Wouth's Corner.

PETER'S CRY, WHEN SINKING. Little George was about six years old; he was very fond of reading to himself, but as he could only ready very slowly, he liked still better to hear some one read to him. One day, his mainma read to him the story of Peter's wishing to walk upon the sea to go to Christ -(you had better read it yourself; it is in the fourteenth chapter of St. Matthew, and begins at the 22nd verse)and when she came to the part where Peter, being afraid, and beginning to sink in the water, cried out to Jesus Christ, "Lord, save me!" George stopped her, and said, "Was it right to say so, mammia?" "Yes," she said, "it was quite right, and was a very proper prayer; it is a proper prayer for any body." "Would it be a proper prayer for me, mamma ?" "Yes," his mamma said, "it would be a proper prayer for you, if you feel that you wish to be saved;" and she then, I believe, tried to explain to him how we all, being sinners, are in danger of being lost for ever, and can only be saved by Jesus Christ, who "came into the world to save sinners," and has promised to "save to the uttermost all who come unto him," as we are taught in the Bible. Little George did not say any more about it at that time, and soon after his mamma was taken ill, and was confined to her room for nearly a month; but as soon as she was well enough to go into the nursery again, she went When he had repeated all the prayers be had been taught and accustomed to say, he, in a very solemn manner, added the words of Peter's cry: "Lord, save me!" His manima asked the nursemaid, afterwards, if she had ever heard him make some time past, he had never said his prayers

Dear children! all of you who read this think of little George, and never forget to use hi you, for Christ's sake. Amen. - Children's Friend.

without adding them.

THE GOSPEL PROCLAIMED IN A NURSERY, There was a respectable elderly woman, who had lived for many years a nurse with the lady of one of our oldest English baronets. She had, I believe, watched over two generations in the same family. Sir F- and Ladywere gay and thoughtless, and little knew the treasure they had in their excellent servant, She was a true Christian, and was always ready man Effendi went to worship in the Mosque of to speak a word for her heavenly Master. But her religion was thought queer and gloomy Still, her great skill in the care of young children, and her long and faithful services, secured her a degree of respect from the family, which the Pasha of Damascus arrived here on his anher piety alone would not have done.

Sir F. had a younger sister, who sometimes stayed with him and his lady. This sister was a lovely creature by nature, but at that time quite a stranger to the power of Divine grace. In after years I was favoured with her friendship; and she has told me, that her sister-inlaw's nurse, like Sampson of old, has often "made her sport."

I will now give you an account of one of her interviews with this old nurse, as I had it from my 'friend's own lips. "Once when I entered my brother's nursery, I found nurse trying to lull the baby to sleep on her lap, and as she rocked her chair to and fro, she sang a hymn tune, the words of which attracted my singing!' "His shoulders held up heaven and can make sense of it.' The good woman anweak and helpless as this sweet babe, and yet he was God in human nature. St Paul tells us, that "as the children are partakers of flesh and that had the power of death, that is, the devil. mystery of godliness, God manifest in the flesh,' (1 Tim. iii. 16.) says in the Psalm, "a body hast thou prepared for me." Yes, my dear young lady, it is a mystery, but it shews God's holy hatred of sin in the means he found out to punish it in the person of his own Son, and it shews his love to your soul and mine, that the God of glory should become a worm of earth for our sakes. These then were the lines I was singing:

"Nor less Almighty at his birth, Than on his Throne supreme, His shoulders held up heaven and earth, Whilst Mary held up him."

"Thus it was," added my dear friend, "that my sister's nurse, with baby on her knees, became the first preacher of the Gospel I had ever heard. From this time I sought her company, not to laugh and jeer at her, as I used to do, but to learn and enjoy those blessed truths which have ever since been the stay of my own soul and of the dear husband whom I have since married."-Friendly Visitor.

SCREW A BIT. I must tell you what was done in furthcrance of the subscription for building ten new churches in Manchester, by a poor, hard-working milkman, whose name I will not tell you, beyond this, that it is Joseph. He came to Manchester, a rough country boy, and I remember him in the Sunday-school as an uncouth lad.
He was employed to carry out the milk-pails for came a decided Christian, and a regular com-

and his half-guinea for the Moravian Missions. To give you an idea of the simplicity of his faith, I may mention that he said to me upon one occasion, "I am not going to accompany you to your new church." I said, "Very well, Joseph, stay in your own locality." "Yes," said he, "folks tell us that our faith stands in you, and not in the Lord Jesus Christ; and so I am going to show that I can do without you"-a beautiful commentary on the passage, "That your faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God." We sent out our prospectus about the ten new churches. After this, I met him in the street, and asked him if he had seen the prospectus for building ten new churches? "That I have," said he, "and a right good thing it is; we don't do too much for the heathen abroad, nor enough for those at home. What do you think I ought to give?" Of course, we left that to himself, with the advice to be just before being generous. "Well," said Joseph, "I'll serew a bit; I'll serew a bit." That was the turning point of Joseph's charity. You do not understand the term, "screw" in London, but in Manchester we know the meaning of it right well, for they have there their powerful hydraulie presses, under which they place immense piles of cotton goods, in order that they may be the more easily packed to be sent abroad and a large pile is soon brought down to small dimensions. Joseph meant that he would serew down his own comforts; and he said, up one evening, when George was going to bed, and he knelt down beside her to say his prayers, may put me down for fifty pounds." Joseph may put me down for fifty pounds." Joseph his first instalment as cheerfully and punctually as any merchant that frequents the Change at Manchester; and I have been ready to say to my rich friends, who have given their hundreds and thousands, "you have done well; use of these words before; and she said, that for but, after all, you have not done so well as Joseph the milkman;" and happy shall I be if his example provoke a holy emulation, not only among the rich men of Manchester, but not long ago, Francis Christian, a native of think of little George, and never forget to use his amongst the rich men of London also, and, ay, Malabar, formerly a follower of Vishmu, whose prayer; and may God graciously hear him, and among the poor men too. Glad shall I be if mark he still bears on his forehead, but who is they will "serew a bit," too, that others may now a disciple of Christ, and preparing to be a be made partakers of the blessings they enjoy, -Rev. Hugh Stowell,

A MARTYR'S DEATH.

From Rev. Dr. Wolf's Journal.

A young Greek, some years ago, whose name was Paniotes, was servant to a Turkish nobleman, called Osman Effendi. He came with his master to Jerusalem; and when Os-Omar, this young Greek accompanied him. Soon after Osman Effendi undertook a journey to Damascus, intending to return to Jerusalem, and left Paniotes to await his return. When nual visit, Paniotes was accused to him of having profaned the Mosque of Omar, by having entered it; he was summoned to appear before the Pasha, and questioned as to why he did so; he answered that he had followed his master, whom it was his duty to follow. The penalty was death or to turn Muhammedan, which was much pressed upon him. Paniotes exclaimed, Christ is risen, who is the Son of the living God. I fear nothing.'':
"Pasha—'Say God is God, and Muhammed

the Prophet of God, and I adopt you as my

"Paniotes-' Christ is risen; I fear nothing." "They led him out before the castle of David, and drew up the soldiers around him with their notice. 'Nurse,' said I, 'what stuff are you swords drawn; but Paniotes exclaimed, 'I am a Christian! Christ is risen! I fear nothing!' earth!" 'what can you mean?' Nurse replied, He knelt down, and prayed to Jesus Christ the 12mo. Bible and half as thick. He brought 'It is no stuff, my dear young lady, it is only a Son of God, and exclaimed, 'Christ is risen! the precious treasure on shore with him and, truth from Scripture.' 'Well,' I replied, 'do I fear nothing.' Even Christians advised him putting it under his arm as a matter of course, let me hear the verse out, that I may see if I to turn Muhammedan. He exclaimed, 'Christ walked about the streets, yet without the is risen! I fear nothing The executioner lifted swered, 'The Saviour of the world was once as up his fine hair which he wore, as many Greeks struck him most, and appeared to affect him do, flowing down to the shoulders, and struck | deeply, was finding two military men amongst him several times with the sword, so as to draw blood, in the hope that he might relent; but for him and his poor heathen countrymen. He blood, he also himself likewise took part of the Paniotes continued, 'Jesus is the Son of the livsame, that through death he might destroy him ing God; and, crossing himself, he exclaimed, Christ is risen! I fear nothing!' and his head (Heb. ii. 14.) And David, foreseeing this "great fell. The Greek convent paid 5,000 piastres for leave to remove his body and bury him."

GLEANINGS FROM DR. WOLFF'S JOURNAL.

Illustration of " Hamlet left out by particular Desire."-" Sir George Don, late Governor of Gibroltar, kindly invited us to dinner twice. His Excellency was interested about Sheeraz, as he had heard of the fame of the wine of that country, and observed to one of our friends that he thought an account of my journies would be very interesting, if the parts about the Jews and the Bible were left out."

A Mathematician .- "Finzy continued, You do not know, perhaps, that I am in the service of the Pasha, as Professor of Mathema-tics, and therefore I demand of you mathematical proofs of the truth of Christianity.' I said, Do you ever eat?' Finzy, - Yes.' Wolff. -'Why do you do so?' Finzy.-'Hunger compels me. Wolff.— Can you prove that mathematically?"

Mohammedon Scruples.—"One of the Turkish officers called on me. I offered to him a copy of the Bible. He replied, ' that he could not, by any means, touch anything which is forbidden by his religion.' Immediately after this, he requested me to give him a glass of brandy. I replied, 'You ought not to touch, by any means, anything forbidden by your religion; for spirits are prohibited in the Ko-

English Dervishes .- "One of the Arabs his aunt; who at length died, and he succeeded desired me to give him a Bible. I gave him to the business: At his confirmation, he be the Bible gratis, as I mostly did; and I saw the great use of so doing, for as one of the Bedonin municant. Joseph was also a hard-working Sheikhs in Yemen observed to me, 'The Derman, and the Lord prospered him. His guinen vish of England displays a better disposition

an abomination to ask money of a Muhamme- God each year, when the leaves return again. dan or Abyssinian, when they are so very We would sooner part with our meadows than needy.!

Stipendiary Religionists - " Several Bethlehemite Christians, converted by the Roman Catholic friars of Jerusalem, accompanied us, and told us the Latin convent was quite empty, as the friars were all in Jerusalem, because they would not pay tribute to the Pasha. They added that the convent used to pay for them also, but now they refused to do so, and therefore they gave a good flouging to some of the friars, and turned them out of the convent; and they added, with an oath, that if the friers did not pay they would turn Greeks again, for they had turned Roman Catholies only on this condition!"

Dr. Krummacher,- On the 16th of May, 1827, I went to Barmen, lectured there, and made the acquaintance of the Rev. Mr. Krummacher, author of Elijah the Tishbite, who had baptised my brother; and to his care and instruction I recommended my sister Jette, who soon after was baptised by him. Dr. Krummacher is a high Calvinist, and I am afraid, by some expressions of some passages in Elijah, inclined to Antinomianism; at least some of his expressions may have that tendency; but I heard him preach on the temptations of our Saviour by Satan, in Matt. iv. which was a most excellent sermon. He most strikingly being an Englishman than any one of the illustrated 'the kingdom of this world,' by the present state of pseudo-civilization in Europe. The boldness with which he exposed infidelity, and the opposition to the establishment of Christ's kingdom by the kingdom of the world, was beautiful, and shewed that Krummacher is no Antinomian in practice.

AN EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, UNPREMEDIrated.—On the Gibraltar rock, there landed, Malabar, formerly a follower of Vislinu, whose herald of salvation to the heathen. He was first made acquainted with the Christian religion in a Wesleyan school at or near Madrasfrom whose "little books" he derived much information. He afterwards became acquainted with some minister of the Established Church of Scotland, by whom he was more fully instructed. For the last two years he has been in Scotland, educating for the work of a Catechist and Teacher': eventually he is to be ordained. On his way back to his native land, to preach "Jesus Christ and him crucified" to his poor benighted countrymen, he disembarked to pay a flying visit to the Rock at Gibral tar. There he was met by a military officer, a member of the Church of England, and introduced by him to Mr. Levi, a Christian Jew, employed by the London Jews' Society and to be ordained shortly by the Bishop of Gibraltar. There did the Jew, the Englishman, and the native of Madras converse together as old friends about their Lord and Master, feeling their oneness in their great Head and in his spiritual family. Poor Christian was so overjoyed at meeting with spiritual relations there, and at his reception, that he had tears in his eyes one moment, and the next "his mouth was filled with laughter." (Ps. CXXVI. 2.)

He is described as a most interesting character; so full of simplicity and gentleness; yet at times so animated, to fervent in spirit! His new Testament never leaves him :- it has become so endeared to him that he says, it shall never be out of his sight. It is larger than a slightest estentation or pharisaism. vrnat his Christian friends, who united in prayer received a Hebrew Testament, which he much wished for, and some tracts for the voyage; and so went on his way delighted, encouraged, and cheered by the manifested oneness of Christ's people. - Communicated by a friend.

LUTHER'S LINDEN OR LIME-TREE.

In the town of Treuenbritzen, between Wittemberg and Potsdam, stands one of the finest lime-trees of Germany, endeared to the people by a circumstance of the noblest kind. Time and war have shorn it of many a goodly arm; and the stately trunk, hollowed by years, presents but the shell of what it has been; but its head still flourishes green and fair, while the remaining branches, as if emulous to atone for the loss of their brethren, are each year spread. ing wider and wider abroad. "Look well at our linden," said the good schoolmaster before whose garden it stands; "you will wander far before you see such a noble one; and there is none that can boast of being consecrated by such a scene as it once witnessed. The greatest blessing ever conferred on our town was received under its shade! It was beneath this tree that Luther first preached to us. The church which though now enlarged, still looks as if creeping under it for shelter, was then too small for the eager crowd. Young and old flocked to hear the eloquent man, whose name was already beginning to echo so wondrously in every corner of our wide fatherland. So many came, that regiment had long been for all the qualities half of them could not be contained within the church. They at last entreated him to give them all an opportunity of hearing, by taking his station beneath the tree, even at that time large enough to shelter so great a throng. That was truly a memorable day in the history of our town, when thousands stood, where we now stand, listening for the first time to the life-giving and no-longer-darkened truths of the Gospel. A proud day, too, in the history of our tree; for from that hour to this, it has been was ready for the Church Missionary Society, than our Dervishes. Our Dervishes take things, tree; for from that hour to this, it has been another for the Church Pastoral Aid Society, but you give us useful things; and besides known as Luther's Linden; and there is not

this the people are very poor, and I consider it a heart in Treuenbritzen that does not thank our tree."-Bremner's Travels.

THE ENTLES OF SIBERIA.

On approaching these, some of them expressed a wish to have a copy of the Bible, of which, it seems, there is always a supply in the prison (at Moscow), furnished by the British and Foreign Bible Society. Their desire was instantly complied with Dr. Hazy, the excellent, kind hearted physician to the prisons, requesting that our party should present them, which, of course, was done with joy, our good interpretor conveying to them our hope that they would practise the precepts of the Cospel, and draw comfort from its promises. The delighted men kissed the hands of the giver with fervent gratitude. Two Poles next expressed a desire to have the same favour granted them, and they also were not refused. That moment was one of the proudest of our lives. We have often, in foreign countries, had occasion to be proud of England; but never had we so much reason to glory in being able to call it our country as here. To find its noble, its truly Christian benevolence thus actively at work in the very heart of a Russian prison, cheering and claiming brotherhood with the most despised and hitherto the most neglected of mankind, made us feel more honoured in thousand triumphs that adorn our history. Bibles and New Testaments, both in Russian and Polish, are always at hand to be bestowed on every one, soldier or convict, who may wish to possess the treasure.—Bremner's Rus

THE FIRST BOAT IN AFGUANISTAN.-The officers of the British army do not appear to have wasted even the rainy season in absolute inaction. They set themselves to an employ. ment which was exceedingly interesting in it. self, and which when the period for exhibiting its results arrived, proved to be a source of fresh wonder to their Caucasian neighbours. The 13th Light Infantry could boast in those days of a very ingenious individual among its officers. Mr. Sinclair possessed a great mechanical genius, which he now applied to the construction of a boat, which he succeeded in rendering complete in all respects during the interval of the rains. Carriages being provided, t was conveyed, with its oars, masts and sails to the lake, and there launched. Now, there had never been seen in all Afghanistan before that moment such a thing as a boat of any description. Individual Afghans, who might have strayed as far as the Indus, could possibly speak on their return of the inflated hides by means of which the dwellers upon the banks of that river wast themselves from point to point; and the flying-bridges, or huge ferrypoats, which here and there cross the stream must have had a place in their memory. But even to travellers the trim wherry in which a party of young men now embarked was entirey new, and to the multitude it became an object of astonishment indescribable. They could not comprehend the principle ou which it had been fabricated. The oars, the masts, the sails, and above all, the rudder, were marvels and mysteries to them; and when the crew, after exhibiting before them, endeavoured to explain that England possessed floating eastles of the kind, capable of accommodating many hundred persons, and carrying each a hundred guns of heavy calibre, they litted up their heads and eyes in mute amazement. It is hardly necessary to add, that of the mighty ocean it was impossible to convey to their minds any idea; for he who has not seen the sea never learns, even from the books and drawings, how learns, even from the books and drawings, how elementary branches of an English Education, Geo-rightly to apprehend it; and to those who had graphy and History, Ancient and Modern, the Usa for the first time heard of it, it was more sound of the Globes, Algebra, Book-keeping, Geometry, without sense. - Sale's Brigade in Afghanis-

edly, there are cases in which ardent spirits, used as a medicine, prove invaluable. Many a frame, exhausted and sinking, has been sustained by the stimulus of brandy till nature had time to rally; but, considered as an article of daily consumption, it is now universally acknowledg. ed that ardent spirits tend only to weaken, not to invigorate, the human constitution. But it is not easy to persuade either soldiers or sailors of this fact; and, so long as the English Government shall continue to include a certain portion of fire-water in the supplies which it furnishes to its troops, the troops will demand the poison as their right, and get it. And so long as the English soldiers are encouraged and invited to regard drinking as a privilege poculiar to their class, crime, as well as disease, will abound in the army, whether it serve at home or abroad. In Jellalabad, however, there were no spirits, nor could any of the places round about supply them; and the consequence was, that, throughout the continuance of the siege, there was no crime, no sickness, except from wounds, the highest courage, the very best humour, and a docility and quickness such as had never before been noticed, even in the 13th Light Infantry, remarkable as that fine which combine to form the character of a really efficient corps. - Ibid.

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THE REV. JOS. BRAITHWAITE,
Chamble Chambly.

June 11, 1816.

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