Pouth's Corner.

VACATION JOURNEY from Ulm to Augsburg, in 1811. It was half past six o'clock in the morn-

ing, when I set out, over the bridge across the river Danube, to New-Ulm, which would be called a suburb of the venerable old city of Ulm, if the two did not belong to different governments. Ulin forms part of the dominions of the King of Wurtemberg; New-Ulm is under the Crown of Bavaria. The omnibus which conveys passengers to Augsburg stood ready with four lively black horses to draw it along nicely, though not so fast as the one smoking and pulling and roaring horse, called steam-engine, runs on rail-roads But it suited me a great deal better to travel at a more moderate pace; for I wanted to see the country, which one may do in travel-ling at the rate that horses will run, from eight to ten miles in an hour, but not when one goes along, thirty or forty miles an hour, on a rail-road. I secured a seat by paying the sum of one Guilder and forty eight Kreuzer, which is about equal to three Shillings sterling, for the distance of sixty miles: that comes to little more than a halfpenny per mile, and it shows that Bavaria is a very cheap country, compared with England.

I had been accustomed to the mountain ous parts of Wurtemberg lately; before my eyes now lay a wide extent of level country, covered with a rich growth of wheat and various other kinds of grain. Indeed, the increase seemed to have come too fast; the ears of corn were so heavy that when rain beat upon them, the stalks could not bear the weight, and so we saw the crop of wheat bent down to the ground, losing the fresh breezes and the bright sunshine of the morn-So it is with riches: they drag us down to the earth, and keep our affection set on the things which perish, so that it becomes harder for a man to enter rich into the kingdom of heaven than for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle.

Our first starting would have been more pleasant, if there had not been a veil of mist over the landscape, which would not suffer us to see a great distance, though the omnibus was conveniently furnished all round with windows. But a weather-wise peasant who had taken his seat near me. seeing me look impatiently on all sides, whether I might not discover a view of the landscape, comforted me by his promise : It won't be a quarter of an hour before the mist is gone and the country will show what it is. And sure enough, so it was. The prospect widened on the right and on the left. Mountains became visible at a great distance southwards; the waters of the Danube glittered like silver on the left side, and the opposite bank of that fine river made its appearance. It did not look like a very large river; but neither does a little boy look like the tall and strong man he will become one day; and as I knew very well how the Danube increases in size as it passes through Bavaria, and the whole length of Austria and Hungary, till at last it waters a large portion of Turkey, and makes more than one opening to pour its waters into the Black Sea, I looked upon the little stream at Ulm as one does upon a boy and girl—skip along, skip along; at best be only a subject of uncertain conjection will have plenty of burdens to bear in ture. Its apparent, extent of space, covered hemmed in to regulate your strength and high spirits and make them drive wheels to grind corn and knives and to saw logs into planks and boards; and they are putting steam-boats upon you which will make you carry down-stream and up-stream, whether you will or no, and you shall not have your own way so much as you used to have it while there was nothing but horses to resist your downward course.

But I must do the Danube justice that it does not go skipping and jumping like a boy let loose from school; but in a most orderly manner it glides along, making itself very useful to every thing that will float upon it back and accompany it downwards: it is only when any thing wants to go against stream that the river offers resistance; and at being cooped up and made to turn the cutler's and the miller's and the sawver's wheels, the boy protests with great violence, grumbling and trying to escape. But that they don't mind; they just clap him in and make him give a good push at the wheel, and then he comes out on the other side, looking very angry. It is soon over, however; and at a short distance further on, he looks bright, and pleasant, and nothing the worse for having been put to some work, and for not having had his own way.

If Augsburg were situated on the Danube, I should have much preferred travelling on the river, though the boats which go downwards are but a rough kind of vessel, just knocked together to hold plenty of bales, casks, and boxes, with scanty accommodation for passengers. The reason why they do not build a better kind of boat is, that wood fetches a very good price at Vienna; so that a roughly constructed boat, when it has discharged its cargo at that large city, can be sold to better advantage for firewood than it could be employed for takingin a cargo again, and bringing it up stream. Thus an Ulmer boat is in one respect like the life of man: it goes downwards, and never comes back the way it went; but it is not needful that the end of man's life should, like the end of the Ulmer boat, be that the man is consigned to burning. Rather let man watch and pray and hope that the stream of life land him in endless joy and glory.

To be continued.

GRATITUDE OF A Doc .- The following anecdote was told us by an eye-witneswhich occurred a few days ago at St. Albans, Vt., in the presence of several respectable citizens of that village, who are ready to vouch for its literal truth. A gentleman going to his office was passing up the princihal street of the village in company with his dog, an animal of unusual size, when the dog, observing an affray in the street between tivo other dogs of very unequal sizes, walked up to the combatants, and taking the part of the lesser, (a stranger in the village by the by) immediately drove the assailant from the ground. The gentleman passed on with

office, a distance of some thirty or forty rods | ployed in subordinate situations in the pubfrom the affray, stood talking with several persons present, when the following scene occurred: The little dog came running from the direction of the recent squabble, having a piece of mest in his mouth, which he laid down on the side walk directly before the nose of the big dog, his ally and deliverer. "Blucher" picked up the meat and ate it with great deliberation, the bearer of the collation standing by and wagging his tail with manifest delight until the meal was over, when he wheeled about and departed. The spectators having heard the story of the rescue, looked at each other with surprise, and each made his comment in his own way, the substance of most of their speeches being " that it was certainly very remarkable for a dog!" Remarkable for a dog !" exclaimed the oldest of the bystanders, rather a cynical person, and a shrewd observer of men and dogs. "remarkable for a deg! it is an instance of gratitude which would be very remarkable tor a man .- Gospel Messenger.

[Among men of a certain class, the much more probable made of testifying gratitude would have been, to ask the benefactor: * Pray, now, what will you take to drink? and it must be allowed that the dog acted in a more sensible manner than that.—Ev. B.]

WHERE SHALL I SPEND ETERNITY A lady had written on a card, and placed it on the top of an hour-glass in her garden-house, the following simple verse from the poems of J. Clare. It was when the flowers were in their highest glory. " To think of summer yet to come,

That I am not to see ! To think a weed is yet to bloom From dust that I shall be! The next morning she found the followng lines in pencil, on the back of the ame card. Well would it be if all would ponder the question -act in view of, and make preparations for, an unknown state

of existence.
"To think when heaven and earth are fled, And times and seasons o'er-When all that can die shall be dead, That I must die no more!

O where will then my portion be? Where shall I spend eternity !" CHRIST IS MINE.—A gentleman took a friend to the roof of his house to show him the extent of his possession. Waving his hand about, "There," said he, "is my estaté." Pointing to a great distance on one side, "Do you see that farm! Well, that is mine." Pointing again to the other Pointing again to the other side," Do you see that house? That also belongs to me." In turn his friend asked. " Do you see that little village out yonder! Well, there lives a poor woman in that village who can say more than all this." "Ah! what can she say?" "Why, she can say, Christis Mike."—Family Christian Almanac.

FOO-CHOW, IN CHINA. Described by the Rev. G. Smith, of the Church Missionary Society.

Situation-Population-Commerce. Foo-chow, the second largest of the five ports open to foreign trade, is situated in 7 N. latitude, and in 119 15 E. longitude: The amount of its population, in the absence of all authentic statistics, can your course—you will be caught and with houses, is about twice the size of Ningno. three times that of Shanghai, and nearly five times that of Amoy. The lowest estimate I have heard, reckoned it to contain a population of more than half a million. I should myself beinglined to place it at about 600,000, a number which will not be considered excessive, when we remember its eight and a half miles circuit of walls, and the small proportions of space unoccupied with buildings. Though it is the capital of Fokien Province, it is a city, on the testimony of the high officers of the local Govof decreasing commercial importance. Nor ports along the coast of China of any considerable importance, its trade with the maritime parts being checked by the hordes of pirates, who, more or less, for centuries have been the scourge of an unwarlike people, and the terror of a weak Government. Of the pros pects of a foreign trade with Europe I am out little qualified to form an opinion.

Condition and Literary Character of the peo

ple.
The numerous sedan-chairs, with two, and ometimes with four bearers, which impede the way at every hundred yards, are a fair proof of the existence of considerable wealth in the city; though by far the greater part of the population, as in other Chinese cities. are immersed in the lowest poverty, earning, in compliance with the sternest conditions of human nature, a scanty subsistence by the sweat of their brow.

The neighbouring villages are entirely agricultual, scattered over the plain to the encircling hills; those situated on either bank of the

river, toward the sea, being addicted to frequent acts of piracy and lawlessness, Though the question, how far Foo-chow is a literary place, is one difficult for a casual visitor to investigate, the following fact supplied to me by an intelligent Chinese with whom I became acquainted during my stay, will show that it enjoys no mean reputation in this respect. Previous to my arrival the nublic examinations of the sintsai, or students of the first degree, and processions of successful scholars, had excited a temporary interest. It appears, that of the sintsai degree conferred twice in every three years, there are about 800) in the whole province of Fokien, of which 2000 belong to Foo-chow. Of the kujin degree, conferred once in the same period of time, there are about 1000 throughout the province, of whom 350 belong to the capital. Again, of the teintez? of whom only about 360 are made at each quinquennial examination at Peking, from he eighteen provinces of the empire, and beyond which step of literary distinction promotion is so rare that only thirty persons are raised to the highest degree of Hanlin at each triennial examination, from the whole of province of Fokien, 60 of whom belong to the city. In Foo chow there are also 5000 literary students, who have not yet gained a degree, and who earn their livelihood by tuition and

lic Government offices. The slutsai are said to obtain promotion to political offices, if supported by the influence of private wealth. The kujin, without such influence, have generally to wait ten or twelve years. The tsintsz' immediately gain appointments, as the sure reward of their rare distinction. A system of social equality, which thus holds out to the offspring of the meanest Chinese peasant the hope of becoming the instrument of family aggrandizement, and which naturally summons predilections of all in its favour, may be deemed, without doubt, as divulging the real secret of their national cohesiveness and duration through so vas and unprecedented a period of time, amid the frequent change of their dynasties, and ruin of surrounding empires. Though their classic literature, except as a means of distinction, and as a road to political preferment, exercises no very powerful influence on Religion, strictly so called, nor imposes any form of religious belief, but rather inculcates the wisdom of abandoning such subjects of uncertain speculation; yet it is easy to perceive that such a system of philoso-phical atheism as here has entwined itself pround all their national associations, and has become deeply imbedded in the very soul of the thinking inhabitants, will to the propagation of the Gospel oppose a gigantic obstacle, against which it will be needful to bring all the advantages, which a patient study of their own classics, combined with the literature of the West, can confer on those humble and persevering men, to whom belongs the high privilege of extending the Kingdom of Christ among this morally and spiritually unenlightened nation.

There is a remarkable scarcity of large and tandsome temples in the city. There is lowever, one of some little attractions to visitors about half-way between the south and west gates, close outside the city wall, and nearly opposite to the Consulate hill There is also a famous Buddhistic monastery. called the Yung-tsinenshi, about hait-way up the Kushan range, about eight miles, in a outli-western direction, from Poochow There are about 190 Priests on the endow. ment, of whom about 60 are generally resident in the temple. There are several inteligent men among their number.

Character of the Local Authorities. The disposition of the present Local Authorities is said to be, on the whole, liberal, and increasingly favourable to foreign ers. The city gates are closed soon after sunset; and so rigid are the regulations of a garrison city, that not even the Tartar General can be admitted into the city after they are once closed. Or all the officers of the Local Government, the acting Governor of the province far exceeds the rost in the varied extent of his information and the liberality of his views. With reference, also, to the full toleration of foreign religious, his ideas are far in advance of the generality of his countrymen. In his intercourse with the British Consul he has alluded to the more prominent eyents of modern European history, and shown his general acquaintance with the whole cycle of European politics: as, for instance, the difficulty of governing Ireland on account of Popery, the revolt of Belgium from Holland, the separation from Britain and Spain of their Colonies in North and South America, the ambitious career of Napoleon, and the closing victory of Waterloo. He also seems to have heard of the excitement in England consequent on the discussion of the Maynooth grant. For liours together he will converse on geography, and has pasted the Chinese names ver an expensive American atlas, presented to him by one of his subordinate officers from Canton; in addition to which, he will soon also possess a globe promised him by the Consul. The Consul's lady, at his ernnient, of little trade with the interior, and request, drew for him a man of the world, coloured respectively according to the divions into British, territory. Shortly after the receipt of it, he sent a note, inquiring why Affghanistan had been omitted, and whether it had become amalgamated with Persia, or was no longer an independent kingdom.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—By the courtesy of John Cameron, Esquire, of the Commercial Bank, we have been put in possession of a letter from the Red River Settlement, Hudson's Bay Company's territory, dated September 29th, 1847. The writer, after expressing his thankfulness that all is going on peaceably in that quarter, continues:-"The potato crops are excellent, the barley tolerably good, and the wheat better than expected. The severe drought in the spring filled all with apprehension that the wheat crop would entirely fail. However, rain fell in July, and the wheat improved amazingly, so that, after all, many will have both seed and bread. We have daily proofs of the advantages of a garrison in the settlement. All classes are content and orderly. The industrious are encouraged and rewarded Their lives and property are protected, while they have now a little market for their produce. The indolent are obliged to work, for they can no longer subsist by begging. I need not tell you, that every man who has any English or Scotch blood in his veins, feels himself a member of the British Empire, and deeply attached to his Queen and Country; but we all deeply deplore the policy which has led the Imperial Government to contemplate the withdrawal of the British troops from this country, in September, 1818. There is but one opinion prevoiling here, -viz: that Rupert's Land will not long remain either Hudson's Bay, or British territory, when once the Mexican question is settled, or the roops withdrawn. It is certain that with soldiers well disciplined—as Major Griffith has those under his charge-to lay in garrison, to keep our arms in order, &c., the Officers giving their attention to the training the loyal subjects of the Settlement China, there are estimated to be 200 in the and their formation into a Militia Corps, we might for some time to come renel jurging | eight. aggression. I hope our Government does not intend to give our neighbours Rupert's Land in the same childish, or shall I say

Oregon. Watch the movements of Govern- which some editions have been lately print and valuable. The Cincinnati Commercial ment, and keep a friendly eyu upon us.-Toronto Colonist.

PREDICTED FALL OF THE PAPACY The late Revolution at Rome deserves nore consideration than our contemporaries seem disposed to bestow upon it. We call the change a revolution, and the event fully answers that description. The civic guard have occupied the whole city, to the exclusion of the regular troops of the Pope. and exercise their power by a strict and calous superintendance of the Cardinals, They appoint and support a Ministry who are invested "with full power to decide all temporal matters, war included;" and in consequence, war has been declared against the Emperor of Austria, in major defiance of the expressed will of the Pope. Who does not see that this Ministry is, in truth, the real Sovereign of the State--a Provisional Government, in fact, moulded precisely upon that which has ruled France for the last eleven weeks! This Provisional Government has taken such steps to secure its authority as the circumstances of the place and time required.

1st. No Priest is to be employed in any civil or military capacity. 2nd. War against Austria is solemnly

declared. 3rd. Pope Pius the Ninth is to be the nominial head of the Government, but in

the same sense in which Charles the Pirst

was the nominal head of that army which fought against him at Naseby, &c., &c., 4th. Encouragement is to be given to the population to arm themselves univer-

Surely this is a revolution, if ever there

was one, a revolution scarcely qualified by leaving to the Pope the nominal headship of the Government, after every shred of temporal power is taken from him. Lord Lansdowne's Bill for legalizing di-

plomatic relations with the Court of Rome, if ever it pass into a law, will, therefore, come a little too late; for the Court of Rome, such as it was when the Bill was introduced into Parliament, exists no longer. Any Ambassador henceforth sent to Rome must be accredited to the present Provisional Government, or to such Government as shall be formed upon its to promisencus associates.

Whitst listening to his conversation I hapbasis, which, it may be safely premised, now twelve hundred years, the Papacy has exercised for evil, renders its overthrow a ubject of interest to all, and the circumstances of the event, as it has occurred, are such as to render it more interesting. The Pope has been compelled to declare war against an empire of forty millions of his Church, living under a Government which has already, on more than one occasion, manifested a sufficiently unequivocal disposition to east off his ecclesiastical authority; a schism with the Emperor of Austria would, however, leave the See of Rome without influence in Europe, for what is called Romanism in Spain and Pordisguise for absolute infidelity. These are circumstances which must suggest grave reflections to the minds of all who think

seriously upon religious subjects. Every Christian believes that the prophecies of Scripture have been "written for our instruction," though all must approach the interpretation of those that are apparent ly yet unfulfilled with reverence and plous nwe. On the other hand, we must auxiously avoid the guilt of the Jews, who neglected or refused to acknowledge the plain accomplishment of the Divine predictions. The question, therefore, seems properly to force itself upon our attention, Are we not witnessing the fulliment of one of the most striking prophecies of the Apocalypse—the overthrow of the mystic

Barryton? shall be thought free We, at least, being misled by a strained interpretation of Scripture, when it is remembered that, reasoning upon purely political grounds, we predicted, more than six months ago, that Pius the Ninth would probably be the last Pope of Rome. At that time the convulsions that have since, as it were, "turned Europe upside down," were anticipated, as we believe, by no man alive. At that as we believe, by no man alive. At that tions, the French divers, giving way to a time, too, the outward conduct of the Pope much mere reprehensible feeling, threatened left room for the charitable hypothesis that to obstruct the working of the railroad by viothe man was a sincere enemy of abuse of every kind. We therefore put the alternative, that if Pius was honest he would reform the abuses of the Church, of which he was the head, as well as of the State, and in that way terminate the Papacy; but that if he was dishonest, and a mere imitator of his predecessors of the sixteenth century, he would find, that he was three hundred years too late in renewing the game of the Borgias, and that Pope and Papal Sovereignty would fall together. This was a merely political prediction, and to this we adhere; for whoever shall conquer in the present strife, the temporal authority of the Pope is extinguished for ever. If the Austrians pravail, as we trust they will, they will be again guilty of the folly of re-establishing upon their weak. est frontier that which has ever proved the disturbing power of Europe. If the French once more achieve the protectorate of Italy, they, we may be sure, will use it as their predecessors used it forty or fifty years ago in either case the Papal States will disappear -in the former, absorbed into the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; in the latter, making the members of the Fraternal Association to part of the French kingdom of Italy. This is our political prediction.

We are fully sensible how ill the columns of a newspaper are suited to the treatment of sacred subjects-not less sensible of our own want of qualification for the task; but there is something so remarkable in the downfall of the Papacy, be it but temporary, be it final, (as we devoutly believe it to be), that we cannot withhold from our readers the striking fact that a pious interpreter of Scripture prophecies 147 years igo fixed the event as foretold in the Apprentypse for this very Year one thousand eight hundred and forty-

The prediction will be found in a little tract, by the Rev. Robert Fleming, published in 1701, under the title of "The Rise and bis dog, and having arrived at the door of his similar pursuits; a few, also, being em- cowardly, manner in which they gave up Fall of the Papacy." This little work, of

Saxon style, a clear method, and in a sober Christian spirit, as far as possible removed Apocalypse, by reasoning almost strictly n 1724—of the movement against the Jesuits towards the close of the last century, and of the destruction of the French mo narchy at itsend, placing the consummation of that destruction as to be effected before the year "one thousand seven hundred and ninety-feur"-a prediction fulfilled to the tter by the murder of the King and Queen in 1793. Mr. Fleming foretells the obscuration of the Papacy in the first years of the present century, (the imprisonment of Pius VII. by Napoleon,) and its final destruction

or the present year 1848. Mr. Fleming died in 1716, before the fulfillment of any of the extracted predictions of which we have spoken, so as to exempt him from the class of seers who prophesy after the event. We strongly recommend his little book to all upon whom present events are making the impression which they ought to make; and we recommend it with more confidence, because though, contrary to our expectation, the reader may not recognise the justice of Mr. Fleming's conclusions, he must be delighted and edified by his Christian spirit, - London Standard.

THE KIND OF PEOPLE WHO WANT A REVOLUrion .- As I was walking teisurely along the New Road, I observed a man who seemed "as woe begone"

"As he who Priam's curtain drew at dead of principles. "Zit is now

might,"
writing something with chalk upon a blank
wall. I had the curiosity to ascertain "the
burthen of his theme,"—the words were
Vive la Republique de l.'Augl—
here I interrupted him, and he involuntary
dropped his chalk. After assuring him that he
need not fear in me any emissity of the police
in districts he interrupt has her leave in disguise, he informed me that he had seen better days, had followed, with credit to himself, the profession of a school-master in times gone by, but misfortune had overtaken him. owing, he must admit, partly to his own indis cretion, which resulted in drinking and a result

will never be a Papist or Ecclesiastical pened to light another segar from the stump Government. The influence which, for of one nearly exhausted, which he begged pened to light another segar from the stomp of me, in addition to which I furnished with twopence for a pint of "half-and-half," and he left me comparatively a impoier man after telling me that his immediate necessitie and dissetisfaction had been occasioned by his losing his "last five shillings" in betting on " the Derby."

The Epson Races were just over. This is only a solitary example of a very numerous class of persons to be found here; men even of classical acquirements, who have lost caste in society by one cause or other, and who even tually become the questionable leaders of a degraded and besotted mobile

These are not the men calculated to overturn a Government fixed upon so firm a basis as that of the British. Indeed, the feeling of tugal, to say nothing of France, is a thin security here, by all classes, is undiminished, disguise for absolute infidelity. These are The main pillars of the social edifice are strongly fortified by the middling classes, by the manufac turers, the store-keepers, and the working and industrious citizens of all denominations. One and all willingly enroll them-elves, in the event of a commotion, as special guardians of the public weal. - Corresp. N. Y. Com. Adver

FRATERNAL SFIRT ON THE FRENCH RAIL-

ways.—We extract the following from the Journal do la Somme of the 4th :-- For several days there has been a deplorable struggle between the engine-drivers of the Boulogne rail road and the company. Many of these workmen, being affiliated in a society calling itself fraternal, holding its meetings in Paris, intimated to the company that on or before the 1st some few Englishmen who were employed Mursery Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, on the railroad must be discharged, or the Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and company would be deserted by all the rest of Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double its men. The 1st arrived, but the company, Stables, Cuach-House and very complete Out-Government, dated April 8, still kept on the English drivers, and the Frenchmen who had been employed by it, to the number of 20, left their work. These men thought that by acting thus the company would be unable to work the railroad, and be obliged to yield to their unjust exaction. But this was not the case, for the company found means to replace the deserters. Finding themselves deceived in their expectalent means. On the 2nd no attempt had been inade to carry these threats into execution, until about 9 in the evening, when a driver of the Northern Railroad, who was on the look-out at the bridge of Amiens, again made an effort to induce the new drivers and the stokers who were with them, and about to go on with the train, to abandon their post, promising that they should be immediately admitted into the Societé Fraternelle .- The engineers and stokers, however, warmly rejected these advances, and the driver of the Northern road again threatened that on the following day every possible means to stop the working of the Boulogne road would be brought into action by the memhers of the society, telling them that he was authorized by his associates to take down the names of all the men who remained in the service of the Boulogne company. On the same day, about 9 o'clock, the disc or signal at the tunnel, which was placed so as to indicate a stoppage, was turned with the white side forward, thus falsely signifying that the way was clear, and affording the chance of a collision should any uncoming engine atrive. To-day (the 4th), about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, two engineers, who did not approve the projects of their comrades, came and informed the company that measures had been taken by prevent the 9 o'clock evening train from starting; adding that the driver and stoker were to be killed on the engine, either by firing upon them from the bridges as they passed, or by laying obstacles in the way of the train. Information of this design was immediately given to the Procureur-Genéral of the Court of Appeals, the Commandant of the gendurmery, and the commandant of the gendurmery, and the commandant of the gendurmery, and the the commandant of the gendurnery, and the special commissary of police, who were at the station at the time of the exparture of the frain. The chief of the station got on to the engine and went with the train as far as Abbe-

in, to take such steps as might be necessary.

ed at a cheap rate, is one of the most re-nurkable and interesting religious works that a knowledge of the transaction. A case oriwe have ever seen. It is written in a pure ginating between two steamboat captains, was brought before Mark P. Taylor, Esq., but for certain reasons put off for two or three from enthusiasm. The book extracts from weeks. The day of trial came; but, in the meantime one of the captains had gone to arithmetical, a prediction of the persecution of the St. Louis—the other to Pittsburg. A friend of the French Protestants in 1723—of the of the St. Louis captain suggested that the massacre of the French Protestants at Thorn case should be deferred to some future time; but this could not be done unless the parties agreed to it. A telegraphic despatch was

sent to the captain in St. Louis just before the hour of trial arrived. He answered. immediately, that he was willing to put the trial off, if his opponent was. A telegraphic despatch was then sent to the other captain in Pittsburgh, who immediately answered, giving his consent, and so the trial was adjourned to a day when both parties would be again in our city. The proceedings by tolegraph were entered in the magistrate's locket, being the first legal transaction of the kind in the world .- Morn. Chronicle.

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