the present instance. So far from considering that the existing French Provisional Government are now in a better position, it appears to me that their difficulties are increased tenfold. The professed objects of Blanqui and his party were that France should declare war in favour of Poland and Italy, and that a forced contribution should be obtained from the rich, to the amount of 200 millions of dollars, for the immediate benefit of the poor. To neither of these propositions can the Assembly subscribe. There is consequently to be no war and no confiscation. France therefore is to retain without employment an army amounting to half a million of men, and also to limit such relief as she may afford to her operative classes within the bounds of fair taxation. The splendour of a court, meanwhile, is no longer to dazzle and amuse the people, and we may also infer that to escape the danger of further emutes the fooleries of public lectures will as far as possible be suspended, although the national rite of fraternity cannot be avoided and is fixed to take place on Sunday the 21st. This will be dull life for the Parisians.

Day by day also trade must decrease (for even supposing a steady return to order and industry, the reaction cannot be felt instantaneously), and to the 115,000 workmen at present in Government pay, in the capital alone, some fearful addition must still be made. Thus an absence of show and excitement of all kinds, uninterrupted labour, pinching economy and patient submission to grinding taxation, are for the next year or two the indispensable elements of any possible return to prosperity. And while maintaining these points, the present Government are called upon to deal with 220 prisoners, arrested in an attempt to force them to fulfil the promises made simultaneously with the declaration of the Republic—namely, that France should assist wherever the reconstruction of nations might be attempted, and that she would "guarantee" to the workman the power of living by his labour. If these parties be dealt with severely, what will be the cry when the delusive promises of the Government to the military and to the working classes, of glory on the one hand and of food on the other, shall be finally recalled in the midst of inaction and pressure? Barbes and all of them will be looked upon as martyrs. And supposing, in the other case, that they are treated mildly, what will be the general opinion of the power of the Ministers? There is no possible escape from the dilemma.

DISTURBANCE IN HAYTI. PORT AU PRINCE, May 18, 1838. We regret to state that a collision took place in this city between the President's Guard and a portion of the citizens on Sunday evening, the 16th ult. About three o'clock, P. M., the general assembly was held and the alarm given. This caused a large assemblage of officers and others at the palace. The President, attended by a numerous staff, made a circuit through the town. On his return and arrival within the palace, and just as the staff were following, a misfired shot was fired at a General of division, supposed to be implicated in the south part of the Island. He was severely wounded. It is said that the Guards, believing the shot to have been fired at the President, discharged a volley on the staff and two or three persons were killed. An irregular fire on fugitives, &c. was continued until the President presented himself, and by personal exertion put a stop to it. But the colored citizens had been particularly alarmed, and assembled to the number of 300 men in arms, ostensibly to protect their lives and property. But not having placed themselves under the command of the military authorities of the town, they were summoned to disperse, and on neglecting to do so, they were fired upon by the guards with musketry and cannon, and immediately dispersed. During this short engagement a few lives were lost on both sides; and during the night and the following two days those persons found in the street and known to have taken part in the affair, were seized and shot to the number of 25 or 30: the exact number cannot be ascertained.

An amnesty to all excepting 12 persons proclaimed on the 17th. There has been no pillage or disorder since, and much credit is due to the military authorities. Great uneasiness and want of confidence, however, still continues. Business is entirely suspended—no collections are made, or sales effected worth mentioning. The president who left here on the 24th, at the head of the army for the South, entered Miragoane without opposition, and the Aux Cayes troops took possession of Aguin. These are the only two places stated to have been in arms against Government. On Monday and Tuesday after the 16th there was some disorder in a small district of Cul de Sac, but the authorities immediately suppressed it. What we most fear just now is the excessive issue of paper money and proportionate depreciation of our currency. All seems quiet now. A proclamation by the President at Aux Cayes, dated the 9th inst., was promulgated here on the 13th, revoking the order for placing Aguin in a state of siege, stating that the rebellion had been crushed and exhorting the Haytians to go to work, respect properly, preserve order, and resume their usual avocations.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS. I was present in the house of Commons on Monday evening, when the President of the Board of Trade opened the great question of the Navigation Laws, Mr. Bancroft, the U. S. Ambassador, and Count Bunsen sat under the gallery. After recapitulating these laws, dwelling especially upon the attempts made by Mr. Pitt, and the American Statesmen, to sweep them away as so many barriers to the free navigation of the Ocean, and to the more extended intercourse between nations, Mr. La-bouchere unfolded the scheme of the government, which embraces the following details:—The coasting trade is to be preserved inviolable to British interests, as at present; the home fisheries are also to be protected by an indirect mode; but the deep sea fisheries are to be practically thrown open, and American whalers

will be allowed to bring their produce to Great Britain for consumption, the preliminary condition requiring these vessels to be fitted out in English ports being removed. With the two reservations of the coasting trade, and the fisheries in the home banks, the whole of the remainder of the Navigation Laws are to be abrogated, including of course, that section which prohibits the goods of Asia, Africa, and America, once landed in Europe, being brought in for home consumption in England. It will form, however, as I always anticipated, a condition sine qua non, for foreign countries to participate in these advantages, that they should accord to the British an entire and equal reciprocity in all the conceded points of navigation and trade.—Correspondent of New York Courier & Inquirer.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage. The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c., having just received per "DOUGLAS," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate charge. H. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street, Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847.

REMOVED. THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he has removed to those large and spacious premises No. 2, ST. JOHN STREET, opposite to the Grocery Store of Mr. George Hall, and being about to make extensive alterations in the front building, the business will be carried on in the workshops in rear, where all orders will be carefully and punctually attended to. THOS. ANDREWS, Tin and Copper Smith. Quebec, 11th May, 1848.

A FRENCH GOVERNMENT is required for a Finishing School in Canada West, to whom a salary will be given according to qualifications. Letters of application, stating terms, &c. addressed to Mrs. Povey, FRANCES STREET, KINGSTON, will be attended to. 20th April, 1848.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOE'S NERQUIS. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HARRISON. REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM. To be let or sold. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS, Between the Steamer "Saratoga" and "Lynnville". THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a General Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery Parlour, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room, ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c. &c. 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach House and very complete Out-buildings. THE FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 195 acres of excellent Land—100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—11 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 2½ from Bishop's College. Terms easy—price moderate. The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay. Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esq., Sherbrooke.

NOTICE. THE BRITISH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON, Agent. India Wharf, October, 1846.

ICE. THE Subscriber is prepared to supply Families and Inn-keepers with ICE delivered at their residences. For particulars apply to J. MUSSON, 6 Quebec, 10th May, 1848.

The Berean, EDITED BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Is published every THURSDAY MORNING, AT G. STANLEY'S, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer, 4, ANN-STREET. TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings a Year, or Twelve Shillings and Six Pence if paid in advance. W. C. EVANS, Esq., Montreal. The Rev. W. THOMPSON, Christchurch, N.Z. The Rev. CHARLES BANGROFT, St. John's. G. F. BOWEN, Esq., Sherbrooke. JOHN DUNFORD, Esq., Toronto. The Rev. ALEX. SANSON, York Mills. The Rev. R. V. BROWN, Kingston. SAMUEL MCKELWY, Esq., do. J. P. BATTRESEY, Esq., Amherst. C. W. ALEX. DAVISON, Esq., P. M., Niagara, C. W. The Rev. HENRY STORMER, Dunville, C. W. THOMAS GRAY, Esq., London, C. W. The Rev. S. B. ADAM, Harris, C. W. H. INCH, Esq., Halifax, N. S. GEORGE BLISS, Esq., Fredericton, N. B. W. L. AVERY, Esq., St. John, N. B. COMMANDER OHLBERG, H. N., Charlotte-Town. Prince Edward Island. The Rev. G. H. WILLIAMS, New York, are so kind as to act for the Berean. Terms in Great Britain.—Ten Shillings Sterling in advance. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. JOHN HENRY JACKSON, Bookseller, Islington Green, Edgworth, London.

Advertisements, delivered in the evening before the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 2s. 6d. for six lines and under, first insertion, and 1d. each subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six lines 2s. 4d. first insertion, and 1d. each subsequent insertion; for one line 3d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. Advertising by the year, or for a considerable time as may be agreed upon.

Advertisements, delivered in the evening before the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 2s. 6d. for six lines and under, first insertion, and 1d. each subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six lines 2s. 4d. first insertion, and 1d. each subsequent insertion; for one line 3d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. Advertising by the year, or for a considerable time as may be agreed upon.

Advertisements, delivered in the evening before the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 2s. 6d. for six lines and under, first insertion, and 1d. each subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six lines 2s. 4d. first insertion, and 1d. each subsequent insertion; for one line 3d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. Advertising by the year, or for a considerable time as may be agreed upon.