

Poath's Corner.

SPECIMEN LESSONS,

From "The Young Child's Catechism," published by the Episcopal Recorder.

LESSON 10.

Q. Did God mean that Adam and Eve should be idle? A. No. God set them to work. Q. What were they to do in the garden? A. To dress it and keep it in good order. Q. What harm is there in idleness? A. It makes people grow wicked. Q. What do idle children learn? A. To quarrel, swear, and steal. Q. What must little children do? A. Try to learn all they can. Q. Will God love children who do not learn? A. No. He will not bless them. Q. What must a child do who does not love to learn? A. Pray to God to make him love to learn.

LESSON 11.

Q. Might Adam and Eve eat the fruit of the garden? A. Yes; of all but one tree. Q. Why did God forbid them that? A. To try if they would obey him. Q. What did God threaten should happen if they eat it? A. That they should die. Q. Who tempted them to disobey God? A. The Devil in the shape of a serpent. Q. Who is the Devil? A. A wicked Angel.

LESSON 12.

Q. Why did he try to make Adam and Eve wicked? A. To have them sent to him in Hell. Q. Did he wish them with him from love? A. No. He hates every thing good. Q. Does he try to make you wicked now? A. Yes. He puts wicked thoughts in my heart. Q. May you let yourself think wicked thoughts? A. No. I must pray to God to take them away.

M. L. S.

[We have extracted the above, both for the use of our young readers, and as furnishing a useful specimen for the older who are engaged in the training of the very young. The answer to the question, "Why did God forbid them that?" seems to us objectionable, because the word "try" is almost sure to convey a notion to the child quite incompatible with the character of God as knowing the issue of every thing beforehand, so that He never tries in the sense the child would understand the term. Would some of our readers send us an answer to the question, short and simple, and not liable to that objection?—E.]

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

LORD HOWE entered the naval service very young, and commanded a sloop of war in the year 1715, when he was only twenty years old; in a successful action with two French frigates he gave at that age already a proof of his courage and ability. After several other distinguished services, by which he gradually advanced in rank, he was made Rear-Admiral of the Blue in 1770, and went as Commander-in-chief to the Mediterranean. In 1782 he came to the relief of Gibraltar, and challenged the enemy's fleet to combat, but they prudently did not accept the offer. His greatest victory was achieved in the year 1794, when he defeated the most powerful fleet ever equipped by the French republic. The thanks of the Sovereign and of the two Houses of Parliament, with various other marks of distinction, were bestowed upon him on this occasion. He had already been raised to the rank of Earl, and in 1797 the King conferred upon him also the order of the garter. In addition to his naval rank, he was appointed General of the Marines, and for several years, when his services were not required to command a fleet at sea, he held the high station of First Lord of the Admiralty. He died in the year 1799, aged seventy-four.

LORD DUNCAN was another of the heroes celebrated in British naval history. He was born at Dundee in Scotland in the year 1731, and had advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral by the year 1787, having distinguished himself in several actions under Admirals Rodney and Howe. He was further promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1793, and to that of Admiral of the Blue two years later, when he took the command of a squadron destined to act against the Dutch who had then a considerable naval force lying ready for service in the Texel. Admiral Duncan's position became a very difficult one through the mutinous spirit which at that time broke out among the British sailors, and the enemy's fleet was near escaping him altogether; he did, however, obtain intelligence of their having slipped out of the Texel while the British fleet had relaxed the blockade, and on the 11th of October the two fleets met, and an engagement commenced, which ended in a complete victory of the British over the Dutch. This success was most important, because the enemy's fleet had been designed to assist the French in an attempt at invading England. Admiral Duncan was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and a pension of £2000, a year was granted to him and the two next heirs to the title. He died in the year 1801.

LORD OF ST. VINCENT.—This distinguished commander, whose name was John Jervis, entered into the navy as midshipman at the age of fourteen, and obtained the rank of Captain in the year 1760, being then twenty-six years old. He had already distinguished himself by his gallant conduct on several occasions

when the command of a squadron in 1794 gave him an opportunity of very successful service in the West Indies, where he reduced the islands of Martinique, Gaudeloupe, and St. Lucie; he received the thanks of Parliament for his conduct in this command. Three years after this, he obtained his great victory by defeating twenty-seven Spanish ships of the line with a fleet of only fifteen sail, off Cape St. Vincent on the coast of Portugal; for this he was raised to the English peerage by the titles of Baron Jervis and Earl of St. Vincent, with a pension of £3000, a year. He held the important post of First Lord of the Admiralty from 1801 till 1804, with great advantage to the country by judicious reforms which he introduced. He attained the rank of General of Marines and Admiral of the Fleet before his death, which took place in the year 1823, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

A WATERING-PLACE IN NEW ZEALAND.

On our way we visited Wakarewarewa Hot Springs, by far the finest at Rotorua, about seven miles from Mr. Chapman's and about three from Ohinemutu. Here are to be seen all the varieties of Ngawha (hot springs). They are mud cauldrons, black, blue, grey, green, yellow, and red, the very emblem of laziness; a faint steam rises from them, and ever and anon a solitary bubble of gas disengages itself slowly from the surface, which then returns to its usual dullness. Close by the side of these, and in strong contrast, are the clear pools of boiling water, of great depth, and of bright azure, enclosed in precipitous walls of sulphurous formation; from some of these, hot streams flow down, which are guided by the natives either into artificial baths or into natural hollows of the rock; the supply of hot water being so regulated as to keep the bath at the right temperature. Among these cauldrons and pools, a strong and rapid stream of cold water rushes down, in some places not a yard from the spot at which the natives are sitting up to their breasts in hot water, shelling Tawa berries, or peeling potatoes, or, failing these employments, enjoying their never failing resource of smoking. But by far the most beautiful springs are the boiling jets, which are throwing up to the height of many feet from a narrow orifice in the top of an irregular cone, formed of the matter held in solution by the water, which is deposited as it cools, and forms a substance of a pinkish white colour, sometimes also tinged with yellow by crystals of sulphur. It is perfectly safe to stand upon the top of these cones, to the windward of the spout; and from that position it is grand, first, to hear the roaring and boiling of the cauldron; and then to see the jet spring up into the air, shivered by the force of its projection into silvery foam, and accompanied by a volume of white steam. The hot water, in its descent, trickles down the sides of the crater, and falls into several natural baths of most agreeable temperature, formed in the pure and white substance of the cone, and lined with the same matter in its half-formed state, still yielding and elastic. Here the traveller may lie at his ease, and watch the bursting of the boiling fountain above him; but, if the wind should happen to change, he must shift his position, or his place will soon be too hot for him. A small native village is here, with the usual appurtenances of a native steam kitchen at the hot springs, namely, hot plates, made of large slabs of stone, laid over boiling water to dry the Tawa berry upon, steam hangings, or native ovens, always in readiness, and holes of boiling water in which fish and potatoes can be speedily cooked. A native swing completes the equipment of this fashionable watering-place, which, together with the game of drafts, relieve the ennui of those who resort to the baths.—Bishop Selwyn's Visitation Tour.

A FRIEND TO MARINERS.—The island of Rona is a small and very rocky spot of land, lying between the isle of Skye and the mainland of Applecross, and is well known to mariners for the rugged and dangerous nature of the coast. There is a famous place of refuge at the north-western extremity called the "Muckle Harbour," of very difficult access, however, which, strange to say, is easier to be entered at night than during the day. At the extremity of this hyperborean solitude is the residence of a poor widow, whose lonely cottage is called the "lighthouse," from the fact, that she uniformly keeps a lamp burning in her little window at night. By keeping this light and the entrance to the harbour open, a strange vessel may enter, with the greatest safety. During the silent watches of the night the widow may be seen trimming her little lamp with oil, being fearful that some misguided and frail bark may perish through her neglect; and for this she receives no manner of remuneration,—it is pure unmingled philanthropy. The poor woman's kindness does not rest even there, for she is unhappy, till the benumbed and shivering mariner comes ashore to share her little board, and recruit himself at her glowing and cheerful fire, and she can seldom be prevailed upon to take any reward. She has saved more lives than Davy's belt, and thousands of pounds to the underwriters.

This poor creature, in her younger days, witnessed her husband struggling with the waves and swallowed up by the remorseless billows,— In sight of home and friends who thronged to save. This circumstance seems to have prompted her present devoted and solitary life, in which her only enjoyment is in doing good.—Inverness Courier.

SLAVE-MARKETS AT NEW ORLEANS.—I will relate a fact with regard to the 'slave market in New Orleans,' called the 'Arcade,' which I got from an eastern gentleman who spent the winter in that city of whips and chains, prisons and tortures. Mr. — said he always avoided such scenes as much as possible, for they harrowed his feelings; and the fact that he could not relieve the poor sufferers, only made him feel worse. But on one occasion he was passing by the Arcade, and hearing something very unusual, was induced to go in. There was a great crowd assembled and a fine likely coloured man, apparently about 25 years of age, was placed upon the 'stand,' well dressed, but looking as though his all had been wrested from him. Three, four, and five hundred dollars were bid for him, and he was finally knocked off to the purchaser. The auctioneer presented him to his future master, and the poor man seemed to be frenzied. He wrung his hands, wept, and went up to his purchaser, and said, 'No sir, I will never serve you, I will die first. I have been torn from my wife, cheated, deceived, cruelly treated, and I have ever been a faithful servant. I have ever been a faithful servant. I have not deserted this, and I will not serve you.' Said my informant, he was beaten dreadfully, and dragged off; and the auctioneer began to apologize to the bystanders for the interruption, by saying that the fellow had been brought there by his master in company with his wife, with the promise that they should be sold together, but on getting there the master had determined to keep the wife, and sell the husband; he had that morning been under the necessity of confining the man in goal until he could get away with the woman, whom he chained and took back again to his plantation, and it was that which the fellow was keeping such a fuss about!—From the Emancipator.

A DECADE OF EPISTOLARY MORALS. BY THE EDITOR OF THE RECORD.

Sir,—In these days of cheap postage all the world writes letters, and I think it may be useful to give this large letter-writing community a few hints on epistolary morals.—For morals enter into every thing; and nothing, however small in itself, is unimportant, which we are in the habit of doing very often.

- 1. Date your letter with time, and place, not omitting the post town.
2. Do not write in an illegible manner, especially proper names and figures, to save a little of your own time, at a considerable cost to your Correspondent of time, eye-sight, trouble, and temper.
3. Finish one word before you begin another; and end one sentence with a full stop before you commence another; cross every t, and dot every i.
4. Write your own name plainly, and give your proper style and address, if your Correspondent is not likely to know them.
5. Do not cross your letters, for postage and paper are cheap; but the time and temper which it often costs to read a crossed letter are very precious things.
6. Answer all letters of business, if possible, by return of post, unless you have some special reason for delay; and with regard to letters of friendship, consult not your own indolence, but "Do as you would be done by."
7. Always return a letter which has been sent to you to read; and be very careful to whom you send the letter of a third person.
8. Destroy letters respecting character, especially if unfavourable, as soon as you have read them, and never quote your Correspondent on such matters.
9. Direct your letter according to the address given to you, never omitting the post-town.
10. Pay all letters, and take care that they are not over-weight.

A LETTER WRITER. (London Record.)

A SPECIMEN OF WAR. THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA. (London Times of January 26th.)

The Monitor of Thursday publishes a despatch from General Levasseur, dated Setif, the 10th, containing the official details of the disaster experienced by the column commanded by that officer in the province of Constantine, a summary of which was given in The Times on Friday. After giving an account of his operations from the 23d ult. to the 2d inst., which comprised a succession of butcheries, burnings, the razing to the ground of every house and hovel, the cutting across of every fruit tree, the destruction of every morsel of food, and otherwise most completely depopulating and desolating various districts of that ill-fated country,—after this prelude, the Monitor states, that on the 2d inst., the Monassa and Ouled Adjiz tribes made their submission. The General thus proceeds:— "On the 2d the weather suddenly changed, snow fell in abundance, and covered the ground to a considerable depth. In the morning of the 3rd it ceased to fall, and I deemed it prudent to

quit the mountains without delay, and return to Constantine. In order to reach the plain, we had to cross a defile of about 1,500 yards in length, but that passage, which already offered natural difficulties, threatened to become impracticable when the snow recommenced. We moved forward at 7 o'clock a. m., one half of the convoy, the cavalry and the battalion, forming the advanced guard, had reached the plain, when at 10 o'clock, we were assailed by a snow-storm, and an icy wind checked the thaw, and rendered the passage almost impracticable. The horizon was completely darkened at a distance of about 25 yards. To fall back or stop was equally impossible; I consequently pushed forward in spite of every obstacle, and proceeded in the direction of Setif, from which we were only 15 leagues distant. It was nearly 5 o'clock before the convoy had passed the defile. I remained until that hour at the rear guard, after sending on three battalions under the command of Colonel Herbillon. At that moment I left at the rear a safe guide, and three hours afterwards I arrived, with Colonel's Herbillon and Bouscarin, amidst the howls of the Righa tribe. I resolved to spend the night there, and distributed my men amongst the douars. We suffered sadly that night, upwards of two feet of snow covering the earth. On the morning of the 4th, the moment daylight permitted us to see our way through that immense plain, I marched for Setif, where I arrived about 4 o'clock p. m. During the whole distance the snow never ceased to fall, and the wind blew with the same intensity. Nevertheless, the march had become less painful, and we reached Setif without having had to deplore any other accident.

"The cruel day of the 3d had unfortunately occasioned deplorable losses, and our road was marked by the bodies of the unfortunate soldiers killed by the cold. The Arab gnomes suffered as severely as the European soldiers. On the 4th, previous to my departure, I had recommended the most debilitated of the men to the care of the Caïd of the Righas, and placed them under the protection of a detachment of troops, commanded by an officer of Spahis. On the 5th I sent a squadron of Chasseurs with a surgeon and waggons to convey them to Setif. I am happy to inform you that a great number of the missing have joined, and that every day others, who had lost their way in the snow, arrive at Setif. This circumstance renders it impossible to fix the exact number of the dead. I will do so the moment it is possible to ascertain it. In the dreadful trial they have just undergone, the troops preserved the most admirable discipline, and evinced the greatest moral courage. The coolness of the chiefs and the patience of the soldiers did not belie themselves an instant. Many men have entered the capital in consequence of the cold and fatigue, but I can assure you, on the authority of the medical officers, that very few are in danger, and that, in a few days, the sanitary condition of the troops will be completely satisfactory."

OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS, Montreal, 19th December, 1815.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House, Three Rivers, on TUESDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, at the hour of ELEVEN, in the forenoon:

That Real Estate, known as the Saint Maurice Forges, situated on the River Saint Maurice, District of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, comprising the whole of the Iron Works, Mills, Furnaces, Dwelling Houses, Store-house, Out Houses, &c. and containing about fifty five acres, more or less. The purchaser to have the privilege of buying any additional quantity of the adjoining land, (not exceeding three hundred and fifty acres,) which he may have at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence per acre.

The purchaser will also have the right of taking Iron Ore, during a period of five years, on the ungranted Crown Lands of the Fiefs Saint Etienne and Saint Maurice, known as the lands of the Forges, which right shall cease on any portion of the same from the moment the said portion is sold, granted, or otherwise disposed of by the Government, who, however, shall be liable to no indemnity towards the purchaser for such a cessation of privilege. Also, the right (not exclusive) of purchasing Ore from Grantees of the Crown, or others, on whose property mines may have been reserved to the Crown.

Fifteen days to be allowed the present Lessee to remove his chattels and private property. Possession to be given on the Second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

One-fourth of the purchase money will be required down at the time of sale, the remainder to be paid in three equal annual instalments, with interest. Letters Patent to issue when payment is completed.

Plans of the Property may be seen at this office D. B. PAPINEAU, C. C. L.

The Canada Gazette will please publish this advertisement, and the other newspapers in Lower Canada, in the language they are printed in once a fortnight till the day of sale. The Chronicle and Gazette, Kingston, and Toronto Herald, will also insert the above.

EDUCATION.

MISS EVANS begs to inform her friends and the public, that she proposes opening a FRENCH and ENGLISH SEMINARY at No. 1 Des Grands Street, Cape, on MONDAY, 5th MAY NEXT. Reference can be given to most respectable families in this city, where she has instructed as visiting Governess for some years past. For terms (which are moderate) apply at the School. An early application is requested, as the number of pupils will be limited.—Particular attention will be paid to Biblical instruction. Quebec, 15th April, 1815.

NOTICE. THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Ct., and is now prepared to take risks against Fire.—This office has now an Agency in Montreal, which has been in operation for the last 20 years, has been always prompt and liberal in settlement of losses. Such being its character, the undersigned looks for a portion of the public confidence and patronage. DANIEL MCGHEE, Hunt's Wharf, Quebec, 7th July, 1815.

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THE FORGERS, 14th Dec., 1814. This Scientific Medical Reviewer in the following critique on GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF, demonstrating its powerful influence on those delicate organs, the Eye and Ear. GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF.—Perhaps there is no one thing that has effected so much good, and that in so pleasant a manner, as Grimstone's Eye Snuff; and we are really surprised that it has not commanded more attention from the medical profession, for although we are aware that some eminent professors of the medical art have taken advantage of its usefulness, there are many who, however they might be convinced of its utility, prescribe it not because it is a simple remedy that might, on a future occasion, be resorted to without their aid. Independently of its usefulness in removing pains in the head and inflammations of the eye, it is a pleasant stimulus to the nose, so that those who use it combine pleasure with profit, and we can scarcely understand how snuff-takers can forego its advantages for compounds that in many cases possess only the recommendation of being foreign. We would recommend every one requiring its aid to try Mr. Grimstone's Snuff, and we feel convinced that they will be grateful to Mr. Grimstone for the talent he has displayed in forming his excellent compound, and to ourselves for calling their attention to it.

Other Testimonials can be seen. The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has just received a fresh supply per Ze Zulus. THOMAS BICKELL, Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware. St. John Street, Quebec.

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Is published every THURSDAY Morning

BY G. S. T. A. S. L. E. Y., Printer, Bookseller and Stationer, 4, ANN-STREET.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings a Year, or Twelve Shillings and Six Pence if paid in advance.

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