## Ponth's Corner.

THE DUTY OF PRAYER. A mother, sitting at her work in the parlour, overheard her child, whom an older sister was dressing in an adjoining bed-room, say repeatedly, as if in answer to his sister, 'No, I don't want to say my prayers.

Mother,' said the child, appearing in minute or two at the purlour door; the tone and look implied that it was only his morning salutation.

Good morning, my child.'

I am going out to get my breakfast.'
Stop a minute; I want you to comhere, and see me first.

The mother laid down her work in the next chair, as the boy ran towards her. She took him up. He kneeled in her lap and laid his face upon her shoulder, his cheek against her ear. The mother rock-ed her chair slowly backwards and for-

wards. Are you pretty well, this morning?

said she in a kind, gentle tone. 'Ves, mother; I am very well.'

I am glad you are well. I am very well too; and when I waked up this moruing, and found that I was well, I thanked God for taking care of me.'

Did you?' said the boy, in a low tonehalf a whisper. He paused after it-conscience was at work.

'Did you ever feel my pulse?' asked his mother after a minute of silence, at the same time taking the boy down, and setting him in her lap, and placing his fingers on her wrist.

No, but I have felt mine.' Well. don't you feel mine now? ho

it goes, beating? Y-e-s!' said the child.

'If it should stop beating, I should die.

' Should you?' Yes, and I can't keep it beating.'

Who can P

'God.' A silent pause.

You have a pulse too, which beats in your bosom here, and in your arms, and all over you, and I cannot keep it beating, nor can you. Nobody can but God. II he should not take care of you, who could?

'I don't know'-said the child, with a look of anxiety ;-- and another pause ensu-

'So when I waked up this morning, I thought I would ask God to take care of I hope he will take care of me and all of us.

'Did you ask him to take care of me?' ' No.'

Why not?

Because I thought you would ask him yourself; God likes to have us all ask for ourselves.'

A long pause ensued. The deeply thoughtful, and almost anxious expression of countenance, showed that the heart was

'Don't you think you had better ask him for yourself?

Yes,' said the boy readily.

He kneeled again in his mother's lap, and uttered, in his own broken language, a prayer for the protection and blessing of Heaven.—N. Y. Ecangelist.

## THE SEVEN CHILDREN.

From the German of Krummacher. In the early morning, as the twilight dawned, a pious father and his wife arose from their nightly couch, and thanked God for a new day, and for the refreshment of sleep. But the morning sun beamed into the little chamber, and seven children there lay in their beds and slept.

Then saw they the children all lying in a row, and the mother spoke: They are seven in number. Alas! it will come hard upon us to maintain them.' And the mother sighed, for there was a famine in

But the father smiled, and said, 'See, do they not lie, all seven of them, together, and slumber sweetly, and have they not all rosy cheeks? The bright morning also dawns upon them anew, so that they still seem more beautiful in our eyes than seven blooming posies. Mother, let this ever remind us, that He who causes this morning-dawn, and sendeth sleep, is true, and without change.'

And now, as they went forth from the chamber, there stood beside the door fourteen shoes in a row, always smaller and smaller, a pair for every child. Again was the mother reminded, that there were so many of them, and she wept.

But the father spoke and said : ' Mother, wherefore do you weep? All the seven have alike received those round and nimble feet; why then should we be so concerned about the covering of them ; Have our children confidence in us? why then should not we have confidence in Him, who is powerful, far beyond our comprehension? Behold! his Sun is now rising! Come, let us also, like it, begin our daily course, with joyous countenan-

Thus conversed they, and went to their toil; and God blessed their labours, so that they had enough, together with their children; for faith brings fortitude and endurance, and love renews strength.

COOLNESS AND INTREPIDITY OF A

As two gentlemen were crossing the suspension bridge below the falls, from the American side, about two weeksago, when about 200 yards from the Canada side, they lieard a noise like the falling of a heavy body over the precipice a few rods above the bridge, and immediately observed a little girl running toward the bridge. She passed several men who were standing in the vicinity, and hastened to the lower side of the bridge, where she descended a sort of ladder, or stairway, made by pins being driven in a large pole or log placed in an upright position, and reaching from the lower side of the bridge some 80 or 90 feet down the precipice, to a sort of recess under the cliffs.

When she arrived at the bottom of the along the side of the hill, under the over- this purpose, as they did not seem capable now, like an athlete, with astonishing dex- left them, and rather to wait for us here. Sherbrooke.

hanging rocks, to the place from above of enduring the hardship of travelling over terity, he hore his load over the tortuous and which she had started, and descending a few steps she was observed trying to raise and carry some object, which the gentlemen, who had watched her movements with increasing interest, soon became satisfied was a child that had fallen over the precipice. They hastened to the end of the bridge and sent down some men who had not known of the accident. The child, a little girl of 7 or 8 years of age, was lashed to the back of one of the men, and brought up alive, although greatly injured, having one or both of its legs broken, and one eye considerably bruised, but it will probably recover. That the child was not instantly killed is truly assonishing, as it must have fallen over 100 feet perpendicularly, without anything to impede its progress, on the broken stones below.

The coolness and intrepidity of the older girl, perhaps 10 or 11 years of age, sister of the one who met with the accident were utterly surprising.

SNUFF-TAKING, OF SOME USE AT LAST. When the Tatars and Kurds, in the year 1827, fell upon the German colony of Catherinenfeld (not far from Talis), and massacred or carried off all the inhabitants. t was the fate of one old man to be among the captives. The Kurd who had got pos-session of him had also, at the same time, appropriated a canister filled with snuff, with the use of which he was unacquainted. The old colonist, who took snuff with all his heart, had not at first the courage to ask for a pinch; but, after he had become better acquainted with his master, he begged for the canister, and took a pinch, where at the latter wondered, and laughed heartily. When the Kurd had returned home, ne led his prisoner as a strange animal to when the canister was exhausted, they even called, a bad habit, alleviated the old ife. - Dr. Parrot's Journal.

SECOND PARTIAL ASCENT OF MOUNT

ARARAT.

I now applied myself to the cure of my parometer, which, with the aid of the reserved tubes, the thermometer, and the store of quicksilver, was soon completed. In short, I made every preparation for the real the sea. attempt to reach the summit: I hired attendants and beasts of burden, provided food, and got ready the inscription on a strong leaden plate, which I intended to take with me, and to fasten on a cross to be erected on the highest point.

This cross had been made in Echmiad-

zin, of fir; was ten feet long, and for its other dimensions about six inches square; it was painted black, and easily taken On the morning of the 18th of September we were all ready to start. I put the cross together; it was placed in the court of the convent, and, with all solemnity, according to the Armenian ritual, it was consecrated by the venerable archimandrite with prayer and anointing. It was then again taken asunder and fastened on the beasts of burden; and I had occasion to remark, that the Armenians engaged at this work were careful not to brush off the cotton adhering to the wood in three or four places. and saturated with the holy oil. About half past eight o'clock the train was in movement. It consisted of myself, M. von Behaghel, M. Schiemann, the Deacon Abovian, four Armenian peasants from Arguri, three Russian soldiers of the 41st Yager regiment, and a driver for the four oxen.

A chief person in the expedition was the village elder mentioned, Stepan Melik of Arguri, who had himself asked permission to join it, and who, as it soon became evident, was eminently fitted to guide its steps. I readily followed the advice of this experienced man to try the ascent of the summit this time from the northwest side of the mountain, where the way, though considerably longer than on the eastern declivity, is in general much less precipitous. After we had gone two thirds of a mile on the left slone of the valley, we ascended, and went straight across the northern side in a westerly direcion, without meeting with much difficulty, as the ground presented few inequalities, and there were paths fit for use which led over them. At first we found the ground covered with withered grass, and but few plants with verdure undecayed. We then came into a tract covered with volcanic sand and a pumice-like shingle, probably that of which Tournefort (p. 149), somewhat hyperbolically, says, "It must be allowed that the eyes are much deceived in measuring a mountain from the base to the summit, and particularly when one has to pass oversands as annoying as the African deserts. What an amusement for people with nothing but water in their

stomachs to sink up to the ancies in sand!" While we kept advancing continually in an eastern direction over this, in my opinion, not very difficult tract, and at the same time gradually got higher, we came suddenly on the stone region, which forms a broad zone round the mountain immediately below the limits of the perpetual snow, and consists wholly of angular fragments of dark coloured volcanie rock, which, scattered in wild dis order, sometimes present the appearance of a rude wall, sometimes that of a craggy ridge, and are at times heaped together in a narrow chasm or the valley of a glacier. Here we found at our service a little path, beaten proobliged to seek their food on the remotest elewell covered with grass, which, like a carpeted step, interrupts the stony tract on the monastery, and at first we made use of them : but on arriving at the precipitous stony tract, which we reached about cleven o'clock, we his frock from behind over it, holding this perceived the necessity of sending them back down with both hands, in such a way, too, ladder, she climbed with increased speed with the Kossacks who accompanied us for as to save the cotton with the holy oil; and ble rocks and glaciers, among which we had

such rough ground; yet I saw with astonishment the little Persian pony of Stepan carry its tall master with unwearied strength and activity over the most difficult and dangerous places, and climb, without a slip, incredibly steep acclivities.

The plain which we had reached is called in Tatar, Kip-Ghioll, that is, Kip-spring, in consequence of a canal or drain projected here by the Persian government, the object of which was to collect the snow-water of Ararat, and conduct it to a rivulet, near which stood at that time, on the road to Bayazed, the village Gorgan, which is now deserted and fallen to ruins, in consequence of the gradual drying up-from what cause is not known—of the water of this rivulet. It did us all good to be able to rest a little, after an uninterrupted ascent of five hours, on a spot which reminded us of animated While our cattle found a hearty nature. meal in the half-green herbage, we recruited our strength with a simple but invigorating repast, to which we were enabled to adoup, since the tract around us, being resort ed to in summer for pasture, was thickly strewed with dry dung, which made excel lent fuel. Directly over this plain, which has an elevation of 11,500 feet above the sea. the slope of Ararat rises very steeply, yet the ascent is here easy, the ground being sprinkled with soil, and not without herbage mt, on mounting a little higher, the desolute stony region recommences, not again to disappear till at the margin of the perpetual

In this way we arrived, not far from Kip Ghioll, at a glacier of considerable extent, but which will soon be concealed from the eves of the traveller if the mountain continues to cover it, as at present, with lava, sand, and fragments of rock, for even now his wives, and made him take snuff in their the ice can be seen only at the deep cracks, presence, which so amused them, that and involuntarily reminds us of the remarkable iceberg, covered with luxurious grassy bruised tobacco leaves to fill it for him, and vegetation, which Eschholz discovered in it all respects treated him kindly; so that Kotzebue Sound, within Behring's Straits. n this instance, a causeless or, it might be This glacier did not appear to me to be a continuation of the jey head of Arneat. man's captivity, or even, perhaps, saved his but to stand by itself, unless its connexion with the ice above be concealed under a very thick layer of stones; on which point, having been obliged to content myself with : distant inspection, I am not prepared to offer any conjecture. The lowest commencement of an extended snow-bank, immediately de rived from the snowy region of Ararat, I found at an elevation of 12,510 feet above

About six o'clock in the evening, as we

had reached a height of 13,070 feet, and

were at no great distance from the borders of the snow, I felt myself compelled to determine on fixing our night's quarters among some large and conveniently-placed masses of rock, since, as difficulties were increasing around us, it would hardly be possible to carry our slender supply of fire-wood higher up. The strong and patient oxen had carried their burdens up to this spot with incredible exertion, and many a crossing back and forward had they to make on the face of the acclivity in order to follow us. Even Melik's horse had overcome all the obstacles presented by the rugged nature of the ground, and had borne his master to this great elevation. It was now the common lot of these poor unimals, when freed from their loads, to be turned loose in a desert, where there was nothing to satisfy their hunger but the few herbs scattered over these heights, and to quench their thirst nothing but the hard snow of the neighbouring glacier: in truth, I pitied them. A little fire was made, but the air was cool, and the ground not warm.

Sleep refused to visit me on this occasion, my heart I felt more of anxiety that of hope for the attainment of our object. I know not what it was that filled me with this gloomy presentiment; perhaps it was but the language of bodily indisposition; for the injuries, superficial as they were, which I had received on the 13th, were not yet quite cured, and a violent contusion on the left hip, received on that occasion, had prined me the whole way up; the fever might have somewhat weakened me; and, in short, although in the course of the day's journey I was never last, and caused no delay, yet felt that I wanted the strength and spirit which were required, in order that, on the following day, in ascending the difficult lev egion, I might be able to expedite, as I had always been used to do, for the attainment of our object, by taking the greatest share of the labour on myself.

In the meantime, the night passed over, and at half-past seven in the morning we resumed our march, the thermometer being four degrees below the freezing point. In about two hours we had reached the limits, properly so called, of the perpetual ice and snow, that is to say, not the place where the snow, favoured by the coolness of a valley or other circumstances, remains at the lowest elevation, but where, extending continuously on a uniform slope, it is checked only by the warmth of the region below it. I found those limits to be at the height of 14,210 feet above the level of the sea. The way up to that point from our night quarters was rendered extremely fatiguing by the steepness of some of the rocky tracts, which were passable only, because, consisting of masses of rock piled one upon the other, they offered angles and edges for the hands and feet; but on that very account they threw impediments in the way of carrying up the great cross : in vain we tried to let two men bear the long beam; for on bably by the small herds of cattle which in ground where the choice of each step was summer, when the herbage fails below, are confined to some particular spot, every movement of the one carrier embarrassed vated parts of the mountain. This path led and endangered the other; and besides, the to a considerable plain, nearly horizontal, and | beam, beingt en feet long, was every moment knocking against something in the sharp turnings of our crooked path. Such, how. northwest side of the mountain. M. von ever, was the devout zeal of one of the Behaghel, M. Schiemann, and myself had Armenian peasants, that, at the moment each of us brought a saddle horse from the when the necessity of leaving the cross behind us seemed inevitable, he heaved the long beam on his shoulders, drew the end of

rugged path.

For an instant we halted at the foot of the pyramid of snow, which before our eyes was projected with wondrous grandeur on the clear blue sky : we chose out such matters as could be dispensed with, and left them behind a rock; then, serious and in silence, and not without a devout shuddering, we set foot upon that region which certainly, since Noah's time, no human being had ever trodden. At first the progress was easy, because the acclivity was not very steep, and besides, it was covered with a layer of fresh snow, on which it was easy to walk; the few cracks in the ice, also, which occurred, were of no great breadth, and could be easily stepped over. But this joy did not last long; for, after we had advanced about 200 paces, the steepness increased to such a degree that we were no longer able to tread securely on the snow, but, in order to save ourselves from sliding down on the ice beneath it, we were obliged to have recourse to that measure, for the employment of which I had taken care to equip myself and my companions, namely the cutting of steps. Although that which is called ice on such mountains is in reality snow converted into a glacier, that is to say, permeated with water and again frozen, in which state it is far from possessing the solidity of true ice, vet, like this, it does not yield to the pressure of the foot, and requires, where the slope is very rapid, the cotting of steps. For this purpose ome of us had brought little axes, some billooks, while others, again, made use of the cestaff. The general rule in the ascent was that the leader should only out the ice just enough to allow himself to mount, and that each as he followed should enlarge the step; and thus, while the labour of the foremost was lightened, a good path was prepared for the descent, wherein much firmer footing is

required than in ascending, Through this proceeding, dictated off hand by necessity and frequent experience, and which, moreover, could not be dispensed with for a single step, as well as through manifold hinderances of a new sort which obstructed the carrying up of the cross, our progress suffered much delay; though in the stony region, which was by no means easily traversed, we had been able to gain about 1000 feet of elevation in the hour, we could now hardly ascend 600 feet in the same time. It was necessary for us to turn a bold projection of the slope above us, and, having come to it, we found on it, and straight across the direction in which we were proceeding, a deep crack in the ice, about five feet wide, and of such length that we could not distinctly see whether it was possible to go round it. To our consolation, however, the drifted snow had in one place filled up the crevice tolerably well, so that with mutual assistance we got safely over, a feat rendered somewhat difficult by the circumstance that the edge of the ice which we wanted to reach was a good deal higher than that on which we were standing.

As soon as we had got over this little trouble, and had ascended a very moderate slope, we found ourselves on a nearly horizontal plain of snow, which forms a principal step on this side of Ararat, and may be easily recognised in all my sketches of the mountain as an almost horizontal interruption of the slope, next to the summit on the right hand side. This height was the scope of our exertions this time; for we had, to judge from appearances, work for three hours, and there arose, to our sorrow, a strong humid wind, which, as it gave us reason to expect a snowstorm, damped our courage, and took from us all hope of reaching the summit. I made up my mind to erect the cross that we had brought with us on this height, and for that purpose sought out a spot visible from the monastery, or at least from Eriyan, and such we found on going little more than half a mile towards the east, without ascending much. While some of us were employed in cutting a hole about two feet deep in the ice with bills and poles, others joined together the timber of the cross with two strong screws, and over the joint, fastened in like manner with screws the leaden plate, weighing twenty-seven pounds. The cross was then raised up, every one lending a hand to the work, and with pieces of ice and snow was fixed firmly in the hole. It faces Erivan, and has behind it in that direction the steep snows of the summit so that being itself black, it will be strongly relieved, and must he visible with a good telescope. On the leaden plate is the following inscription:

> NICOLAS PAREL PILIS Torius Ruthesia Auguentroas Hoc Asylum signston Amana manu Vindicavir Fider Christians Joannes Frederici Filius PASKEWITSCH AB ERIVAN ANNO DOMINI M DC C C XXVI.

I now suspended my barometer from the cross in order to determine our elevation above the sea, which I found to be 16,021 feet (our levelling to the shore of the Black Sea being included in the calculation), or about 350 feet more than the summit of Mont Blanc. Impelled by a common feeling we turned once more towards the summit, and I could not refrain from asking myself whether in reality we should now resign the hope of reaching it. But the watch, which told us that it was midday; the sky, where clouds were gathering; and our inadequate means for spending a night on the icy pinnacle, all plainly said "no" to the thought of advancing; and the delaration of the sturdy guide, Stephen Melik, " Time alone is wanting; for the rest, we are nearly on the top," completely soothed the downeast spirits of all but myself, whose only consolution was the hope of another and more

successful altempt. The steps by which we had mounted aided us also in our descent, and without any accident beyond a transient giddiness which attacked M. von Behughel, we reached, before night had fully set in, the place where we had rested at noon on the way up, the Kip-Ghioll, a charming spot to the weary where we also found Melik's horse, the oxen and the drivers, for they had sagaciously determined on descending from the inhospita-

We also were glad to warm ourselves at a brisk fire, for we had hardly left the snowy region in our descent when the whole tract over which we had passed nearly down to Kin-Ghioll was visited by a heavy fell of moist snow, which disappeared the next day Having taken our evening repast, we each of us sought, under the large rocks scattered in great numbers over this plain, shelter and lodging for the night, and the following day,

IRISH AMELIORATION SOCIETY.

Parrot's Journey to Ararat.

the 20th of September, about ten in the

moving, we reached St. James's,-Dr. F.

A few days ago a public meeting, to form a ociety under the above title, was held at the lanover-square Rooms, London. Lord de Mau-ley presided, and in opening the proceedings expressed the pleasure which he felt in com-ing forward to submit to the assembly a project for the establishment of a society for ameli ing the condition of the lish people; and his regret that the pressure of public prevented the attendance of many Irish members of Parliament. Mr. Rogers read a statement of the plans of

the society, from which it appears that the society is to be called the Irish Amelioration Society (to be incorporated by royal charter). to employ the peasantry in the preparation of peat fuel and charcoal; and, by removing the peat, to effect the full reclamation of the hog lands; the surplus profits to be expended in improving the social condition of the people grounded on the report made to the Relie commissioners of Ireland, by Jasper W Rogers, Esq., C. E. The society purposes establishing, in desirable positions throughout the country, stations for the final drying and preparation of peat, and its conversion into charcoal; having at each one confidential officer, to be aided by a sufficient number of labouring assistants, paying at once in mone a given sum per measure for all peat brought in for sale by the peasantry on their piling it is the drying houses. And with the view more ully to promote the objects of the society, i is proposed to rent or purchase bog land, or which the peasantry shall be employed, to be paid in like manner; the society providing every necessary facility, and a simple apparatus for cutting and preserving the peat, in an weather sufficiently dry for out-door labour It is intended, as land is cleared of peat, to divide it into holdings, of an extent suited to the listrict, with buildings of improved construction and to let some of these farms to those whos industry has been most conspicuous at each station, provided they have saved sufficient capital for undertaking the culture; and in process of time it is also intended, under cer ain restrictions, to provide the deserving labourer with a cottage and small garden. In all cases power will be reserved to take immediate possession should a division of holdings be attempted. It is estimated that one million of money will be paid annually for labour in cutting peat alone, to the now but half employed labouring class, in addition to large sums for carriage, &c.; and from 2000 to 3000 acres of the most valuable land may be reclaimed yearly, particularly fitted for the culture of flax, which may be made to distribute at least an equal annual amount. All expenditure for building reading and lecture-rooms, salaries to readers, lecturers, &c., and purchase of hooks, is to be defrayed out of the "Amelioration Fund;" also of machines and all other appliances for the preparation of flax; and the cost of seed supplied to those desirous to commence its cultivation is to be repaid out of the produce of the crop. Persons will be employed at each peat station perfectly competent to teach the whole operation of sowing and manufacture: whose business it shall be to instruct the peasantry, according to fully proved processes. which have been already carried into effect shall be applied to establish at each station a loan fund, and an efficient dispensary, under the "Loan Fund" Act. Mr. Rogers then mane some additional explanations of the plan. The reason that the peat fields had not been made use of was, that there had been no proper means brought forward for preparing the fuel. The peat as at present prepared by the peasants contained 30 or 40 per cent. of aqueous matter, which rendered it comparatively unfit for fuel. By the plan proposed to be adopted by the society (which he described with some minuteness), this evil would be avoided. The raising of the peat would be conducted on proper principles, and it would be dried and pressed through the medium of machinery prepared for the purpose.

The following resolutions were proposed and adopted, after which the meeting separated :--"That this meeting is of opinion that the discontent in Ireland is greatly attributable to the miserable condition of its people; and that the most effectual mode of removing it is by providing them extensively with the means of remunerative labour.

"That remunerative labour may be found

for the Irish peasantry by employing them for cutting the peat for its conversion into charcoal, for agricultural, domestic, sanitary, and manufacturing purposes; while the removal of the peat will render the land fit for immediate cultivation.

"That the principle on which the frish Amelioration Society is founded will afford practicable means for the continuous employment of the Irish peasantry; and that this meeting pledges itself to give it every assistance, whether by subscription to the amelioration aid fund, by taking shares, or inducing others to do so."—Eur. Times, 12th August.

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