

WORTHY CORNER.

POINTMENT.

THE W. I am sorry to disappoint Agnes, my father, coming into the room, you," said Agnes, looking at the clock.

Agnes' countenance fell, and a tear came to her eye, but she brushed it away, and said, "O well, mother, I should not feel happy to go if I thought you would need me, or Charley would suffer, though I did want to go very much, for Anna Pufford and her brother have just come home from boarding school, and are to return soon, and I shall have no other opportunity to see them; but no matter; here, good-bye, dress for the present."

Agnes' mother was in delicate health, the baby was but six weeks old, and needed care; Charley had the croup, and as Bridget was only maid of all work, and "surely no nurse," Agnes knew it was her duty to stay; when she went into the room, she looked smiling and well pleased, not pouting and sulky, as some children would have done, and said, "Mother, what shall I do first for you?" Her mother could not help pressing her to her bosom, and saying, "My sweet daughter, what a comfort you are to me. I hope you will be repaid for this sacrifice, and I am sure you will be, for a promise of God is attached to those who honour their father and their mother."

So Agnes busied herself in doing all the little things that were necessary to be done, until they got Charley into bed; then, as he was disinclined to sleep, she sat by him.

Charley was about four years old. After he had been still a few minutes, he said, "Agnes, when I die, shall I go to heaven?"

"Yes," said Agnes, "I hope so. If you love the Saviour you will."

"Well, I do," said C., "and you have read to me in my little Bible, 'Sister little children to come unto me, and forlad them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' So I thought if I died, perhaps I should go into that kingdom where all the rest of the good children are."

"Well," said Agnes, "I hope we shall, when we die. But you do not feel very sick, do you? You are not going to die?"

"No," said C., "I do not feel very sick, but I think I shall die."

Now Agnes did not like to hear him say this, so, thinking he did not know the meaning of what he was saying, she said, "I think I had better sing to you, don't you, Charley?"

"Oli yes," said he, "sing all the pretty songs you know, and sing: 'Shed not a tear, When you stand round my bier.' Agnes sung all she knew, thinking he would sleep; but he seemed very restless, and asked her to sing that over. So she sang, and when she ended, he stretched out his little hands, and kissing her, said, 'Good Agnes, Charley loves her, good sister,' and Agnes could not help thinking how glad she was she stayed at home from the party. Soon, however, she was more so, for Charley grew worse, so much so, that her mother sent for a doctor. He came, prescribed, and went away. But Charley grew worse and worse, and the next morning he was dead!

"O, how glad was Agnes to think that she stayed willingly with her little brother. And as she was sobbing over his little dead body, what a comfort it was, to hear her mother say, 'Don't cry, my dear daughter, you did all you could do for him. The last pleasant hours he spent were with you, and the remembrance of that is very precious to me.'"

And it was precious to Agnes; for when she thought of what she did to her, and she to him, and of the songs which seemed to comfort him, and then, too, of his last kiss, and that he said he loved her, O, she was glad she stayed at home, and pleasantly. For, as she told Anna Pufford, who came in to see her, the next day, ten hundred parties would never have repaid her for the loss of it, and she should never have forgiven herself had she not stayed and been cheerful. Well, was she repaid for complying with her mother's wishes so readily? From the Christian Reflector, slightly modified.

TWO GLEANERS.

GLEANING IN EARLY LIFE.—Circumstances, several years since, led the writer to spend a few days in a secluded little village, in a very retired and beautiful part of the country. It was in the month of August, when the indications of summer were seen on every side—the wheat fields were ready for the hand of the reaper, and during the live-long day there seemed no cessation to the tide of heat that came flowing down from the sun, overwhelming the broad earth and every creature that moved upon it with his fervid influence. The early dawn of morning, and the hour of twilight at the decline of day, seemed to be the only seasons, when one could walk forth with any comfort, to enjoy the rural scenery, that the hand of the Creator had spread with surpassing loveliness around this spot. These seasons were not allowed to pass unimproved. The first morning that I walked forth, while the grey twilight still lingered on hill and dale—casting a sombre, dusky aspect over surrounding objects, as I pushed along, refreshed by the fragrant breath exhaled from the fields, cheered by the notes of the feathered tribe, who were chanting their early matin lays, and enmeshed with

the glorious scene pencilled on the eastern sky, which brightened and kindled into broader lines of orient radiance every step I took, and every moment I gazed, I saw a young lad, some twelve or thirteen years old, passing by me with a brisk step, but stopping every now and then, to gather up some straws of wheat, that lay scattered along the road. The occurrence, however, awakened no particular attention, and would have been forgotten, had not the same thing been observed in the evening. In returning to my lodgings, after a ramble over the fields on the evening of the same day, I met this boy with quite a bundle of wheat under his arm, moving with a quick step, but stopping every now and then to gather up a single straw that lay in the road.

The next morning, the circumstance had quite passed out of my mind; till suddenly and unexpectedly the form of this boy again appeared before me. He was still occupied in the same manner. He seemed in a great hurry, and yet he stopped to pick up every straw that lay in his path. I felt an unusual curiosity to learn his history, and the motives that induced his conduct. Upon inquiry, I was acquainted with the following facts. This lad was an orphan boy who resided in an old cottage, about a mile distant from where I met him, with an aged grandmother, who was blind, and very poor. Her children had all gone down to the grave, and this boy was the only representative of her family. The old blind cottager was one who trusted in the Lord, and believed that he did all things well. She tried to train up her child to a life of industry and early piety. He was a promising lad, and seemed disposed to aid his aged parent, and contribute to her comfort by every means in his power. Every evening he would read to her out of God's holy book, and in the day he sought some occupation by which he could contribute to her maintenance. At the time I fell in with him, he was in the employ of a wealthy farmer, assisting in securing the wheat harvest. This farmer resided in the outskirts of the village, while the broad fields which he cultivated, lay almost in lengthening expanses and beauty in the immediate vicinity of his dwelling. Several of his barns were contiguous to his dwelling, so that the wheat, when harvested, was principally conveyed from the field where it grew, along the road on which I had taken my walk, to these barns. Hence, as one loaded wain after another was driven along the wide road, became strewed with heads and stalks of wheat. This lad, to whom I have referred, rose half an hour earlier in the morning to go on his way to his daily task, and lingered half an hour later in the evening on his way homeward to his nighty couch, in order to gather up these wheat stalks that had fallen by the way. These wheat gleanings thus gathered up by the way, he every night carried home with him, and subsequently threshed, and by steady perseverance in this course was enabled to obtain a considerable quantity of grain, to afford bread both for himself and his aged grandmother. Was not this a beautiful instance of filial piety?

GLEANING IN MATURE LIFE.—Some twelve years since, it was our happiness to have met a very remarkable man, who seemed to live for one single purpose. He possessed naturally great strength and a brilliant intellect. While yet a child, a highly-gifted mother had laid her plastic hand upon his character, and so directed his education as to bring out the highest powers of his mind in symmetrical development. Thus, through the educational advantages he enjoyed, he was prepared to make large attainments, and to gather much information from every field of knowledge through which he walked. As he grew up, he became furnished with most ample stores of learning. He had the power to instruct and to please, and was eminently fitted to act upon other minds. Added to all this—he was a Christian. He had felt the power of a Saviour's love, and had consecrated himself to his service. To him had been committed the ministry of reconciliation, and he was acting as the legate of the skies—the ambassador of the King of kings. This was his business. All the powers of his mind were consecrated to this work of winning souls to Jesus. He still moved around in society. He was still the charm of every circle in which he was found. He did not always speak upon religion. He did not always stand before his fellow-men in the attitude of a preacher. He travelled; for his health required it. He walked out into the fields. He looked abroad over the face of nature. He moved amid the circles of his fellow men. He engaged in literary pursuits and scientific investigations. But he pursued nothing to the neglect of ministerial duty. And from every circle in which he moved, from every scene he witnessed, from every company he met, from every field he trod, from every object to which he turned his eye, from every investigation in which he engaged, he gleaned something, by which to throw new claims around religion, and enable him to reach minds through new channels. He never for one moment lost sight of his great business—but was all the time steadily moving forward to the attainment of the object for which he lived and laboured. All his pursuits—all his enjoyments, all his recreations, were made to contribute at least indirectly to the furtherance of that great object. Like the wheat-gleaning boy, he went to his daily labour, and relaxed no effort in the business of proceeding prescribed ministerial duties, yet while going to and from these duties, he gleaned by the way. Every flower that spread its expanding petals before his eye; every breath of music that fell upon his ear, every dew drop that glittered in the beams of morning, every little tiny insect that flitted across his path, every landscape that stretched before him, every mountain and hill that pointed upward to heaven, every forest and stream on which his eye rested, every star that hung out its golden lamp on the sable curtain of night, every interview of friendship, every vicissitude of life, every incident of travel, every occurrence whether pleasing or painful, presented to his enriched intellect some new aspect of thought, from which he could glean materials for the instruction of other minds. Thus he gleaned

BY THE WAY. And through THESE GLEANINGS he netted upon a thousand minds, that he could not otherwise have reached. He has gone to his reward. He sleeps in the silent sepulchre. But though dead, he yet speaketh. A thousand flowers gathered by his hand from the fields of literature and the scenes of active life, and by his hand planted in the garden of the Lord, still remain, and from their contiguity to Siloa's sacred fount, and the blood-stained cross, they bloom with brighter tints, and richer fragrance, and still lead many to approach and fix their eye on that blessed cross, and ultimately to feel its transforming power.—From Gleanings by the Way, by the Rev. J. A. Clarke, D. D.

DISCOVERIES OF A PEACEFUL AGE.—We cannot recount all the discoveries of this peaceful age, from a leaflet match up to a railroad, and from a steam-ship down to a pair of gutta serena goggles. But these discoveries have made the modern labourer a mightier man than an ancient lord. Just look at your lot, and wonder at your wealth! There was your worthy father—when he wanted to be up to times, he lost half the night to the village clock, and starting up at all the hours except the right one; and when at last, a little late, he jumped out of bed, and got hold of the tinder-box, after ten minutes' practice with the flint and steel, heated but not enlightened, through sleep on a slush he had to seek his neighbour's door, and borrow a burning brand. But somnolently reposing all the night, and by an alarm roused at the appointed minute, he rapped the ready match across the sanded surface, and turned the stop-cock of the magic tube, and in a moment was surrounded by an alluvial light of the purest light. It was in the Brighton era that your father travelled, that hard season when he visited the coast in search of work, and he never got the better of the long bleak journey. But for your own diversion you took the trip the other day. You went in the morning and returned at night, and it cost you neither cough nor rheumatism, and less money altogether than you would have paid for one night's lodging in the frosty van. When the last letter came from your poor brother in the north-penny stamps were not invented then—you remember how painful you felt, as the postman refused to leave the precious packet, for you had not in all the house a shilling and threepence halfpenny. And when your uncle broke his leg, and the bungling surgeon set it so badly that it had to be broken and set anew, after all his torture he never got the full use of it again. But when you put out your shoulder-blade, you cannot tell how they set it to rights; for all your remembrance is, the doctor holding some fragrant essence to your nostrils, and when you awoke from a pleasant trance, the arm was supplied, and you yourself all straight and trim. To peace we are indebted for cities lit with gas, and rivers alive with steam. To peace we owe the locomotive and the telegraph, which have made the British towns and capital, and the remotest provinces the enclosing park. To peace our thoughts are due for food without restriction, and intercourse without expense; for journeys without fatigue, and operations without pain; cheap correspondence and cheap corn; railway cars and chloroform. And to the same homocentric source, or rather to the Giver of peace, and of every perfect gift, we stand beholden for the hundred expedients which now combine to make life longer and more happy.—Tracts, by the Rev. James Hamilton.

IMPORTANCE OF THE INSIGNIFICANT.—It is one of the most marvellous arrangements of Providence, that results of the greatest magnitude and importance are not usually caused by operations apparently so insignificant as to be reckoned scarcely worthy of notice. Nothing, however, is really insignificant—all has a meaning—all tends to one harmonious whole in the order of creation. Some beautiful illustrations of this proposition are to be found in the animal kingdom, particularly in the immense and wonderful influence of minute animated organisms upon the actual form and mass of the globe! The chalk formation fills every reflective mind with wonder. The chalk-beds of England are many hundred feet thick and many miles in extent. Who raised this wall of white around our coast? Who piled up those precipitous masses, from which all the labour and skill of man can only detach a few comparatively insignificant morsels? "Weald!" utter a myriad-million animalcules, whose dead bodies we thus behold. It is beyond conception—but the microscope assures us of the fact. These vast bodies are composed of the shells of innumerable animalcules. A "line" is the 12th of an inch. Now these creatures vary from the 12th to the 259th part of a line in thickness! It has been calculated that ten millions of their dead bodies lie in a cubic inch! "Singly," says a popular writer, "they are the most important of all animals, in a mass, forming as they do such enormous strata over a large part of the earth's surface, they have an importance greatly exceeding that of the largest and noblest of the beasts of the field." Theirs is a safe humility; for while the greater creatures have many of them become extinct, and left no posterity, the descendants of these ancient earth-architects live and thrive to this very hour.—Selection in the Toronto Journal of Education.

LETTING OUT OF WATERS. Solomon's illustration of the beginning of strife is receiving some confirmation now-a-days,—both the illustration and the thing illustrated. Mr. Shepard of Phillips, Maine, built himself a fine stone gristmill, house, blacksmith's shop, &c., on a small stream, which seemed insufficient in its volume of water to carry his wheels.—He therefore repaired to a pond of some eighty acres lying on a hill above him, and cut a trench by which the water was turned from the pond into his brook. No sooner had the water commenced running through the new cut, than it began to wash the cut deeper, and the deeper it went the faster it gullied, till in a very short time an awful chasm let out the whole pond upon the little brook, and swelling it into a torrent, swept away Mr. Shepard's mill, house, shop and all, and did vast mischief beside; after which all became quiet, and the little brook ran along as peace-

ably as before, but it had no wheels to turn. As to the beginning of strife, look at our Mexican war. It has well nigh emptied the big pond.—Journal of Commerce.

THE GAS-LIGHT MONITOR.—This is a recent invention for which a patent has been obtained, and of which the results can be seen and tested by anybody interested in the consumption of gas, at the offices of the patentees, No. 20, King William-street, Charing-cross. Although the apparatus is very small, and the price at which it can be obtained very trifling, its effects are very considerable, and its value comparatively great. It consists of a neat brass box, or small chamber, about an inch in length, and not more than two-thirds of an inch in diameter, which can be attached to any gas-burner, and which is placed about two inches below the orifice from which the gas is emitted, and the flame commences. By the contrivance, which any person can regulate at once, however difficult to be understood at first, on inspection, can be described on paper, safety, economy, and cleanliness are effectually secured; there is no flare, no flickering, no smoke, and none of those occasional jets of soot, by which anything in the neighbourhood of the burner is defiled, and by which many things of delicate texture are spoiled. The currents of gas are so completely governed and regulated, that the quantity consumed in a given time cannot exceed, whatever it is, a pressure may be, what is requisite for a full height or size of flame; gas cannot escape into the apartment in which the burner is used. There is no disagreeable vapour produced, no oppression from heat, and no dirt from smoke. For street lamps the invention will be very useful, for it is well known that when gas is turned off, about nine o'clock, when it is no longer wanted in shops in the heart of the town, a sudden rush of it takes place in the burners of the shops in the streets, and particularly in those in the northern district of the town, by which glasses are broken, and a very great amount of expense incurred. In factories it will be of great use, because it gives an equable light, and has no variations of haze or obscuration, and in private houses and shops, in which costly articles are contained, its use is self-evident. It is in operation at the premises of the patentees all day long, and can be seen by anybody.—Times.

KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

Statement of a proposed Bill for the constitution of a University in Upper Canada.

- 1. The Institution will be called "The University of Upper Canada." It will be established on Christian principles, and will be so modified as to furnish to the youth of the Province the means of obtaining a complete course of University Education, comprising all the usual branches of learning except Theology. 2. There will be a Convocation within the University, composed of members holding the Degrees; which Convocation will be presided over by a Chancellor selected triennially by the members. 3. The Governor General for the time being will be Visitor, with power to appoint, from time to time, special commissioners for special vicarial purposes. 4. The Legislative power of the University will be vested in the College Council or Senate, composed of all the Professors of the University, and one Representative from each of the incorporated Colleges in Upper Canada, (which Representatives must formerly have held a Degree from the University of Upper Canada) together with six extra-mural persons to be appointed triennially by the Governor General. The College Council will triennially elect their President, who will in the absence of the Chancellor preside at the meetings of the Convocation; Vice-Chancellor; and the College Council will have power to pass By-laws for the discipline and good government of the Institution, which By-laws may at any time within months after being passed be disallowed by the visitors. 5. The College Council will not have power to pass any statute, rule, or ordinance, imposing any religious test or qualification whatsoever, on any Professor, Lecturer, or Student of the University, or on any person admitted to any degree in Arts or Faculty therein. 6. The College Council will have power to confer degrees in Arts and Faculties, excepting in Divinity, and to confer degrees of honour, and also Honorary degrees; providing that before a degree is conferred the candidate will be required to produce a certificate of his religious attainments from his parent or guardian or clergyman. 7. There will be within the University three Faculties, to be called the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine; each of which Faculties will be composed of such of the Professors as the College Council shall by statute determine. 8. Each of the Faculties will be presided over by a Dean, to be elected annually by the Professors composing the several Faculties from among themselves. 9. The several Faculties will have the power of passing By-laws for the government of the respective Faculties, which By-laws before going into operation must be confirmed by the College Council. 10. The Examiners for Degrees will be appointed by the College Council, and all the Examinations will be public. 11. With the exception of the Professorship of Divinity, every Professor not actually holding office in the University, will continue to hold the like Professorship; and the appointment of all future Professors will be made in the manner following, that is to say, when a Chair becomes vacant or a new Chair is to be erected the Professorship will be opened to public competition, and duly advertised by the proper officer of the College Council, who will require the names of the Candidates, with their testimonials to be communicated through him. The College Council will select the names of four candidates from among those so coming forward, appearing to them to be best qualified, and will transmit the names of such four candidates, with their testimonials and their report that all the four are duly qualified for the vacant Chair, to the Governor General, who will, with the advice of the Executive Council, make the appointment. 12. A Schedule of the duties of the several Professors already appointed or hereafter to be appointed, with the time occupied by each in the public performance of his duties, will be prepared by the College Council, and transmitted to the Governor General, who will assign a proper salary to each professor, which salary will bear a fair proportion to the public duties which he shall perform; and no professor will hold more than two chairs, or receive more than £400 by way of salary; but each professor will, in addition to his salary, receive and retain the fees payable by the students attending his class; which fees will in all cases be fixed by statute passed by the College Council.

13. All the property of the University will be placed under the management of a Board of three persons, who shall receive suitable salaries, to be called the University Endowment Board—one of whom will be elected periodically by the College Council by a majority of voices in open Council, and the other members of the said Board will be appointed by and will hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General—but one of the last two named persons will be appointed from among members of the College Council. 14. An annual statement of the affairs of the institution, including both the expenditure and the state of the endowment, will be made, which statement will be audited by two auditors, one to be appointed by the Governor General, and the other by the College Council, and duly reported to Parliament. 15. It will be in the power of such of the districts of Upper Canada as shall conform to the provision aforementioned to select through their District Council, in such manner as shall be appointed by the College Council, and to send annually one free scholar to the University who shall be entitled to attend the full academic course, or such classes as he may choose for four years; and to become a candidate for honours; provided that the District Council so selecting, shall also select and send up, in the same manner, another scholar, to be educated at the expense of such district.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad.—The Board of Directors, on Saturday last, with a few invited guests, amounting in all to between thirty and forty, made a trial of a new locomotive, the "A. N. Maudslayi" arrived recently from Montreal, proceeding to a distance of twenty-two miles from Montreal. The ground was covered where covered with clear ice from the sled and train, followed by a sharp frost of the preceding night; and a heavy rain fell from one o'clock throughout the remainder of the day. Notwithstanding these discouragements, the party were well pleased with their excursion. Speed was not the object of the experiment, so much as a trial of the general working powers of all the separate parts of the machinery; and several stoppages for the purpose of examination took place. The train, notwithstanding, arrived at the bridge over the Richelieu, at Renville, sixteen miles of road, in forty-five minutes, giving a rate of about twenty-five miles in the hour. On one portion of the road, a space of three miles was run over in six minutes, a rate of speed equal to thirty miles an hour. Although not yet ballasted, the cars moved with a steadiness, even in moments of the greatest velocity, not surpassed by any Railroad in this continent. The bridge over the Richelieu, a costly and handsome erection, was passed with deliberation, the road then taking a turn to the left to avoid the Mountain. Whilst the train proceeded onwards a distance of six miles beyond the Beauport Station, the Brecons were happily encountered at the ancient "Belmont" Chalet, by Major Campbell. At three o'clock, having started on their return at Montreal. By a very little labour the road may be extended to St. Hyacinthe, thirty miles from Montreal. It only needs timber and iron to be laid down for the space of a mile, to carry it that extent. The whole distance to the Province line will, by the understanding, one hundred and twenty-eight miles. Hence to Portland the distance is one hundred and fifty miles, of which thirty-six of this part of Portland has been laid down, and has been in full operation with more business than the company could transact throughout the present year. Two hundred cars to join the St. Lawrence and Atlantic, at Lennoxville, has been already completed. The greater part of the work, so far, having been done since the first of May, but we only expect that by the winter of 1848, St. Hyacinthe, the capital of the Eastern Township, will have been attained, and in the course of another year the citizen of Montreal may see his trip to the Atlantic within the hours of daylight. We congratulate the country upon the completion, so far, of this truly national undertaking. The Directors who have resolutely kept on the even tenor of their way through a season of appalling financial embarrassments are entitled to high praise for the courage and perseverance with which they have met and overcome difficulties of an ordinary character. The main difficulties of the project have been surmounted, and no doubt can be now entertained that within a reasonable and brief period from this day, the citizen of Montreal may be transmitted, by the agency of steam-travel, from his own door to the Atlantic sea-board in the course of a few hours. It will be a new and bright era for Montreal, its commerce and inhabitants, when this pleasing anticipation shall be realized. The route from Montreal to Renville is one of singular beauty in point of scenery; and it would require a poetic imagination to describe the novel and picturesque effect of the mountain on the senses of the beholder as he travels in a direct line, to all appearance, to its center, at the velocity of thirty miles an hour. This huge, steep, and lofty elevation, enlarging and becoming clearer in its details every minute, were indeed, to be moving rapidly towards the traveller who approaches it, producing an effect not elsewhere to be encountered, we believe, on any known road of travel. The mountain itself has long been known as an object of interest to tourists and scientific travellers, by whom it has been visited as well from the unvaried prospects obtained from its summit, as from its many natural curiosities, among which is a wild and sequestered mountain lake, at an elevation of one thousand feet above the level of the surrounding country, of whose depth it has not yet been found possible to take soundings. On the borders of this lake it is intended, we understand, to put up a spacious hotel, which cannot fail to become a favourite resort in the summer season, with the inhabitants of this city, and with travellers from distant parts. The mere holiday traveller whose depth it has not yet been found possible to take soundings. On the borders of this lake it is intended, we understand, to put up a spacious hotel, which cannot fail to become a favourite resort in the summer season, with the inhabitants of this city, and with travellers from distant parts. The mere holiday traveller whose depth it has not yet been found possible to take soundings.

Waterworks.—We have derived the following particulars from Mr. Johnson, commander of the revenue cruiser Skylark, who, together with his crew, were spectators. The occurrence took place on Thursday, the position of his cutter being thirty-five miles to the westward of Lunenburg. Between ten and eleven, a very dark cloud were perceived gathering in the north-west; and assuming the form of an arch, the rest of the heavens being beautifully clear. In a very short time two water spouts began to form, and in the course of ten minutes one of them dropped, and began to suck up the water, and in another ten minutes the second did so likewise. By this time two-thirds of the sky were darkened, and in half an hour afterwards no less than nine other perfect spouts descended. Three or four were playing around the cutter, at about the distance of half a mile; the remainder appeared to be some two miles off. The water was first drawn in a heap, and became greatly agitated, like a boiling pot, or a cloud of spray of a whitish gray colour; it was then distinctly seen to ascend in a column, presenting the appearance of light-

smoke passing up through a glass tube. They continued their operations for two hours, when they vanished.—Cambridge. RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—The number of passengers who travelled by railway during the last half-year, 26,330,492, comprehends a railway ride for every man, woman, and child, in England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is calculated that within the next five years there will be upwards of 10,000 miles of railway open in Great Britain.

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