Pouth's Corner.

DON'T BECOME RICH AGAIN. "I have lost my whole fortune," said no likewise." For no other can merchant as he returned one evening to: would we encounter the fatigue. home; " we can no longer keep on The age. We must leave this large bypensive children can no longer goe rich man. schools. - Yesterday I F Can call my To-day, there is no!

own." " said the wife, "we "Dear hypeach other and our chil-0.11." drengen us a better treasure in those ac-18 hands and loving hearts.",

get a living."

"What can you do, poor things?" said

"You shall see, you shall see," swered several cheerful voices. "It is a pity if we have been to school for nothing. How can the father of eight children be poor? We shall work and make you rich

again."
"I shall help," said the youngest girl,
"I will not have hardly four years old. "I will not have any new things bought, and I shall sell my great doll."

The heart of the husband and father, which had sunk within his bosom like a stone, was lifted up. The sweet enthusiasm of the scene cheered him, and his nightly prayer was like a song of praise.

They left his stately house. The servants were dismissed. Pictures and plate, rich carpets and furniture were sold: and she who had been so long mistress of the mansion, shed no tear. "Pay every debt," said she; "let no one suffer through us, and we may yet be happy."

He rented a neat cottage and a small piece of ground, a few miles from the city. With the aid of his sons, he cultivated vegetables for the market. He viewed with delight and astonishment the cconomy of his wife, nurtured, as she had been, in wealth; and the efficiency which his daughters soon acquired under her train-

The cldest one assisted her in the work of the household, and also assisted the younger children. Besides, they executed various works, which they had learnt as accomplishments, but which they found could be disposed of to advantage. They embroidered with taste some of the ornamental parts of female apparel, which they readily sold to a merchant in the city.

They cultivated flowers, and sent bouquets to market, in the cart that conveyed the vegetables; they platted straw; they painted maps; they executed plain needlework. Every one was at her nost, busy and cheerful. The cottage was like a bee-

I never enjoyed such health before, said the father.

"And I was never so happy before," said the mother.

"We never knew how many things we could do, when we lived in the great house," said the children; " and we love each other a great deal better here, you call us your little bees."

"Yes," replied the father; " and you make just such honey as the heart loves to feed on."

Economy as well as industry was strictunnecessary was purchased. The eldest daughter became assistant teacher in a distinguished female seminary, and the second took her place as instructress to

the family. The little dwelling which had always been -Its construction was improved; vines covered narch evening, than he had been in his showy drawing-room.

"We are now thriving and prosperous," said he; "shall we now return to the city?"
"O, no, no," was the unanimous reply.

"Let us remain," said the wife, tentment."

"Father," said the youngest, "all we children hope you are not going to be rich again; for then," she added, "we little ones were shut up in the nursery, and we did not see much of you or mother. Now we all live together; and sister, who loves us, teaches us, and we learn to be industrious and useful.-We were none of us happy when we were rich, and did not work. So, father, please not to be a rich manany more."-Mrs. L. II. Sigourney.

GLEANINGS FROM HANNAH MORE.

Bible Society's Meetings .- From a

letter to Mr. Wilberforce, in the year 1816. This hot weather, trying as it is, has on the whole, been of service to us both; as you will believe, when I tell you what a gala we have been chabled to give. Our antiversary Bible Meeting at Wrington was other, is so thinly planted with gentry, (the spiritual climate also being rather cold.) that without some effort somewhere it would come to nothing. . . The meeting was the most genteel and numerous we ever had. If our oratory was not of the first brilliancy, it had good sense and good temper to recommend it. We had near forty elergymen of the establishment; so that even Archdeacon cannot plant us in his hot-bed of heresy and schism? When the meeting was over, which was held in a waggon-yard us there was no room for them in the inn, all the superior part of the company resorted, by

young poutle festivity, will learn to coning at idea of innocent cheerfulness, with prof religious societies, and may "go and alo likewise." For no other cause on earth

This is an unguardedly written passage, safe enough for Mr. Willierforce to read, but which requires some cautionary remarks. Barley Wood had "all the gaiety" with none of the dissipation " of a public garden," we take it; and the " young persons of fortune" who are still they may pass away, but God attended had an opportunity of learning how "innocent cheerfulness" may be enjoyed unrice.-ED. BEREAN.1

Improvement better than romance.-You will be surprised to hene what a rambsaw a beautiful new church creeted, and a handsome parsonage built and endowed, congregation, in a place so lately the shelter gave up my romance, in favour of such solid improvements.

A man's religion excused for the sake of Hill, our first scholar, whose pacty and good manners you used to notice? He afterwards became a teacher, but war tore him from us. Judge of our pleasure to see him at Weymouth, in full regimentals, netting as paymaster and sergenut-major! There was a sort of review. Every-body praised the training of eight hundred men, so well disciplined. The officers said they were fit for any service. One of them said to us, All this is owing to the great abilities and industry of Sergeant Hill- he is the greatest master of military tacties we have. At first he was so religious that we thought him a Methodist, but we find him so good a soldier, and so correct in his morals, that we do not trouble ourselves about his religion.' He will probably be Adjutant on the first vacancy.

Specific remembrance of sin. - From a letter to Sir W. W. Pepys, in the year 1511.-1 must have expressed myself very ill, if I have said, that, 'at the end of a long life, we are to remember every fault.? I am sure I cannot remember mine at the end of a month, or a week, which was my reason for recommending our spiritual accounts to be kept short. But we can, I think, all remember the particular sins and failings to which we are most addicted; and I meant that we should not content ourselves with general confession, except in public worship, but dwell on our personal and individual sins. The individual wrong propensity. besetting sin, and evil temper, is surely known to every serious inquirer into the truth of the gospel, and into the obliquities of his own heart, and this was what I meant by a specific repentance.

On Dr. Johnson's death. Mr. Pepys wrote me a very kind letter on the death of ly observed, nothing was wasted. Nothing Johnson, thinking I should be impatient to hear something relating to his last hours, Dr. Brocklesby, his physician, was with him. He said to him, a little before he died. Doctor, you are a worthy man, and my friend, but I am afraid you are not a Christian! what can I do better for you kept neat, they were soon able to heautify. than offer up in your presence a prayer to they had poor of their own to maintain, the great God, that you may become a neighbouring and foreign churches were and flowering trees were planted around Christian in my sense of the word. Instant- always ready to transmit contributions in it .- The merchant was happier under his ly he fell on his knees, and put up a fervent aid of the Christians in distant parts, and rayer; when he got up he caught hold many and splendid are the instances on reof his hand with great carnestness, and cord of ministers and people, on intelligence cried, 'Doctor, you do not say, Amen!' of any pressing emergency, hastening with The doctor looked foolish, but, after a their treasures for the relief of those whom pause, cried. 'Amen!' Johnson said, 'My they had never seen, but with whom they dear doctor! believe a dying man, there is no salvation but in the sacrifice of the Lamb, faith and hopes .- Colman's Ch. Antiqui of God; go home, write down my prayer, ties, and every word I have said, and bring it me to-morrow!' Brocklesby did so.

A friend desired he would make his will, and as Hume, in his last moments, made ar impious declaration of his opinions, he thought it might tend to counteract the noison, if Johnson would make a public confession of his faith in his will. He said by Mr. Catlin, whose experience among the he would; seized the pen with great carnestness, and asked what was the usual form of much celebrity, bids fair to solve the mystery, beginning a will? His friend told him, or at least to suggest some important infer After the usual forms he wrote, 'I offer up my soul to the great and merciful God: 1 offer it full of pollution, but in firm ussurance that it will be cleansed in the blood of my Redeemer.? And for some time he wrote on with the same vigour and spirit as if he had been in perfect health. When he expressed some of his former dread of dying, Sir John said, If you, doctor, have those fears, what is to become of me and others? Oh! Sir, said he, I have icritten piously, it held lately. Our country, surrounded by is true; but I have lived too much like other the sea on one side, and Mendip on the ment of twas a consulation to bin, however nent v It was a consolation to him, however. in his last hours, that he had never written in derogation of religion or virtue. He talked of his death; and funeral, at times, with great passing a noose round the under jary, by composure. On the Monday morning, he fell into a sound sleep, and continued in that state for twelve hours, and then died without

> groun. No action of his life became him like the leaving it. His death makes a kind of ora in literature. Picty and goodness will not easily find a more able defender, and it is delightful to see him set, as it were, his dying scal to the professions of his life, and to the

was no typin to the company resorted, by previous anvitation, to Barley: Wood: A hundred and one but down to dinner, and about one hundred and saxty to tea: Mapping the truth of Christianity.

1 now recollect, with inclancioly plentunded and one but down to dinner, and sure; two little anecdotes of this departed should be the trees.—The overflowings from out general to the protessions of its lie and to lite, and the distribution on cannot but admire, however, characterismal house. They all enjoyed themselves introduced to him, upon the Albe's advances exceedingly, and it had all the gaiety of a his thands behind him vand afterwards contains. exceedingly, and it had all the gaicty of a ing to take his bands he drew back, and the public gardens in Bane; think that it is bands he better to have added #220. to four to the expostulation of a friend;—Sh. 17 viii eresting note:—"Mr. Ellis B. A. of the subscription, and to have added durstives of much trouble gibbs right, and to have added ourselves of much trouble gibbs plant from the from the from the first plant of the contrary, "The many, and the hands with an intuite!" "At an account, and the the first plant of the contrary, "The many, and the hands with an intuite!" "At an account, and the the first plant of the contrary, "The many, are think the Dean of Derry a very agreeable." It is mode of horse taking singlify be sent-

my repeating my question, 'Child,' said he, 'I will not say anything in favour of a Sabbath-breaker, to please you, or any one else.

CHRISTIANS THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD. " Ye are the light of the world." Our not been taken out of the stable. A great blessed Lord reminded his disciples of their position in this world of sin and darkness; and is not the assertion most applicable to those who undertake the instruction of youth? Yes, of all Christ's true disciples, it may be said, "Ye are the light of the world." From the first apostles, to the ministers of the present day, der the paramount influence of religion, re- and lower down to the schoolmasters "Dear father," said the children, "do straining the natural disposition of the mind to schoolmistresses, and even nursery maids, not look so sad. We will help you to pervert cheerfulness into levity, and levity into all, according to their large or smaller sphere, must shine as "lights of the world." God's people, his children, are a reproving light. They are called out of ler I have been. I, who never reckoned darkness into marvellous light, that on going again out of my own little circle, they might reflect the light of him took courage the beginning of August, to set who hath called them " out of darkout with Patty on a long promised visit to ness into his marvellous light." He re-our excellent friend Mr. Gisborne, at his minds them that they were "lights," forest in Staffordshire. The forest indeed is because they should diffuse the light. destroyed, at which I was disposed to be Now, one quality of light is, that it diffuses dissatisfied. But when I saw near ten liself; it is for this they have received it, thousand acres of yellow harvest, when I for this very object, that they may diffuse

it. Therefore you are to hold forth the light, and to hold it with holy anxiety, that and my admirable friend preaching to a good you and I may set it forth to them that come after, just as we have received it of thieves, and poschers, and vagabonds, I from them that have gone before us; for the truth is a sacred leguey, and ought to be more precious to you and me than our A man's religion excused for the sake of snother quality in light; there are many others in Land. here to be noted, which is, that there is a reflective and a reproving quality in light. We know not the beauty of an object, but as the light unfolds it; we know not its faultiness, we see not its delects, they are to us unknown without the light; but the light reveals them. Now in this point of view the Lord's people are especially called to stand; not merely as a reflecting light, not merely as a diffusing light, but as a reproving light, reproving the "darkness" around them .- Teacher's Visitor.

BENEVOLENCE OF THE PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANS.

The custom was for every one in turn to bring under public notice the case of a brother or sister, of whose necessitous circumstances he had knowledge, and forthwith a donation was ordered out of the funds of the church, which the voluntary contributions of the faithful supplied. No stronger or heart-stirring appeals were necessary to reach the hidden source of their sympathies; no cold calculations of prudence regulated the distribution nor doubt of its propriety suggested delay for the consideration of the claim; no petty jealousies as to the preference of one recommendation to another were allowed to freeze the genial current of their charity. By whomsoever the case was recommended, or in whatever circumstances the claim was made, the hand of benevolence had answered the call almost before the heart found words to express its sympathy, and with a unanimity surpassed only by boundless love, they dealt out their supplies from the treasury of the church, whenever there was an object to receive. or a known necessity to require it.

Where the poor in one place were numerous, and the brethren were unable from their limited means to afford them adequate support, they applied to some richer church in the neighbourhood, and never was it known in those days of active benevolence, that the appeal was fruitlessly made, or coldly received. Though were united by the strong ties of the same

TAMING THE HORSE.

From an article by Richardson, inserted in "The Newcastle Farmer" April. After relating some feats by Sullivan, the Horse-tamer, he proceeds

An account published some years ago American Indians has obtained for him so ences. He thus describes the mode in which the Indian tames the wild horse, "He coils the lasso on his arm, and gallops fearlessly into the herd of wild horses. He soon gets if over the neck of one of the number, when he instantly dismounts, leaving his own horse, and runs as fast as he can, letting the lasso pass out gradually and carefully through his hands, until the horse falls for want of breath, and lies helpless on the ground. The Indian advances slowly towards the horse's head keeping the Jasso tight upon his neck, until he lastens a pair of hobbles on the animal's tivo forefeet, and also loosens the lasso. giving the horse a chance to breathe, and which he gets a great power over the affrighted animal, that is rearing and plunging when it gets, breath, and by which, as he advances, liand over hand, towards the horse's nose, he is able to hold it down, and prevent it from throwing itself over on its back. By this means be gradually advances until he is able to place his hand on the animal's nose, and over his eyes, and at length breathe into his nostrile, when it soon becomes docile and conquered, so that he has little else to do than to remove the hobbles from its feet, and lead or ride it to the camp The animal is so completely conquered, tha it submits, quietly, ever, after, and is led or fod away with very little difficulty. Same Mr. Youatt, in his excellent volume

of fortune present, by assist-| man, to which he made no answer, and on ployed among British horses. He soon had the opportunity of putting the yeracity of the story to the test. His brotherin-law had a filly, not yet a year old; that had been removed from her dam three months before, and since that time had amateur in everything relating to horses was present, and, at his request, it was determined that the experiment of the efficacy of breathing into the nostrils should be immediately put to the test. The filly was brought from the stable, the amateur leading her by the halter. She was quite wild and bolted, and dragged the amateur a considerable distance. had been using a short halter; he changed it for a longer one, and was then able to lead the little scared thing to the front of

the house. "The experiment was tried under manifest disadvantage, for the filly was in the open air, several strangers were about her. and both the owner and the amateur were rather seeking amusement from the failure than knowledge from the success of their experiment.

"The filly was restive and frightened. and with great difficulty the amateur managed to cover her eyes. At length he succeeded, and blew into the nostrils. No particular effect seemed to follow. He then breathed into her nostrile, and the moment he did so, the filly, who had very much resisted, having her eyes blind. folded, and had been very restive, stood perfectly still, and trembled. From that time she became very tractable. Another gentleman also breathed into her nostrils, and she evidently enjoyed it, and kept putting up her nose to receive the breaths.

"On the following morning she was led out again; she was perfectly tractable, and it seemed to be almost impossible to frighten her. A circumstance which in a great measure corroborated the possibility of easily taming the most ferocious horses, occurred on the next day. A man in a neighbouring farm was attempting to break in a very restive colt, which foiled him in every possible way. After several manoguvres, the amateur succeeded in breathing into one of the nostrils, and from himself to be led quietly away with a loose halter, and was perfectly at command. He was led through a field in which were four horses that had been his companions; they all surrounded him; he took no notice of them, but quietly followed his new master. A surcingle was buckled on him. and then a saddle, and he was finally fitted with a bridle. The whole experiment occupied about an hour, and not in a single instance did he rebel.

"On the next day, however, the breaker. a severe and obstinate fellow, took him in hand, and, according to his usual custom, began to beat him most cruelly. The horse broke from him, and became as unmanageable as ever. The spirit of the animal had been subdued, but not broken.'

PASSENGERS' ACT, as amended in Coinmittee of the House of Commons.

Clause 1. Enacts that the number of passengers be limited as follows: - On the deck upon which the passengers live, one passenger for every 12 superficial feet, or, on the orlop deck, if any, one passenger for every 30 superficial feet. The master of the ship, in case of violation, liable to a fine of 15.

2. Two children, under 14 years of age, ac be reckoned as one passenger. 3. Each ship, carrying 100 or more passen

gers, to carry a cook, and to be provided with a convenient place for cooking, and suitable apparatus. 4. Every ship carrying 100 or more passen-

ers to have a surgeon on board; othervise the number of passengers to be limited, in the proportion of one passenger to every 11 superficial feet. 5. When no surgeon is carried, every child,

above a year old, to be considered a passenger. 6. Surgeon to be duly qualified, and approved of by the emigration officer at the

port of clearance. Medicine chest to be examined and anproved of by a medical practitioner, anpointed by the emigration officer, who is also to examine the passengers, so that no person carrying infectious disease may be permitted to proceed; the master owner, or charterer, to pay such medical officer a sum not exceeding one pound for

every 100 passengers. 3. Surgeon to cause the re-landing of any person so affected with contagious disease; the master, in case of refusal, liable to a

penalty, not exceeding £50. 9. Passengers so re-landed may recover amount of their passage-money, by summary process, before two or more justices

of the peace. 10. Additional rules and regulations for preserving order, and securing cleanliness and ventilation, inay be prescribed by order in council. adm I. Surgeon or master to exact obedience to

all rules and regulations. 12. Any passenger neglecting or refusing to obey, rules or regulations, or obstructing master or surgeon in execution of his duty, liable to a penalty not exceeding 1£2; and justices of the peaces may add one month's confinement, in the common

gaol, to such penalty.

13. The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to prepare an abstract of acts and orders in council; six, copies, of the abstract, and two copies of this and the said acts to be delivered, son demand, by the collector of comptroller of customs at the port of clearance, to the master of every ship, said master, so long as any passenger, remains in the ship, to post two copies of the abstract in at least two. conspicious places between decks, under a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each day's neglect; any person displucing or defacing such posted abstracts liable to a smile penalty.

to a simular panalty;

[4. Mode of recovering panalties set, forth, 5. Bond usualty given to her Majesty in respect of ships, to be a security for, the

be adjudged liable.

6. Duties of emigration officer may be perance.

7. Explanation of terms in the act: "Passenger," not to mean cabin passengers; "Ship," to include every description of sea-going vessels; "Master," any person being in command of vessel.

18. Exempts ships carrying fewer than one passenger to every 25 tons; if any legal proceeding or question arise as to any ship carrying more passengers than in this proportion, the onus probandi to rest with the defendant; if the proof on his part fail, the min.ber of passengers shall be considered as above the proportion prescribed.

19. Title of act to be, "The North American Passenger Act."

20. Act to continue in force for one year from its being passed, and from theme to the end of the theo next session of Parliament.

21. Act may be amended or repealed during the present session.

prople, demanding concessions, and the troops sent to disperse them.

We, Frederick William, by the grace of God, &c. When, on the 14th instant, we convoked our faithful States for the 27th of April next, to determine with them on the measures for the regeneration of Germany which we wished to propose to our allies of the Germanic Confederation, and which are so necessary for Prussia, we could not suppose that at the same moment great events which have occurred at Vienna would facilitate essentially, on the one hand, the execution of our projects, and on the other, render a hastening in their execution indispensable. Now, in consequence of that important event, we feel bound to declare, before all things, not only in presence of Prussia, but in presence of Germany, (if such be the will of God), and that moment all became easy. The horse before the whole united nation, what pro-was completely subdued. He suffered positions we have resolved to make to our German confederates. Above all, we demand that Germany be transformed from a confederation of states into one federal state. We acknowledge that this plan pre-supposes a reorganisation of the federal constitution, which cannot be carried into execution except by an union of princes with the people, and that consequently a temporary federal representation must be formed out of the Chambers of all German States, and convoked immediately We admit that such a federal representa tion imperatively demands constitutional institutions in all German States, in order that the members of that representation may sit beside each other on terms of equality. We demand a general military system of defence for Germany, and we will endeavour to form it after that mode under which our Prussian armies reaped such unfading laurels in the war of liberty We demand that the German federal army

be assembled under one lederal banner

and we hope to see a federal commander

in-chief at its head. We demand a German

federal flag, and we expect that at a period

not far remote a German fleet will cause

the German name to be respected.

both on neighbouring and far distant seas.

We demand a German lederal tribunal for

the settlement of all political differences

between Princes and their States, as well

as those arising between the different Ger-

man Governments. We demand a com-

mon law of settlement for all Germany

and an entire right for all Germans to change their abode in every part of our German Fatherland: We demand that in future no barriers of custom-houses shall impede traffic upon German soil, and cripple the industry of its inhabitants. We demand, therefore, general German union of customs (Zollverein), in which the same weights and measures, the same coinage, and the same German laws of commerce, will soon draw closer and closer the bond of materia union. We propose the liberty of the press throughout Germany, with the same general guarantees against its abuse,

Such are our propositions and our wishes, of which we will strive by all our efforts to obtain the accomplishment. We rely with proud confidence on the readiest co-operation of our German confederates and of the entire German nation, which we will joyfully strengthen by the incorporation into the confederation of those provinces of our dominions which do not at present form part of it, if (as we suppose they will) the representatives of the acprovinces shall participate in our wi nes and the confederation be disposed to receive them. We trust that the accomillishment of our wishes, nay, that our having broken ground towards effecting them, will put an end to the anxiety which to our great regret, file Germany at this moment, paralyses commerce and industry divides the country, and threatens to tear it to pieces. Yes! we trust that those measures will strengthen Germany from within and cause her to be respected abroad, so ther Europe may find the most solid grare atee of a lasting and prosperous peace in her united force. In order, however. Inat the accomplishment of our intentions may experience the least possible delay, and in order that we may develope the propositions which we consider to be recessary for the interior constitution of our States, we have resolved to hasten the convocation of the United Diet, and we charge the Minister of State to fix that convocation for the 2nd of April. Fuenguick William ... Given at Berlin, the 18th of Murch, 1848.

Also signed by the Prince, of Prussia nd all the members of the late Ministry.

faithful observance of the provisions of Bohemia, &c., have now made such arthis act, and for the due payment, by the rangements as we recognised to be requimaster, of all penalties to which he may site for fulfilling the wishes of our faithful neople.

By virtue of our declaration abolishing formed in his absence, by an assistant, the consorship, liberty of the press is alor, at norts where there is no such officer, lowed in the form under which it exists in by the officer of customs granting the clear- those countries which have hitherto enjoyed it. A national guard, established on the basis of property and intelligence, already performs the most beneficial service.

The necessary steps have been taken for convoking, with the least possible loss of time, the deputies from all our provincial states, and from the central congregations of the Lombardo-Venetian king-dom, (the representation of the class of hurghers being strengthened, and due regard being paid to the existing provinrial constitutions) in order that they may deliberate on the constitution which we have resolved to grant our people. We, therefore, confidently expect that excited tempers will become composed, that study will resume its wonted course, and that industry and peaceful intercourse will spring into new life.

We rely on this with so much the greater hope, because we have this day, in the midst of you, convinced ourselves with deep emotion that the same loyalty and attachment which you have uninterrupt-Phussix. - Proclimation by the King, edly for hundreds of years manifested to after repeated conflicts between the our ancestors and to ourselves on every our ancestors and to ourselves on every occasion still fills your minds. Given in our capital and residence, at Vienna, March, 15, 1848 FEROINAND.

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