Vouth's Corner.

UNCLE SIMON'S LECTURE. "There's quele Simon," cried out a whole group of children, one evening, when they had been comping and heating them selves with rough play, and were rather at a parlour, where they had to go on quetly like young gentle-folks. Uncle Simon was a great favourite with the children; he could tell pretty stories about boys and girls, men and women, birds, beasts, and fishes; and he wore always a kind face, while giving them many a grave lesson, and warning them ngainst things which are evil. So "there's uncle Simon!" was a sound full of delight to them all, and as they crowded round bim. one of the youngest called out: " Now, uncle, give us a lecture !"

The other children were quite amused at the term "lecture," which the little one seems to have picked up from having heard of lectures, which the Rector gave in the school-room, sometimes very simple ones for the children. Now they all asked: "What is uncle to lecture upon ?" The little one, in the price of time is as great as that of Itsfull flow of spirits, screamed out: "Leciiro upon

Pussy-cat, pussy-cat, where have you been ? They took me to London; to visit the queen.'
Pussy-cat, pussy-cat, what saw you there!
"I saw a poor mouse sitting under a chair."

At this, some of the children laughed, and others said, no, that was not a subject to lecture upon. Mother also was displeased, and told the little one, she should not quote such non-sense to uncle to talk upon. But uncle Simon said, with great gravity, they were not just non-sense, those lines; and he thought he could lecture upon them, and he would. So they all formed themselves into an orderly assembly round him, and he began thus:

"There is a proper place for every one; and every one's proper business is in the place for him. It is very wrong for any one to seek how he may get out of his place: and if others force him out of it, he ought to try at once to find his own business where afterwards. they have put him. Now pussy-cat's business is, to keep the house free from mice; she is out of her place when people take her to visit the queen. Neither does she choose that for herself; and though she is at court, she does not forget her own proper business. Instead of wondering and staring at all the fine, new things she sees there, she looks under a chair and espies a mouse: that is what she is expected to take notice of and farifficancy of uniforms and orders. One of the configuration of the gentlemen—to whom he was personally and shining place, it is the one thing she can unknown-took Prince Metternich aside, give an account of.

"Sometimes, when I meet with a little girl come from school during holydays, and ask about all she has been learning, she seems like pussy-cat taken to visit the queen. She has learned so many things which are not at all suited to her mind and years, that I only wonder how she has contrived to retain any of them; and indeed I can perceive easily, enough that her mind has laid hold on little of all she has been made to study. Her mind, in the mean time, has not been without doing something; and I only wish it may have been a thing as well surfed to its capacity and usefulness as pussy-cat's watchfulness when she saw the mouse under the chair.

I have heard little boys stand up and say by heart long pieces of poetry, full of fine sentiments about "obscurity, illumination, impenetrable, cognizance, instrumentality and prerogative;" and I have thought to myself: There's puss taken to court, sadiv out of place. Watching the little boy when he went to his place, while another scholar was called out to recite the fine, long words, I saw him drawing straight lines, triangles, squares, circles, and ovals, very prettily, on his slate; there he was in his place, doing such work as that, though I am afraid he chose the wrong time to do it in. When the other boy came back to his place, I saw take up a little story-book about Henry and his dog and his basket and his pen-knife and nuts and jacket; and he seemed as much engaged in that, as the former little boy was in his drawing. Said I to myself: There's puss and the mouse under the chair.

I hope that the boy with his slate and pencil will be encouraged to practice drawing, so that he may learn that useful art, and he may do much good with it. And I hope the boy with the story-book will read it thoughtfully, so as to learn good lessons out of it : to be kind to the dog; to be steady and lionest, when his mother sends him to carry a basket of apples to her poor neighbour; to use his knife for making pens and not for cutting his desk; to give some of his nuts to the boy that has none; and to brush his jacker before he puts it on, or before he puts it away in the drawer.

Now, I think, I have found some sense in the little girl's lines; but I am afraid, all of you have often said them, and never thought what good sense there may be in the meaning of the words. So you have used them as non-sense, which you ought never to be willing to do. If the lines have no sense in them, repeat them not; and as there are not many people who would think and think, as I have done, to find good sense in those lines, I would advise you, not to let other people hear them, nor use them any more. And make it a matter of care and watching; that nothing fill your heads ainf your hearts, which will not teach some good esson to yourself or to others. If your inemore would refuse those things which can be turned to no profit, and retain that which naliton, and decounsellor : and it God give your own soul, and to the

laught of God, was made up, for the most son's Bay Company, and the plans for its im-

en with one pulse of the breath, and one stroke of the tongue. The stream of time, through a long tract of years, and from lands not our own, has brought down to us a vast drift of new and strange terms, with which we may think our speech has come to be rich, but it is clear that much It its strength has in this way been lost, Thus are we shown to be base sons who, oth from our limbs and our tongues, have lost the brawn of our sires. They in troth were poor in purse, but rich in speech. Their words, like gems, were as great in wealth as they were small in buik; while the mass of ours are as poor as they ere large and long. We must add to this, not only the loss of force, but the waste of time and breath when we would speak our thoughts, and that of types and ink when we print them. Huge tomes would shrink to one-third their bulk, and time and pains would be spent less in vain both to those who write and print, and to those who read. if there were a due care to clip the length and size of the words, and to use no more than the thought can claim. In our age books is small; and the first charge we should give to those who would have us read what they write, is: "In all ways, and by all means, be brief; for life is short, and art is long." - Journal of Commerce.

A SOUND CONCLUSION .- Soon after the on temperance, a gentleman residing in the western part of New York procured a copy, and sat down in his family to read it. He read it to himself, without saying a word till he had finished it, when he ex-claimed, "This man is a fool, or I am."

He then commenced reading it again, and read it through in the same manner and when he got through he exclaimed igain, "This man is a fool, or I am."

He then read it through a third time in he same way, and when he had finished the ast sentence, exclaimed, "I am the fool." and never drank a drop of ardent spirit

A VERY DISTINGUISHED MAN, WEAR-ING NO STAR ON HIS BREAST.

The Quarterly Review relates, with a light variation, a well known anecdote of the late Marquis of Londonderry:- Soon after his first going abroad, he happened to be present at a reunion of diplomatists and general officers, who were attired in all the and asked him who the stranger was in the plain coat? Lord Castlereagh, the British Minister,' replied the Prince. ' Mais comment?' says the other, with incredu-lous astonishment, 'il n'a pas de décoration!' 'Ha!' exclaimed Metternich, 'I had not observed it. Ma foi, c'est très distingué!' When Lord Castlereagh repeated this as a bon mot (and it is a very good one) of Prince Metternich, he added with his idea of the scene which the theatre pregentle smile, 'That, you know, was before he meant the garter; but he forgot-in his authorities were very soon at the theatre, insouciance, a distinction which probably would have escaped the memory of no other man in the world."

SOME CARE FOR THE GIPSIES. The twentieth Anniversury of the South. ampton Institution for the Conversion of

"We need scarcely repeat the introducorigin of the Southampton Institution,-the having his attention drawn to the condition by witnessing in March, 1827, at Winches- there kept till Sunday morning for identihim push his book of poetry in a corner, and ter, the condemnation of a gipsy for horse- fication. About ten o'clock that "no hope could be given to him," breause he was one of the outcast race :never-tiring exertions the possibility of re- or other friends were recognised, their claiming multitudes, if adequate funds and shricks rent the air. One woman claimed fellow labourers could be obtained. All three as her own. Without scarcely a this and much more, with details of the single exception the sufferers belong to liberality of many friends to the good cause, the lower class of society, and are for the obtained by the influence of Mr. Crabb. have been detailed in our previous reports The intelligence of what had been accomplished at Southamptor, suggested kindred institutions in this country and in Scotland ; but under an especial Providence was it, it we may dare so to speak, that the late Rev John West, Rector of Chettle, Dorset, took up the cause of the gipsics in an enthusiastic but also practical spirit. Many Church of England clergymen and Dissenting minsters had joined in the Anniversaries at Mr Crabb's, but they had gradually withdrawn as if appalled at the magnitude of the under taking with such trivial means, or perhaps doubting the wisdom of the course pursued And, indeed, notwithstanding the great success that had attended Mr. Crabb's efforts, the great body of the gipsies might murder has just been committed at Salthill, be said to be untouched. From the frequent communication the tribes have with each other, the good that was being attempted was generally known to them, but without intercourse with the Southampton Institution alle proper idea of the benefits drumled for them. Again there was agreed difficulty in providing for will convey good, you will have within you the reclaimed Tielded their out of their reclaimed Tielded them out of their ients and wandering life, without enabling on his Holy Spirit, to turn sound knowledge, stead of mercy, roundering them worse than them to get a living, would be cruelty inbefore, from the necessities and temptations

part, of those short words which are spok-I mediate colonization, have been advertised. | fellow-passengers for strangers that was The stimulation made by the Government is, that gettlements shall be forthwith formed, and thught profits from sales of land or the working of minerals beyond 10 per cent. shall be applied towards the colonization and improvement of the Island. The terms presented to emigrants by the company are analogous to what have been proposed in other instances, with the exception that the great advantage is offered of grants of land as small as 20 acres. The company retain the ed the steps; - paid his fare; - crossed over right to all minerals that may be found, but to the Duke of Wellington's statue, where coal, where it is discovered on the land of a pausing for a few moments anxiously to settler, may be worked by him at a royalty gaze around him, he proceeded to the of 2s. 6d. per ton. There is to be a gover-nor and a Council of seven members appointed by the Grown, together with a House of Assembly, elected by the inhabitants (twenty neres of land being the electoral qualification), and the Legislature thus turns and doubles, he had not only effecconstituted will have full power to impose taxes, and to regulate the affairs of the Is- pearance at so many coffee-houses would land. The ports and harbours are to be free

to all nations. It will be some time yet before the Com pany can be in possession of a general survey of the Island, but, meanwhile, they have established a settlement at its southern end to which their station from the Columbia River will be removed, and where the climate, as far as it is known, is very similar to that of England; the soil also being admirably dapted, it is believed, for every kind of grain grown in this country. Such arrangements publication of Mr. Kittredge's first address as may be made for the conveyance of settlers, will, it is presumed, both as regards time and expense, depend upon the number of applicants. It is estimated, however, that about £20 may probably be the cost for each passenger .- London Times.

FROM THE THEATRE TO THE JUDGMENT.

-Glascow, Saturday Night .- On Saturday evening, about half-past seven o'clock one of the most fearful catastrophes that ever occurred in Scotland took place in the Theatre Royal, Dunlop-street. Very shortly after the performance had commenced, an alarm was given that a fire had oroken out in the upper gallery; and as a natter of course the audience, which was unicrous in the gallery, became much excited. It was soon apparent to the manager that the fire had been occasioned by an explosion of gas, and he, together with the members of his company, used their utmost exertions to restore order, in which they partially succeeded. Meanwhile, however, the alarm had been conveyed to the central police offices, and the fire brigade were very soon at the theatre, and immediately commenced operations which had the effect of increasing the fears of the people, and a general rush was made to the dour, in order to escape from the fire, which had in fact been previously extinguished. Despite all remonstrances the people would be out, and the result was the premature death of sixty-four individuals, besides four more or less injured. It would be vain to attempt to convey any sented at the time of the accident; it can I had the Bath: He never had the Bath! be better imagined than expressed. The and, while assistance was being procured. the gallery stair was ascended, when at one of the landing places was discovered a scene of the most horrifying descriptionmen, women, and children huddled together, trouden under foot, dead, and dying. The poor creatures were carried to houses the Gipsies was last month held at Bevois adjoining, and every exertion used to re-Mount, the seat of William Betts, Esq., at store animation, but these exertions were in Farnham, in Dorset. A country paper but few instances successful. Sixty-one were dead, and three sent to the Royal Infirmary; two died upon the way and one shorttory remarks of our former reports, on the ly after. Eleven persons, slightly bruised, were able to be removed to their homes, affecting incident of the Rev. J. Crabb, and others are still in the Infirmary in a the revered minister of Zion Chapel, first dangerous state. The sixty-one dead bohaving his attention drawn to the condition dies were, in the course of the evening, of the heathen of our land, the British Gipsy, removed to the Clyde street Hospital, and stealing, and who was rold by the Judge ties were at the hospital, and it was arranged, to satisfy the relatives of the poor creatures who had been waiting in hunhis founding of the institution ; -his success dreds around the hospital during the night, in reclaiming the wanderers, educating and to admit them. The bodies were spread supporting the reformed, especially the out on the floor of the large shed, and widows, and proving by the result of his when each relative, father, mother, wife, most part lads between fourteen and seventeen years old; the only female amongst the dead was one girl three years of age. A gloom has been cast over the city by the fearful occurrence, which it will require some time to dissipate. The theatre has sustained no damage from burning, as the flame of the gas-pipe was almost instantly extinguished .- Scotch paper.

THE MURDERER AND THE TELGRAPH.

Apprehension of John Tawell, described by Sir F. B. Head, in "Stokers and Pokers." Whatever may have been his fears, his hopes, his fencies, or his thoughts, there suddenly flashed along the wires of the electric telegraph, which were stretched close beside him, the following words :- A take a first-class ticket for London by the train which left Slough at 7h, 42m, p. m. He is in the garb of a Quaker, with a brown great-coat on, which reaches nearly down to his feet. He is in the last compartment with all its details, as well as every secret thought that hadsproceded them, had alrendy consecutively flown millions of times faster; indeed av-the very instant that,

constantly taking place. But all the time he was thinking, the Cadsof the omnibus -a police-man in disguise knew that he held his victim like a ratin a cage. Without, however, apparently taking the slightest notice of him, he took one sixpence gave change for a shilling, handed out this lady, stuffed in that one, until, arriving at the Bank, the guilty man stooping as he walked towards the carriage door, descend-Jerusalem Coffee-house, thence over Lon-don-bridge to the Leopard Coffee-house in the Borcugh, and finally to a lodging-house in Scott's-yard, Cannon-street. He probably fancied that, by making so many tually puzzled all pursuit, but that his apassist him, if necessary, in proving an alibi; but, whatever may have been his motives or his thoughts, he had searcely entered the lodging when the policeman-who, like a wolf, had followed him every step of the vay-opening his door, very calmly said to him-the words no doubt were infinitely more appalling to him even than the scream that had been haunting him-" Havn't you just come from Slough?" The mono-syllable "No," confusedly uttered in reply, substantiated his guilt. The policeman made him his prisoner; he was thrown into gaol; tried; found guilty of wilful murder-and-hanged. A few months afterwards, we happened to be travelling by rail from Paddington to Slough, in a carriage filled with people, all strangers to one another. Lake English travellers, they were all mute. For nearly fifteen minutes no one had uttered a single word, until a short-hodied, short-necked, short-nesed, exceedingly respectable looking man in the corner, fixing his eyes on the apparently lecting posts and rails of the electric telegraph, significantly nodded to us as he mu!tered aloud: "Them's the cords that hung John Tawell."

THE AMERICAN LAKES. Professor Drake, of Cincinnati, has been making some observaresult to the public. The chain of lakes extends over nearly eight and a half degrees of longitude in length. The extent of their surface is estimated at 93,000 square miles; and the area of country drained by them is computed at 4,000,000 square miles. Their relative sizes are as follows:—Ontario, 5,300 square miles; Eric, 9,600; St. Clair, 360; Huron, on tour 30,400; Superior 22,000.

The average depth of water in the different lakes is a question upon which there is no certain information. tain information. Authorities dafer. Dr. Drake gives it as follows :- St. Clair, 20 feet; Erie, S1; Ontario, 500; Superior, 2001; Hu-ron and Michigan, 1,000. In standard works, ake Erie is usually stated to have a depth of 120 feet. The deepest soundings have been made in Lake Huron. Off Siginaw Bay, 2 800 feet of line have been sent down without finding the bottom. The attitude of these lakes varies step by step from Ontario to Superior. Lake Ontario is 232 feet above the fide water of the St. Lawrence. Erie is 330 feet above Ontario, and 565 feet shove the tide water at Albany. St. Clair is 6 feet higher than Erie Huron and Michigan are 13 feet above St. Clar and Superior hes 11 feet above them. This shows the curious fact that while the sufface of Huron is 684 feet above the level of the ocean, its bottom, at Saginaw Bay, is more than 1,100 below the same level. The water of these lakes, with the exception of Frie am St. Clair, are remarkable for their transparency and delicious flavour. Of Huron, Frofessor Drake ascertained that the water at the suiface and 200 feet below the same place, indicated precisely the same temperature,—namely 56 degrees. His explanation of this fact is, the waters are so pure that the rays of the sun meet with no solid matter in suspension to a test and retain the heat."—Amer. Paper.

GIGANTIC RAILWAY SCHEME. The railway system in France having ex

ended itself to the northern coast, a fine of railway communication has been opened from Calais right through the very heart of Europe, embracing in its course the great capitals of the north, and, at the same time, opening up the communication with the various Continental nations in the south. This huge stride in the course of modern improvement has been accomplished for some mouths past; but the advantages which must necessarily flow from it ultimately have not yet been secured, or, at all events, made available to the general community of Europe. The railways have been opened, but the service has been clogged. We are happy, however, to be able to announce that the great wheel of progress is on the move, and we have every teason to hope that arrangements, ere long, will be completed, by which the man of commerce, or the pleasure tourist, may be enabled to take his ticket at the offices of the South-Eastern Railway Company, at London-bridge, which shall free him from that starting-point to Paris, to Brussels, Antwerp, the Rhine, and even up to Berlin, and without any hindrance, except those which may be termed station stoppages. We have placed Berlin as the end of the journey, but it certainly is not the ultima Thule of the great benefit which is to be secured. The traveller may go on to Warsaw, by railway, if he be bound to St. Petersburgh and the extreme north of Europe. But we have put Berlin at the further end of the great chain of railways, the advantages of which, in a social, political, commercial, and we feel confident we may add, peace-ful point of view, are sufficiently apparent; we have placed Berlin as the extreme end of that chain, because, at present, the difficulties and the suspected murderer was seen to which beset a traveller at Warsaw, and in the states of which that city is the capital, are so great—not with respect to the means of trans-it, but with respect to the rigid system of po-litical surveillance which is observed by the Government authorities there—that he will of the second first-class carriage." And north to St. Petersburgh. So much for that yet, fast as these words flew like lightning toute. Turning to the south, the communications, the information they contained, tions will be established to the very walls of naturally prefer to take the Prussian route due Vienna, and so on again to Switzerland, and ultimately to Venice. Now, an arrangement which in its effect shall make this one grand means of uninterrupted continuitieation, com-mencing at London-bridge, in London, and run-

cessful issue. We understand, that with this suppose she will die a field-marshal. view Mr. Alacgregor, representing the South-Lastern Company, has lately been in on muileation with the authorities connected the Prussian, French, and Belgian Raiways, and we also learn that steps are to be talin by those authorities for securing the general cceleration of the traffic and the simplification of the Customs' dues on their respective line and which will tend to facilitate and authent their mutual commercial relations, nothing in matters of merchandise, but passager transit. The result (says the well-infolied daily contemporary) establishes a grand dute for Continental tourists, by a perfect and on-centrated stretch of rail, and a concurrent ur-mony of working, and by means of which Bris is approximated to Loudon by a journey of closen hours, or by a run of three hours less than eiter Edinburgh or Dublin. The machinery for cary ing out the measure is by two daily services express trains from London-bridge to Folia tone, where passengers, as is the case at Hoy head, almost without pausing, will step out of the train into the steamboat, cross the Chame in 14 hours, and then by a convois a growth vitesse, or express, on the Great Northern of France, proceed from Calais or to Paris, Brissels, and other places by similarly corresponding expresses. The time occupied en roule to the respective places will be nearly as follows, by express:—From London to Folkestone, & miles, 21 hours; from Folkestone to Boulogne 26 miles, 2 hours ; from Boulogne to Paris, 17 miles, 63 hours; or a total from London to Patis, 251 miles, in 11 hours; from Paris to Brussels, 231 miles, in 11 hours ; from Paris to the Rinne, 529 miles, in 43 hours; from Park Laupsic, 757 miles, in 67 hours; from Park Warsaw, 1,263 miles, in 114 nous. Thes vacommercial arrangement will work greater revolutions than forests of bristling steel, and will as we lately heard the Belgian Minister elo quently express it, carry upon wings of fire peace and good-will to all nations.-Railway Paper.

SKETCHES OF ENGLISH VILLAGERS. That old woman who resides at the little cottage beside the pond, in winter, gathers moken ranches and decay'd noughs in woods and lancs, and these she ties up in a bundle of nearly a hundred weight, which she carries on her head to the neighbouring market town, and there sells. You may meet her at the entrance of the wood on the bleakest day in winter, when the ground is ankle deep in snow. and no feet wark but her own has invaded that silent solitude. Her heavy burden on the little toll, which sits on the top of her close fitting cap: her old fashioned, laded, black bounet, langing by the strings from her aim; and, with a heavy broken branch for a walking slick, she tindges along through all wea-thers.—Habit has given her a side motion; and for testing places are the tallest gate-pists.-Beautifully marked are some of the heavy branches she brings home covered with he cans of every him; from the hosty booking while to tine deep orange and rightly bused ted which ching to the back like iccies. The smell of wood and back comes from the fagots wher butting; and throwing out that delicious fragrance, which, on a cold morning, comes so reeshing from the chimines of a clean English Village: for, next to a hay-field is the hearthy

mell of a teal forest wood-fire.

11 ppy is that old woman when, seated by her own hearth, she watches the blaze of the branches she has gathered, and half fancying that the fagots are glad to have made her so warm and comfortable. She seems, like her native oaks, to have gathered strength, with age ; she feels not solunder for, the quiet of the woods, and the silence of the fields, have

become endeared to her. An old man, the very counterpart of the fagor ratherer, lives at the other end of the village, He is familiarly called the old herbalist, and for miles round, the village wives come to purchase his devoctions. The roof of his cottage is thatened over with herbs placed in the sun to dry; while, from the ceiting of his room, bang a hundred varieties of plants. At their time of flowering he is out alone, and knows every nook in which they grow. On the wide heath you might sometimes see him standing motionless as a stone; his old grey coat, seen from a distance as he stoops down, seems like ome weather beaten land mark. Nature is his comforter, and he lives as hest he moves, His very rags are venerable medals won in a long warfare with privation and want.

Next comes the village postman, a character thoroughly English. So accustomed is he to the hand writing of the limited number of corcarries, that he knows at a glance whom the letters are for. And what would the poor villagers do who cannot read, were it not for the postman? As he comes, the cottager and his wife anxiously watch his countenance; seeking to learn the coveted tidings from the expression it assumes. Nor must we pass over his kindness, when, in former days, the postage of a fetter from any considerable distance was a shilling; often has he lent the poor peasant the money to defray the postage. He is one of the happiest of Gol's creatures, although his wages never exceeded twentypence a day. He knows every boly around him, and is respected alike by rich are

Then comes the brawny blacksmith, with its inewy arms and forga-grimed and features. Early in the morning you hear hitinging hammer sounding like the measured lones of a bell; and in the deepening twilight the glow of his furnace flashes across the road lights up the opposite hedges, while all around him flies a shower of burning stars. You hear the deep breathing of his ashmatic beilows, groaning and panting as if they gave up their breath with reluctance, or were half choked smid the fiery atmosphere. You see the light glancing on the dusky walls, or bunches of huge rusty keys and massy locks, while long rows of horse shoes are suspended from every corner. Would'st thou shake hands with him:—his manly grasp will stake thee like a galvanic battery. Did you ever see him help a wayfarer up with his load, a pedlar with his pack, or a butcher with his basket? At one swing of his powerful arm, the burden isdeposited and he walks along, whistling, and marvelling why people are so weak .- Young Churchman's Miscellany.

A GENERAL, IN COMMAND OF A NURSERY. The lovely family of the Emperor Nicholas was brought up from the cradle by English nurses and governesses, under the superintennurses and governesses, unner the superinten-dence of an old Scotch-woman, who was under-nurse to the present Emperor in his infancy. This individual holds the rank of a general officer (for everything in Russia is measured by a military scale,) and has been decorated with fester; indeed at the very instant that, within the walls of the little cottage at Slought, there had been uttered that dreading out through Europe, in branches terminating at Brussels, Cologne, Reilin, Leipsic, Viening, at Brussels, Cologne, Reilin, Leipsic, Viening, at Brussels, Cologne, Reilin, Leipsic, Viening, and Venice many: the order of St. Andrew, ennobled, and enriched: Some five-and-twenty years ago she come as revent girl to Russia in a Scotch trader's family who turned her adrift in St. Petersburg. A locky chance procured her the situation of under along taking upone passenger and putting down adnother, this probably felt that his identity was every minute becoming confounded and confused by the exchange of the carriage and processed in the confused and confused by the exchange of the little cottage at London, and run-different mention of the process of the correct of the order of St. Andrew, ennobled, and enriched: Some five-and-twenty years ago she come as repart for a salutary effect the resent girl to Russia in a Scotch trader's family, who turned her adrift in St. Petersburg. A locky chance procured her the situation of under or who turned her adrift in St. Petersburg. A locky chance procured her the situation of under normalization for the committed to the substitution of the contract of the order of St. Andrew, ennobled, and enriched:

Some five-and-twenty years ago she come as result of a salutary effect the order of St. Andrew, ennobled and enriched:

Some five-and-twenty vient great girls that for the whole civilized world. A similar are all the person of the order of St. Andrew, ennobled and enriched. Some five-and-twenty years ago she come as resulting the order of St. Andrew, ennobled and enriched. Some five-and-twenty years ago she come as repair to the order of St. Andrew, ennobled and enriched. Some five-and-t his hursery establishment; where she has hon-ournally gone through all the military grada-tions of rank to her present one of general. I blo times may be agreed upon.

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