

Youth's Corner.

BUSY LITTLE WORKMEN.

Cousin Annie's riddle for Martha and Oliver. "I'm an insect so small, that I scarce can be seen, And I dwell in the waves of the dark sea so green. And I work without ceasing, I toil and I strive, And am one of the busiest insects alive. You may talk of the ant, you may tell of the bee, But I am busier far of the three. And the rocks that I raise, where the white breakers foam, Have wrecked many a sailor in sight of his home." "Is it a real insect, cousin Annie," said little Martha. "Yes, my dear, as much so as a snail, but very much smaller."

"Have I ever seen one of these insects?" said Oliver. "No, my dear, but you have seen some of its work." "Cannot you tell me something more about the little fellow?" "My work I oft make branching out like a tree, And it's red, or it's white as may happen to be, And it's greatly admired by young and by old, And oft by the jeweller purchased and sold. The infant in arms, takes my work for his toy, And jingles his bells with great pleasure and joy, And nurse takes my labour her baby to deck, And clasps it around both its arms and its neck." "Oh, beads," said Martha, "coral beads." "That is not quite the answer, for you know I told you it is a real insect."

"Oh!" said Martha, "I thought I had guessed it, but how is an insect put round a baby's neck?" "Not the insect, but its work," said cousin Annie. At this moment Oliver, who had left the room, returned with a book in his hand, and exclaimed, "Here is the account, shall I read it to you? It tells all about the insect that makes the coral."

Oliver then read about the extensive coral reef that encircles some islands, so that it is almost impossible to find an entrance into an harbour. The insect that makes the coral is very small, but it abounds in such myriads that its labours affect the navigation of the shores of the ocean for miles. Sea-weed, drift-wood, and other substances are collected upon these beds of coral, so as to form islands. The new made coral is not so valuable as that which is many years old. It is obtained by divers, who often find great difficulty in detaching portions of it. The choice coral is sometimes sold for a very large price. It is used for various kinds of ornaments, and takes a beautiful polish.—Youth's Penny Gazette.

JOHN CRAIG.

BOLOGNA is by far the most important city of the Papal States, east of the Apennine Mountains. It is one of the most ancient and venerable places in Italy. Its university, once said to have contained 10,000 students, and its school of painting, scarcely second to those of Rome and Venice, raised it to distinction as a seat of learning and art. After passing through many changes as a republic, it voluntarily united itself, in the thirteenth century, to the Roman state, under a promise, however, that it should retain many of its privileges. In the sixteenth century, Bologna was the residence of a Scotchman, whose history is very remarkable. His name was John Craig. At this period he had become a Dominican friar, and was thus connected with an order which, soon after the death of its founder at Bologna in 1231, made great progress in Europe and in other parts of the earth. Their principal rules enjoined perpetual silence, abstinence at all times from flesh, rigorous poverty, and several other austerities. In one of the convents of this city, however, the individual referred to met with some work of Calvin, the perusal of which first led him seriously to examine the Scriptures. Soon convinced of their direct opposition to the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and unable to conceal the change in his opinions, he was arrested, taken to Rome, and condemned to suffer death as a heretic, by burning. But it happened that, on the evening before the day appointed for his execution, the pope died; according to custom, the prison doors were thrown open in consequence of this event, and the persons confined in them were allowed to go free, and Craig had got outside the walls of the city, when he was seized again, and brought back to his dungeon. But a great commotion took place among the people, just at this time, on some other account; and in the midst of it Craig made his escape a second time. A party of soldiers pursued and overtook him in a house of entertainment, at some distance from the city. Here he met with a third deliverance. A long time before, being in the neighbourhood of Bologna, he had relieved a poor wounded soldier; the captain of the party sent to apprehend him was this very man, and he at once recognized his benefactor, and declared that he would not be the instrument to lead him into destruction. Not only did he allow him to proceed on his way, but he gave him all the money in his possession to assist his flight.

But the aid, thus obtained, was soon exhausted, and the fugitive was exposed to all the horrors of destitution. Still God was nigh; and He who sent the fish with the piece of money in its mouth to the hook of Peter, and who charged the ravens to bear bread and flesh every morning and evening to the prophet at the brook Cherith, was at no loss for some messenger of mercy; in this hour of his servant's need. As Craig was resting his limbs on the edge of a wall, a dog with a purse in its mouth approached him. He was afraid that this might be some snare, and therefore tried all possible means to drive the animal away; but the dog was not thus to be got rid of. Craig at last took the purse, and found it to contain a sufficient sum to defray the expenses of a journey to Vienna. The dog ran away, as soon as the money was in Craig's hand.

After this he travelled to England, where he arrived in 1560, and heard of the establishment of the reformed religion in Scotland. Immediately he proceeded thither, and was admitted to the work of the ministry. Having almost forgotten his mother tongue during an absence of twenty-four years, he preached, for a short time, in Latin, to some of the learned in Magdalen Chapel. He was subsequently minister of the parish of Canongate, and was soon elected colleague to John Knox. Of that illustrious man, John Craig was thenceforward an able and successful helper, in carrying forward the great reformation in Scotland. Craig was a man of undaunted spirit. Knox was absent from Edinburgh at the time of the queen's marriage with Bothwell, and Craig was required by both parties to publish the bans. After taking advice, he reluctantly complied; but, at the same time, he protested from the pulpit on three successive days, and took heaven and earth to witness that he abhorred the intended marriage as unlawful and scandalous. He also solemnly charged the nobility to use their influence to dissuade the queen from taking such a step, which would inevitably cover her with infamy, and involve her in ruin. When called before the council, and charged with this course as an offence, he defended himself courageously; and as Bothwell himself was present, he boldly accused him of fearful crimes. His enemies could not prevail against him. Craig lived to hoary hairs, and wore them as a crown of glory. Towards the close of his life, he preached two years in Montrose, then removed to Aberdeen, where he acted as visitor of the churches in Buchan and Mar, and was afterwards chosen minister to the royal household. In this situation he remained till his death, at the age of eighty-eight.

THE BIBLE CLASS.

A message to the Bible Class of Grace Church, Providence, delivered by Annetta R. Peters, on her dying-bed. (Rev. Dr. Clark, "The Young Disciple.") Make the Bible thy study of your lives; read it with humble, fervent prayer for wisdom to understand its sacred truths, and grace to receive its precious promises. Be not discouraged if its darkness or dullness clouds the mind; if you are in earnest to secure the salvation of your souls, the Spirit of God can and will remove all difficulties. Lay up large portions of it in your memories while in health, for the Bible abounds in the richest consolations, which the sick-bed—the death-bed, alone can enable us to appreciate. Volumes cannot express the exceeding great richness of its consolations to me. It has been my meat and drink. You may not now feel the value of them, but they will be revived to the recollection, and blessed to the soul, when all other supports fail. The promises are as marrow and fatness to me. When disease wastes this tabernacle of clay, and lays its remaining strength prostrate, that I have not power to move for hours, promise after promise of the love of God rises to my mind, and sustains my soul. O! that I could tell you of the value of the Bible. It is my manna, my more than angels' food, for it tells me of redeeming love—it tells me, "that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin;" and, "that God is in Christ reconciling the world unto himself." It tells me that "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the things that God hath laid up for them that love him." O! it fills my soul with joy and gladness at the glorious prospect beyond the grave.

Read a Bible with references. The Polyglott Bible has been a treasure to me; one text so beautifully illustrates and explains another. And let me recommend to you the perusal of a little book called "Advice to a Young Christian." That book has, with the blessing of God, taught me to read my Bible in difficulties and discouragements. Be regular in attending the Bible class. Let not trifles prevent you, nor even lateness keep you from its precious instructions; even though the bell may have given the last toll, go: you may hear that which will be the saviour of life unto your souls. Not that I would encourage late attendance; but, if your detention is unavoidable, go late, rather than not at all. But before you go, enter into your closet, and wrestle with God, that the Holy Spirit may seal instruction upon your hearts, that you may hear as for your life, and that the word may be as light and life to your souls. And when you return, fail not to retire and pray for a blessing to attend what you have heard. Our God is a prayer-hearing and a prayer-answering God. He has not said, "Seek ye me in vain." You will find the advantage of having the mind prepared by prayer. I have found it so. O, when I have heard that bell, I have felt as if I could take wings, to obey its blessed call. And when its last note has fallen upon my ear, my heart has been ready to burst at the thought that I should be absent from that little band. Often, when circumstances appeared against my going, even at the last minute, my heart has been lifted up in prayer to God, and then some one has been provided to accompany me. "Trust in the Lord, yea, I say, trust in the Lord," it was his overruling providence. I have not to condemn myself for wilful absence or indifference. It was no burden to me to listen to the word of life; O no, I went with increasing delight—I felt that the sacred Bible-class room was my house—I felt that there I was to be fed for heaven. And truly I was fed. My soul now feeds upon what it then received. And so, my dear young friends, it may be with you. O! that Bible class! I shall bless God, through the countless ages of eternity, for the instructions of that Bible class! I speak not thus of myself, to seek my own honour; but the glory of Him who hath redeemed me unto God by his blood. The praise and glory is God's—to Him be ascribed all the honour. O! that it might redound to his glory, in bringing one of the members of Grace Church Bible class to lay hold on the hope set before us. Despise not the preaching of the cross—it may be foolishness to the giddy and the thought-

less, but, on the bed of death, it will be found "the power of God, and the wisdom of God." How can the sinner be just before God, but through the atoning blood of the Lamb? The sweetest consolations and the strongest hopes upon the bed of death flow from the cross. "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of Christ."

"From the cross uplifted high, Where the Saviour deigns to die— What melodious sounds I hear, Bursting on the ravished ear, Love's redeeming work is done, Come and welcome, sinners come."

And O! let one who expects shortly to appear before God, and hopes to appear washed in the blood and clothed in the righteousness of Christ, let such an one plead with you, that ye let not that precious blood have been shed in vain for you. "Ye have not been redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, but with the precious blood of the Son of God, as a Lamb slain without spot." The desire of my heart, and prayer to God is, that ye may feel the value of that blood—that ye may be washed in it from all stain of sin, and be presented before God the Father, without spot or wrinkle, that so the Saviour may see of the travail of his soul, and be satisfied in your salvation. O, the precious blood and bitter sufferings of my Saviour. I cannot speak enough of them! The bitter anguish he endured for my salvation! Let these be deeply engraven upon your hearts, and let this abounding love of God toward you, manifested by the death of his Son for your redemption, lead you to dedicate yourselves wholly to his service. I feel this morning that "God is love"—His love is unspeakable. The love with which he fills my soul words cannot express. O! that ye may feel this love—nothing but this could support me on this bed of sickness—nothing but this love could make me peaceful and joyful in the prospect of soon appearing before his throne.

DECEITFULNESS OF THE HEART.—"The heart is deceitful above all things."—"The Lord search the heart."—"The heart of man is perverse to God only; hence he takes the honour of searching the heart to be as peculiar to himself, and as fully declaring him to be God, as any other glorious attribute of his nature. We know not the hearts of one another; we know not our own hearts as we ought. Many there are that know not their hearts as to their general bent and disposition, whether it be good or bad, sincere or sound, or corrupt and taught; but no one knoweth all the secret intrigues, the twistings and windings, the actions and aversions of his own heart.—All in heaven and earth, but the infinite all seeing God, are utterly ignorant of these things. In this unsearchable heart dwells the law of sin; and much of its security, and consequently of its strength, lies in this, that it is past finding out. We fight with an enemy whose secret we cannot discover, whom we cannot follow into its retirements. Hence oftentimes, when we are ready to think sin quite ruined, after a while we find it was but out of sight.—The best of our wisdom is but to watch its first appearances, to catch its first under-earth heavings and workings, and to set ourselves in opposition to them; for to follow it into the secret corners of the heart, that we cannot do. It is true there is yet a relief in this case, namely, that He, to whom the work of destroying the law of sin and body of death in us is principally committed, namely, the Holy Ghost, comes with his axe to the very root; neither is there any thing in an unsearchable heart, that is not open and naked unto Him.—Dr. Owen.

LONDON IN OLD TIMES, AND NOW.—"Under Edward the Fourth we first hear of brick houses; and in Henry the Eighth's time of pavement in the middle of the streets." The general aspect of London then experienced a remarkable change, in consequence of the dissolution of religious houses; the city, from the great number of them, having hitherto had the appearance of a monastic, rather than a commercial metropolis. The monk then ceased to walk, and the gallant London apprentice became more riotous. London, however, was still in a wretched condition, compared with what it is now. The streets, which had been impassable from mud, were often rendered so with filth and offal; and its homeliest wants being neglected, and the houses almost meeting at top, with heavy signs lumbering and filling up the inferior spaces, the metropolis was subject to plagues as well as fires. Nor was the interior of the houses better regarded. The people seemed to cultivate the plague. "The floors," says Erasmus, "are commonly of clay strewn with rushes, which are occasionally renewed; but underneath lies unmolested an ancient collection of beer, grease, fragments of fish, &c. &c., and every thing that is nasty." The modern Englishman piques himself on his cleanliness, but he should do it modestly, considering what his ancestors could do; and he should do it not half so much as he does, considering what he still leaves undone. It is the disgrace of the city of London in particular, that it still continues to be uncleanly, except in externals, and even to resist the efforts of the benevolent to purify it. But time and circumstance ultimately force people to improve. It was plague and fire that first taught the Londoners to build their city better. We hope the authorities will reflect upon this; and not wait for cholera to complete the lesson. "Ancient British London is conjectured to have been about a mile long and half a mile wide. Modern London occupies an area of above eighteen square miles; and all this space, deducting not quite two miles for the river, is filled up with houses and public buildings, with a population of perhaps two million of souls; and with riches from all parts of the globe." In this respect London may justly be said to be the metropolis of the world; though Paris has the advantage of it in some others.

LONDON TREES.—There is scarcely a street in the city of London, perhaps not one, nor many out of the pale of it, from

some part of which the passenger may not discern a tree. Most persons to whom this has been mentioned have doubted the accuracy of our information, nor do we profess hitherto to have ascertained it; though, since we heard the assertion, we have made a point of endeavouring to do so whenever we could, and have not been disappointed. The mention of the circumstance generally creates a laughing astonishment, and a cry of "impossible!" Two persons who successively heard of it the other day, not only thought it incredible as a general fact, but doubted whether half a dozen streets could be found with a twig in them; and they triumphantly instanced 'Cheapside,' as a place in which it was 'out of the question.' Yet in Cheapside is an actual, visible, and even ostentatiously visible tree to all who have eyes to look about them. It stands at the corner of Wool-street, and occupies the space of a house. There was a solitary one the other day in St. Paul's Churchyard, which has now a multitude of young companions. A little child was shown us a few years back, who was said never to have beheld a tree, but that single one in St. Paul's Churchyard. Whenever a tree was mentioned, she thought it was that and no other. She had no conception even of the remote tree in Cheapside! This appears incredible; but there would seem to be no bounds, either to imagination or to the want of it. We were told the other day, on good authority, of a man who had resided six and thirty years in the square of St. Peter's at Rome, and then for the first time went inside the Cathedral.—Leigh Hunt.

SHEDIAC AND ST. JOHN RAILWAY.—The importance of this railway to Canada, not only as a branch of the great line from Quebec to Halifax, but as connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the bay of Fundy, and shortening our communications with the Atlantic coast and the West Indies by all the distance round the peninsula of Nova-Scotia, is shown by the following extract of a letter from Mr. WILKINSON, the engineer who surveyed the route last summer, to Mr. PERLEY, of the 21st December last: Upon the general question of mere practicability, I entertain no doubt. The whole line will be an excellent one, both for expedition, and heavy traffic, either way. The engineering difficulties, which may be properly so called, will be between St. John and Hampton, and they will be rather of expense, than of construction. The cost of about 16 or 17 miles, of this section, must necessarily exceed the average cost of the rest of the line; but the gradients will be very favourable. Two opinions cannot be entertained as to its importance to the agricultural interest of the country unsettled. But it must not be forgotten, that the loom and the anvil are necessary auxiliaries to the plough, and the advantage of the railway will not be all that it ought to be, if not the immediate precursor of the firm establishment of domestic manufactures in the Province. When this may be once accomplished, it will be the fault of the people themselves, if they again be deluded, discouraged or depressed, by the sudden and feverish irregularities of an European market.

The line will form the shortest and most available link of a commercial union between New Brunswick and all the other North American Colonies, the West Indies included, but especially with Canada and the far west. It may therefore prove to be the first link of a political union also. The railway being once in operation, there would be an end of the route by Boston and New York, for emigrants departing from Saint John for Canada, and the western territories. By no route could they accomplish their journey so promptly, cheaply, and with so much ease to themselves, as by the Shediac railway, and thence by steam, without once changing their conveyance, to any point washed by the waters of the St. Lawrence, short of Chicago and the head of Lake Superior.

But when the effects of this railway should be witnessed, few of these emigrants would desire to proceed farther, and within ten years from the running of the first train, it is almost probable that the whole line would become occupied by a dense population, affording an unlimited supply of labour, prepared by the aid of superior agricultural, mineral, and maritime resources, to compete with that of the New England States. These effects would follow the construction of the Shediac railway, whether the contemplated Trunk Line between Halifax and Quebec, should in the meantime go into operation or not. Each line would be of the highest importance for its respective objects. They would be auxiliaries, but would not be dependent upon one another. Believe me, my dear Sir, &c., J. WILKINSON.

To M. H. Perley, Esq. Gazette.

THE ESCURIAL.—The Escorial is, perhaps, the most celebrated palace on the continent of Europe. It is situated among the wild and sombre scenery of the old Castilian mountains, about twenty-two miles from Madrid. This enormous palace, seven hundred and forty feet in length, by five hundred and eighty feet in breadth, was reared by Philip II. in the middle of the sixteenth century, at an expense of about fifty millions of dollars. Philip, austere, gloomy, fanatical, selected this wild and gloomy mountain fastness as the site of his palace, and reared the regal mansion in the form of a gridiron, in commemoration of the instrument of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence. The embellishments of modern kings, and the luxuriant foliage of trees and shrubbery, have now invested even this uncouth order of architecture, with a kind of venerable beauty. Four towers at the angles, represent the legs of the gridiron. The apartments of the enormous pile especially devoted to the residence of the reigning monarch, constitute the handle of the gridiron. The Spanish description of this structure forms a large quarto volume. It is stated that there are eleven thousand doors. This may be an exaggeration; and yet the enormous edifice, with its cupola, its domes, its towers, its chapel, library, painting-gallery and college, mausoleum, cloisters, regal saloons, apartments for domestics and artisans, its parks, gardens, walks, and fountains; con-

stitute almost a city by itself. A statue of St. Lawrence is over the grand entrance, with a gilt gridiron in his hand. Spacious reservoirs, constructed upon the neighbouring mountains, collect the water, conveyed by aqueducts, to supply ninety-two fountains.

A very beautiful road, about one mile in length, fringed with lofty elms and lindens, is the avenue to this magnificent palace; and a subterranean corridor of equal length, arched with stone, connects the edifice with the neighbouring village. Underneath the building is the subterranean chamber called the Pantheon, the burying-place of the royal family. It is a very magnificent apartment, circular in its form, thirty-six feet in diameter, its walls incrustured with the most beautiful and highly-polished marble. Here repose the mouldering remains of the Spanish monarchs. "Their bodies lie in marble tombs, one above another. A long, arched stairway lined with polished marble, beautifully veined, conducts to this mausoleum, far below the surface of the earth. A magnificent chandelier, suspended from the ceiling, is lighted upon extraordinary occasions, and sheds noontide brilliance upon this grand, yet gloomy mansion of the dead. The labour of many years was devoted to the construction of this sepulchre. For nearly three hundred years the domes and towers of this monument of Spanish grandeur and superstition have withstood the storms which have swept the summer, and wrecked the winter's sky. Many generations of kings, with their accumulated throng of courtiers, have, like ocean tides, ebbed and flowed through these halls. But now the Escorial is but a memorial of the past, neglected and forgotten. Two hundred monks, like the spirits of dead ages, creep noiselessly through its cloisters, and the plaintive melody of their matins and vespers floats mournfully through the deserted halls.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

on opening the Provincial Parliament, Thursday 18th January 1849. Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, I have much satisfaction in informing you that uninterrupted tranquillity has prevailed in the province during the recess. The proofs which the people of Canada have furnished during this period of general excitement and disquietude, of their love of order, and of the attachment they bear to their institutions, will tend, I trust, to establish the credit of the province on a firmer basis, and to promote its prosperity.

I am authorized to state, for your information, that it is Her Majesty's purpose to exercise the prerogative of mercy in favour of all persons who are still liable to penal consequences, for political offences, arising out of the unfortunate occurrences of 1837 and 1838. And I have the Queen's command to invite you to concur with me in passing an Act to give full effect to Her Majesty's most gracious intentions.

It affords me much pleasure to state that in compliance with the desire of the local legislature, expressed in a joint address of the two houses of the provincial parliament, the Imperial parliament has passed an Act repealing the clause in the Union Act, which imposed restrictions on the use of the French language. I have been in communication during the recess, with Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and with the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on the subject of the provincial Post Office; and I am enabled to inform you, that on the meeting of the Imperial parliament, steps will be taken for conferring on the provincial authorities the entire control and management of its department. I trust that when the necessary arrangements for effecting this object shall have been completed, it may be found practicable to establish a low and uniform rate of postage for the British North American provinces.

I am disposed to believe, that an increase in the representation would be attended with considerable advantage to the public interests; and I recommend this subject, which is one of no ordinary importance, to your best consideration. It gives me much gratification to state, that the opposition manifested at one time, in certain parts of Lower Canada, to the School Act, has in a great measure subsided. I am of opinion, nevertheless, that this Act may, with advantage, be amended in some of its details; and I feel confident that you will readily consent to make such alterations in it as shall render it as little as possible onerous to the rate-payers—without, however, compromising the important principle which it has consecrated in securing, for all the youth of this section of the province, the blessing of education.

Among the subjects which will probably engage your attention, are the system of judicature in both sections of the province; the laws for the regulation of municipalities; and the constitution of the University of King's College. The officers employed in exploring the country between Quebec and Halifax, with the view of discovering the best line for a railway, to connect these two points, have presented a Report, which contains much valuable information; and sets forth in a strong light, the advantages of the proposed undertaking. I shall lay it before you, together with a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressive of the interest taken by Her Majesty's Government in the execution of this great work.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, I shall direct the public accounts, with the estimates for the year, to be laid before you. I rely on your readiness to grant the supplies which are necessary for the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen, I have observed, with much concern, that Canada has participated largely in the commercial depression by which the last year has been so unfavourably characterized. I have not failed to impress on Her Majesty's Ministers the urgent necessity which exists for the removal of such provisions from the Imperial statute-book as may tend to restrict the commerce of the province, by checking the resort of foreign shipping to its ports in search of freight; and I have much satisfaction in stating that my representations on that head have been cordially responded to by the Queen's government.

Among the measures which seem to merit the attention of the Provincial Parliament, at the present time, as being calculated to raise the credit of the province, to extend its trade, and to contribute to the development of its resources, I recommend to your consideration the following, as especially important: The provision of such funds as may be required for the completion of the St. Lawrence Canals, at the earliest period. These great works may, it is believed, be so far perfected, at a small additional expense, as to permit vessels drawing nine feet on the outwards, and eight feet on the inwards voyage, to pass from Lake Erie to the ocean, soon after the opening of the navigation. When this object shall be accomplished, Canada will possess an inland navigation unparalleled in capacity and length, and connecting the marts of a commerce to the growth of which it is impossible to assign limits.

The enactment of a law authorizing the alienation of works of a purely local character, which have been executed at the cost of the province, and giving the government such powers as may be necessary, for the re-organization of the provincial debt, and creation of an efficient sinking fund; this debt has been contracted, not in the prosecution of costly wars, whether of defence or aggression, but in the construction of works of utility; the more important of which can hardly fail, when completed, to prove remunerative;—the existence of a large revenue, derived from Customs, places the creditor of the Canadian public in a very advantageous position; which will be improved, when the principle of a sinking fund is brought into active operation.

The amendment of the existing Emigration Act, with a view to the removal of such provisions as tend to prevent emigrants who propose to settle in Canada or the Western States of the Union, from proceeding to their destination by the route of the St. Lawrence. The passenger trade is an important branch of the trade inwards, which cannot be discouraged, without prejudice to the trade outwards. I shall not fail to make every exertion which the interests of the public health will permit, to reduce the expenditure of the Emigration Department, to the scale of the years preceding 1847, when a passenger tax considerably less onerous than that now levied, with the occasional addition of a small grant from the public treasury, sufficed to cover it.

I would further recommend, for your consideration, the expediency of setting apart a portion of the public domain, in order that the revenue derived from the sales thereof, may form a fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of Common Schools. It may probably be deemed advisable to authorize the Government to invest the capital arising from this source, either in the stocks of the province, or in those of some of the principal railways, the construction of which has been sanctioned by parliament.

In maturing these and all kindred measures which have the promotion of the moral and economical well-being of the people of this important province for their object, you will find me ever willing and desirous to co-operate with you.

In the possession of a revenue derived from so many independent sources, and exempt from numerous charges that weigh heavily on the resources of other communities, Canada enjoys great and singular advantages. May we hope, that, under God's blessing, our legislation may be so directed as to enable her to reap the full benefit of them.

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