Pouth's Corner.

GOD KNOWN BY HIS WORKS. In that beautiful part of Germany which borders on the Rhine, there is a noble castle, which, as you travel on the western bank of the river, you may see lifting its ancient towers on the opposite side, above the grove of trees about as old as itself. About forty years ago there lived at that castle a Baron who had only one son; and he was not only a comfort to his father, but a blessing to all who lived on

his father's farm. It happened on a certain occasion that, this young man being from home, there came a French gentleman to see the Baron. As soon as this gentleman came into the castle he began to talk of his Heavenly Father, in terms that chilled the old man's blood; on which the old man reproved him, saying, "Are you not afraid to offend God who reigns above by speaking in such a manner?" The gentleman said he knew nothing about God, for he never saw him. The Baron did not notice at this time what the ing, Camp was never known to mistake him, but gentleman said, but the next morning took him about the castle and grounds, and took occasion first to show him a very beautiful picture that hung on the wall. The gentleman admired the picture very much; and said, "Whoever drew this pisture, knows very well how to use his pencil."

"My son drew this picture," said the Baron. "Then your son is a very clever man," re-

plied the gentleman. The Baron then went with his visitor into the garden, and showed him many beautiful flowers and forest trees.

"Who has the ordering of this garden?"

asked the gentleman. " My son," replied the Baron, " he knows every plant, I may say, from the cedar of Leba-

non, to the hyssop on the wall."
"Indeed," said the gentler said the gentleman, "I shall

think very highly of him soon." The Baron then took him into the village and showed him a small neat cottage, where caused all young children who had lost their expense. The children in the house looked so innocent and happy, that the gentleman was the castle, he said to the Baron, "What a happy man you are to have so good a son!"

How do you know I have so good a son?" "Because I have seen his works, and I know he must be good and clever, if he has done all you have shown me."

" But you have never seen him."

"No, but I know him very well, because I judge of him by his works."

True," replied the Baron, " and in this way I judge of the character of our Heavenly Father. I know from his works that he is a being of infinite wisdom, and power, and good-

The Frenchman felt the force of the reproof, and was careful not to offend the good Baron any more by his remarks .- From the German.

THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT.

Alexis had excellent parents, who endavoured to bring him up in the fear of God. They were obliged to remain from home one Sunday when he was about twelve years old, and he was persuaded by a number of his companions to accompany them on an excursion of pleasure on the water. Though he felt very reluctant feet or 46,800 yards, nearly twenty-eight miles! to comply, he at last consented. His feelings were extremely uneasy when he stepped into the boat, and he thought how grieved his kind father and mother would be if they knew, and how much he was offending God; but the fineness of the weather, and the exhibarating nature of the exercise raised his spirits, and he was upon the whole man? Do not people see in this the fame as well as the name of his great-grandsoon the liveliest of the party. As they came fact the immediate importance of removing ob- uncle-his brother Henry, (also bearing the to a part of the river where the stream was ra- structions, when by any means this drainage is name of the Poet's brother,) was Collector of pid, a pretty strong breeze sprung up, and the stopped or checked? Need another word be Customs in Annapolis, N.S., where he recently boat, becoming unmanageable in their hands, was overturned. They were all saved without much difficulty except Alexis, but he was at last got out more dead than alive. By great care suspended animation was restored, but he caught a fever, in consequence of which he was very ill for a long time, and his life in great danger. But the sufferings of his body were small to those of his mind. "Oh! how can I bear to die," he said, "when I have caught my illness in breaking one of God's commandments!" His parents, who were much disdirect him to Christ the Saviour of sinners; but The means used for his recovery were blessed, tion, which he was enabled ever afterwards to keep, that he would never do his own work, or follow his own pleasure on the Lord's day. "I know not," he observed, "whether I may not then would my soul appear?"

who at last gave him his liberty. Soon aftercondition of earning your livelihood. Here are ful in the sight of God, who employ the seof the Church Catechism, by an English Clergyman, Ep. Recorder.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S DOG CAMP.

The wisest dog I ever had, said Sir Walter, was what is called the bull-dog terrier. I taught him to understand a great many words, insomuch that I am positive that the communication betwixt the canine species and ourselves might be greatly enlarged. Camp once bit the baker, who was bringing bread to the family. I beat him, and explained the enormity of his offence; after which, to the last moment of his life, he never heard the least allusion to the story, in whatever voice or tone it was mentioned, without getting up and retiring into the darkest corner of the room, with great appearance of distress. Then if you said, "The baker was well paid," or, "The baker was not hurt after all," Camp came forth from his hiding-place, capered, and barked, and rejoiced. When he was unable, towards the end of his life, to attend me when on horseback, he used to watch for my return, and the servant would tell him " his master was coming down the hill, or through the moor," and although he did not use any gesture to explain his meaneither went out at the front to get up the hill, or at the back to get down to the moor side. He certainly had a singular knowledge of spoken language .- From Edw. Jesse's Anecdotes of dogs.

A Dog setting the Lady's Maid right. -His mistress always has her shoes warmed before she puts them on; but during the late hot weather her maid was putting them on without heir having been previously placed before the fire. When the dog saw this, he immediately interfered, expressing the greatest indignation at the maid's regligence. He took the shoes from her, carried them to the fire, and after they had been warmed as usual, he brought them back to his mistress with much apparent satisfaction, evidently intending to say, if he could,—'it is all right now.'—Ibid.

A Dog acting as PostBoy.—At Albany, in Worcestershire, at the seat of Admiral Maling, a dog went every day to meet the mail, and brought the bag in his mouth to the house. his son had established a school, and where he The distance was about half a quarter of a mile. The dog usually received a meal of meat as his parents to be received and nourished at his own reward. The servants having on one day only neglected to give him his accustomed meal, the dog on the arrival of the next mail, buried the very much pleased, and when he returned to bag; nor was it found without considerable search .- Ibid.

THE PORES OF THE HUMAN BODY.

The following facts, gleaned from Dr. Wilson's treatise on the Skin, will cause many to open their eyes with astonishment, and teach them why it is that so much suffering follows the check of perspiration, and how vital it is to preserve what the doctors call the "tegumentary tissue," in a state of cleanliness and vigorous action.

The doctor counted the perspiratory pores on the palm of the hand, and found 3,528 in a square inch. Each pore being the aperture to a ittle tube a quarter of an inch long, it follows that on a square inch on the palm of the hand there is a length of tube equal to 852 inches or 431 feet. On the pulps of the fingers, the number of pores is still greater; on the heels, not so many. On an average for the whole surface, he estimates 2,800 pores to the square inch, and consequently a length of tube equal to 700 inches. The number of square inches of surface in a man of ordinary size, is 2,500; the number of pores therefore, 7,000,000; the number of inches o perspiratory tube, 1,750,000—that is, 145,S33

Think of that! twenty-eight miles of drainage on one body-twenty-eight miles of surface exposed to morbid influences—twenty-eight miles of sympathetic tegument! Is it any wonder that agents acting upon this twenty-eight miles of tube, should produce so decided an impression strictest cleanliness?

Think of it, ye thoughtless ones-twenty-eight miles of drainage!—Morning Herald.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

This popular poet, some of whose kin still live in Nova Scotia, was the son of a poor Irish Curate, the Rev. Charles Goldsmith, whose large family of nine children compelled him to rent and cultivate a portion of land as the means tressed, endeavoured to comfort him, and to of increasing the very limited funds which he derived from his profession; he afterwards, howit was a long time before his mind was at rest. ever, succeeded to the rectory of Kilkenny West, and here the youth of his son Oliver was spent, and he was gradually restored to health; but who here also found the materials for his justly ere he left his sick chamber, he made a resolu- celebrated poem, the "Deserted Village." After a good country education, he was admitted a sizer of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1745, being then 17 years of age; his expenses here were defrayed by his uncle, an excellent clergyman of the esdie the very Sabbath that I break, and where tablished church.-At College, Goldsmith was irregular and inconsiderate, and always in desti-To employ the Sabbath in unnecessary and tute circumstances; and having been struck on ordinary business, is to rob God, who has set one occasion by his Tutor before a number of his apart that day for himself. A man born a slave friends, he left it, and wandered about the counwas treated with great kindness by his master, try in the utmost want. His brother Henry, however, clothed and carried him back, and in wards he called him to him, and said, "I have 1749 he was admitted to the degree of B.A. He now made you free, I will also put you in a now gladly left the University, and (his Father being dead) idled away two years amongst his seven talents, six of them I give for your own relations. He afterwards became a Tutor in the knew no limit while his funds lasted, Golduse, the seventh is mine, and you may employ family of a gentleman, where he remained only smith was scarcely ever free from debt. The 11, in my service." He expressed abundant a year;—his uncle then gave him £50 towards gratitude, and departed to trade in a distant studying the law in Dublin, but he foolishly lost tions. He hung loosely on society without country. Here, nowever, he forgot the kindthe whole of it in a gambling house. A second wife or domestic, and his early habits and exness of his master, and made no scruple of contribution was made, and he next proceeded to perience were ill-calculated to teach him strict employing all the talents for his own use. Was Edinburgh where he continued a year and a half, not this man dishonest and ungrateful? and studying medicine. He then drew again upon to write task-work for the booksellers, and proare not those also both dishonest, and ungrate- his uncle and embarked for Bordeaux, but the duced a "History of England" in four voventh day in their own work! - Illustrations where he was arrested and confined in prison a Greece" in two volumes, for which he was paid the throne of grace, and to receive gracious

service! Having surmounted this most innocent but this work he did not live to complete, of all his misfortunes, he became usher of a school near London, but soon made a resolution, in spite of his poverty, to travel over the continent | he was attacked by a very painful complaint, of Europe. - In France he is said to have occasionally earned a night's lodging and food by playing in little villages on his flute which, he himself he expired in strong convulsions on the 4th says, " mocked all time and marred the dancer's skill." Scenes of this kind formed an appropriate the age of forty five, was a shock equally to school for this poet- he brooded with delight over these exhibitions of rural life, and invested them with the dress of poetry.

Goldsmith after this visited Germany, and from Switzerland sent to his brother the first sketch of his renowned work, "the Travel-The loftier charms of nature in these alpine hills seem to have had no permanent effect on the character or direction of his erratic genius. He went to Florence and Venice, and stopped at Padua, where he is supposed to have taken his medical degree. In 1756 he reached England after two years of wandering, lonely, deficient in funds, yet buoyed up by dreams of hope and fame. But many a hard struggle he had yet to encounter! He is now found pking out a miserable allowance for contributing to a monthly review, by assisting a chemist, and then practising as a humble physician; but his support was very precarious, and he presented himself at Surgeon's Hall for examination, with the view of entering the army or navy; he had the mortification, however, of being rejected as unqualified. To add to the bitter. ness of his disappointment, he was threatened with a gool, in consequence of not being able to pay for the very clothes which he obtained, in order to appear suitably dressed before the examining Surgeon; but so far from wishing to avoid this imprisonment, he requested it 's as a favour, that something more fatal might be prevented."

Such was the helpless and almost hopeless condition, the deep despair of this imprudent author whose works have delighted so many, and who has added so much to the fame of English literature! Henceforth the life of Goldsmith was that of a man of letters-he lived solely by his pen. Besides numerous contributions to various Reviews and Magazines, he published in 1759 the "Citizen of the World," the "History of England," in a series of letters, (attributed to Lord Chesterfield), and other productions. In 1764 appeared his poem of the "Traveller," above alluded to, which was the chief corner-stone of his celebrity, "without one bad line," as has been observed, " without one of Dryden's careless verses." Charles Fox pronounced it one of the finest in the English language, and Dr. Johnson remarked, that its merit was so well established, that Mr. Fox's praise could not augment it, nor his censure diminish it; the periodical critics were unanimous in its praise. In 1766 he published his well-known "Vicar of Wakefield," then the "Good-na-tured Man",—in 1768 his Roman History, and in 1770 the far-famed "Descried Village." This was as popular as the "Traveller," and speedily ran through a number of editions:it is more limited in design, but it exhibits the same correctness of outline and the same beauty of colouring as the other. The poet drew upon his recollections of his father's parish for most of the landscape, as well as the characters introduced. His father sat for the Village Pastor, and such a portrait in some degree may tend to cancel his youthful follies:

A man he was to all the country dear, And passing rich with forty pounds a year."

It has been mentioned already, that some of the Poet's kindred still live in Nova Scotia; one of them, Oliver Goldsmith, Esq., who has lately left it, and is now stationed at Hong Kong, as Assistant Commissary General, bears said in behalf of daily cold bathing, and the died. It is not perhaps known to many readers of the Bereau, that the former gentleman is the author of a very pretty poem, entitled the "Village restored," written in imitation of the "Deserted Village," and designed to deliniate the simplicity and seclusion of rustic life under the happier circumstances of returning prosperity. This little production has met with some celebrity, both for its tenderness of sentiment and richness of expression-and is clothed throughout with much of the poetical imagery which stamps the genius and merit of its universally popular predecessor. It is preceded by a neat and appropriate preface by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, who pays a just and fitting tribute to the memory of Mr. Goldsmith's great ancestor : and to him we will now return.

In 1773 Goldsmith's Comedy " She Stoops to Conquer' was brought out, and met with much applause. Soon after this he arrived at the summit of his literary fame, and, though his march had been long and toilsome, and he had often nearly fainted by the way, at last his success was certain and complete. His name stood the foremost of his contemporaries and his works yielded him an income of £1000 to £1800 per annum. Difficulty and distress, however, still clung to him : poctry found him poor at first, and she kept him so. From heedless profusion and extravagance; especially in his dress, and from a benevolence which gaming table also presented irresistible attracconscientiousness or regularity. He continued his fellow passengers had enlisted in the French tory of Animated Nature' in eight volumes, sgainst temptation.— Abp. Leighton.

though the greater part was finished in his own attractive and easy manner. In March 1774 caused by close study, which was succeeded by a nervous fever, and gradually becoming worse, April. The death of so popular an author at his friends and the public. The former knew his many amiable traits, and loved him with all his foibles-his undisguised vanity, his national proneness to blundering, his thoughtless extravagance, his credulity, and his frequent absurdities. Under all these ran a current of generous benevolence, and of manly independence; and when he died, he was £2000 in debt. His remains were interred in the Temple burying ground, and a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey next to the grave of Gay, whom he somewhat resembled in character and far surpassed in genius :- had these been sanctified by the grace of Goo, how much more might mankind have been benefitted and improved!

"PRAY WITHOUT CEASING. 1. Thess. v. 23. To the Editor of the Berean.

DEAR Sin,-While listening to your remarks on the verse above quoted, in the course of your Lecture last evening, I was forcibly reminded of an interesting circumstance which occurred during my travels some years ago, in the United States; and as it is a pleasing and practical illustration of the important truth which you were engaged in establishing, I think you will be gratified to hear of it:—at the same time, you are at perfeet liberty to make public use of it, if you deem it likely to prove, in any degree, profitable.

I was spending an evening with an eminently faithful Minister of the gospel (now gone to his rest and and his reward), and habitual prayerfulness of mind became the subject of conversation; -such a spirit was immediately denounced by a gentleman in the company as totally impracticable and inexpedient, and highly savouring of enthusiasm: -our pious host resolutely vindicated the principle and was as resolutely opposed; -the man of GOD was calm but earnest—the man of the world was violent and perverse; - the former continued firm, the latter unyielding, -but at last, with a burst of temper, he tauntingly observed-'you speak of being always in a prayerful frame -are you so now when arguing so warmly with me?"-" Yes, my dear brother," was the answer-"throughout our whole discussion I have been earnestly praying, that the LORD would soften and enlighten you, and give you a sound understanding."-The effect of this mild reply was remarkable—the fiery opponent became suddenly subdued, and meekly rejoined-"your nrayer has been heard-I yield!"-From that hour was dated the happy conversion of one who has ever since, I believe, esteemed it an inestimable privilege, blessing, and delight, to " pray without ceasing."

I am, with every good wish, Yours very sincerely, PHILO BEREAN. Quebec, June, 1846.

AFRICAN SLAVERY.—At the recent meeting the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society held in London, the following details were gleaned from the report read by Mr. Scoble :- There were brought before the Mixed Commission Courts at Sierra Leone, in 1844, 27 slavers, nine of which were captured with 2523 slaves on board. During the last year the number of slavers condemned by these Courts was 35, having on board upwards of 6000 slaves, and there remained six which had been captured for adjudication. From the beginning of April, 1844, to the middle of May, 1845, the squadron of cruisers stationed on the western coast of Africa captured 59 slavers, 13 of which had on board upwards of 4500 slaves. Of these slavers, one of them had been captured and condemned eight times, one seven times, two six times, three five times, seven four times, twelve three times, eleven twice, twentyone once. The stimulus to the trade was found, in its immense profits. The traders did not hesitate to incur any risk or expense to attain their object. The committee concluded that there was no reasonable hope that the evil could be overcome by an armed force, and urged that henceforth the energies both of government and the country should be directed to the universal extirpation of slavery by means which were of a purely moral and pacific character. Slavery offered the greatest obstacle to the progress of Divine truth. The report concluded by drawing attention to two points, the abolition of slavery in Tunis during the past year, and the emancipation of the slaves which was to take place in a few days in Surinam. Several resolutions were adopted and strong opinions expressed by the speakers on the subject of the money received by the Free Church of Scotland from the slave states of America. - Wilmer & Smith.

THE HIDING OF GOD'S FACE.

"Your sins have hid his face from you."-From a soul God hides his face, not so much in the withdrawal of sensible comforts and sweet tastes of joy, (which to many are scarcely known, and to such as do know them commonly do not continue very long); but it is a auspension of that lively influence of his divine power, for raising the mind to a contemplation of him and communion with him in prayer and meditation, which yet may be, where those relishes and senses of joy are not. And the returns of it appear in beating down the power of sin, or abating and subduing it, making it vessel was driven into Newcastle-upon-Tyne, lumes;—this was succeeded by a "History of more to live by faith in Christ, to be often at fortnight; it having been ascertained that he and £250. He had contracted to write a "His answers, supplies of wants, and assistances

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CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE. June 12th, 1845. California (1949)

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