Youth's Corner.

TRUE RICHES.

Many years ago I knew a little girl named Ellen Morgan. Her parents were not rich, but had every thing that was needful for comfort. Ellen was an only child; she had a nent little room of her own, with a bureau to keep her clothes in, -a table with a Bible, a Prayer-book, and a Daily Food on it, and also an inkstand and paper, that she might write to any of her friends when she wished to. Her mother expected her, from the day she was seven years old, to make her own hed and keep her room in order, as she had but one servant, and wished to make her little girl useful. They lived very plainly, and Ellen's usual breakfast and supper, was a bowl of sweet new milk and bread. She was a healthy child, for such simple fare is much better for young people. I was going on a visit to a friend, and decided to take Ellen with me. She was overjoyed, and had a great many questions to ask about the place we were going to. At last we were fairly there, and Ellen could hardly help expressing the wonder she felt at all she saw. My friend lived in a very different style from Ellen's mama, and I was often obliged to caution my little friend, that she was unnecustomed to rich cake and such things. There were several children, who took great pleasure in showing to their wondering visiter all the sights. They had rabbits, and guinea pigs, and dolls, and playthings; but what they thought most of, a denkey and cart in which they could ride by themselves. Ellen was never tired driving Jack, and had many wonderful things to tell me when we were alone. One day she looked so grave, that I asked if she were tired, and wanted to go home. "I want am afraid you will think me silly," (and one of the country girls to wear the follow-her eyes filled with tears.) "I wish I was ing day on the occasion of her wedding. her, but I quietly replied,—"My dear, I can tell you how you can become so." said, "In earnest, Aunt Phebe, or only make believe?"-"In earnest, Ellen, but you must wait till I am ready to tell you." Ellen returned to her play, and was very full of what she was going to have, when she was rich. "You are going to have all these pleasures, Eilen," I said, "but I suppose you are not going to have the inconveniences our little friends have, with them." "What are they, aunt Phebe ?" she inquired. -"Why," I replied, "Mary has no more pleasure in all these fine things, than you them: the properties of the stones- the uses in your comfortable home.—Susan cannot enjoy them, she is often ill, and suffers much, at which Miss Elizabeth made the remark and listen now to William talking to his that she could not have expected to find a Papa."-She listened, and heard him say he wished he had a horse. "Why you have the donkey, William!" said his papa. "Yes,papa, but I want a horse to ride like you, Jack does very well for girls; when will you get comes in the way of God's appointment, and m) a poney?" Ellen opened her eyes, and it makes me turn to some useful purpose the could hardly believe her ears, that any one could be dissatisfied who had a donker of their own; she did not say any thing, but I found her observing the children very closely, and her looks seemed to say, Aunt Phebe was right. When she was going to bed, she whispered in my ear she had something to tell me; I followed her up stairs and she took me aside, saying, "Aunt Phebe, it was very foolish and wicked in me, to wish to be rich; I would rather not know school. Then I find, as Luther used to say. how to become so, for I might be tempted that the words in the book get hands and to try. I will pray to God to give me a feet and wings, and we have them hold on contented mind." The tears stood in the to us, and walk and fly about in all direclittle girl's eye, as she threw her arms round tions around. When the boys of to-day shall me. I kissed her, and said, "Now, Ellen. I am willing to tell you what I promised this thought and observation; and if then I am morning; ponder it well, my child,-" The too old and feeble for work, I shall have blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and a well informed and thankful people around addeth no sorrow with it."-Episcopal | me, who will not give me over to want in Recorder.

THE YOUNG LADIES FROM TOWN ON AN EXCURSION TO THE COUNTRY. Continued.

In the mean time, the two sisters in the kitchen had been in great perplexity. They had presumptuously volunteered to provide the little boy's food; but when the question arose, what pap was made of, neither of them could tell. They did not like to go back into the room and inquire there; but thought of by any body. Her husband asthey applied to the guide, who gave them the needful information, and then they set to work. They were only two cooks, and yet it was as if they were too many; for the pap, with which they at last presented themselves at the mother's hedside, turned out such a collection of hard lumps that the woman plainly saw, her dear Andrew would run the risk of another choking. Fortunately the young hero relieved her from all anxiety; for, as soon as Miss Ann offered to take him, he fell to a screaming and kicking which showed the most determined dislike to his volunteer nurses. In vain did Miss Mary hold the spoon to him-his face was smeared all over, but nothing went in at his mouth. The mother, exceedingly happy at these early indications of her son's discriminating powers, politely interpreted his obstreperous conduct to her officious guests by saying that the abundant supply of sugar which he had received, set his taste against plain food for the present; and they had better put the bowl by, until a return of hunger should bring him to a juster sense of their kind intentions. The advice was taken, and peace restored.

The ladies began to think they had rendered quite as much service to their hostess about seven years old when her mother be- derser in leaving him to suffer the loss? as they could spare time for; they had com- gan to look to her to be nurse to her little. The law, in the cases mentioned under whom I received, during all my sejourn time, as may be agreed upon.

the comfort of others; but as it was not advisable for them to allow the heat of the day to increase before they performed the greater portion of their walk, they resolved upon proceeding at once, and making a midday meal at their next halting-place.

While they were pursuing their journey, the farmer's wife, for want of company, began to talk soothingly to her little boy : " Poor fellow, I'm sorry for you-nay don't look cross-I won't let them nurse you again, those awkward things ;-and we'll throw that stuff to the geese directly, if they will but eat it -no, you sha'nt have that crammed down your little throat, depend upon it, my boy ;-I wonder whether their aunt ever thinks of getting them husbands: it will be punishment to have one of them, I am sure." This was the return she made for all the

pains which had been taken on her behalf.

But the young ladies suspected nothing of the kind. They went on merrily, talking in high glee over the adventures, which had already befallen them. Nothing of novelty presented itself, until they came up with a man very black, with coal-dust in his face and all over his clothes. They supposed him to be a common charcoal-burner, but were rather surprised at hearing him speak to their guide in unusually correct language, and addressing the party, as soon as he had learned who they were, with civility far beyond what could have been expected from his rough appearance. The guide having inquired whether his wife was at home and would be willing to show hospitality to the travellers, he assured them all they would be welcome to his house, but he was afraid his wife would not be able to pay them due attention, for she had work in hand which must positively be finished beto see papa and mama, Aunt Phebe, but I fore night: no less indeed than a cap for She thought I would have reproved The ladies now found out that the man was the schoolmaster of this mountain-hamlet; he spent his time burning coals, like the Ellen looked very much interested, and rest of these forest-men, during the season when the children were chiefly wanted in field-work. His cottage was quite near; and when the ladies assured him that they desired no better than to be their own housekeepers and cooks and waiting-girls for once -telling him how notably they had already kept house that morning-he begged of them to make his cottage their own. As they were going on, and noticing the various sights which occurred, the man had something interesting to tell about every one of of the plants—the habits of the insects ;man so well informed who had to eke out his living by the unpleasant work in which he was engaged. "It is not unpleasant to me, dear young lady," said he, "for it reading that I can allow myself during the school months. The children read easy lessons about all these common things which you see around here: when I come out to work, I go over their lessons by observation upon the things themselves. When I go back to the school again. I ask the children questions about them, and show them how they are to find, in forest and field around us, the use of the lessons they learn at be grown men, they will do their work with a well informed and thankful people around my grey hairs."

They now arrived at a very neat cottage of great length; the one end was the schoolroom, the other the master's dwelling. Sure enough, they found his wife very busy at one of those caps which the women wear in that country-with a stiff lace all round the crown, to the width of a small carriagewheel; no cap-maker in all the parish was equal to the schoolmaster's wife, and to disappoint the bride could not, of course, be sured her at once, that the ladies did not require her services; she gave up the key or wo that she had-scarcely any thing was kept under lock in her house, for she susnected no dishonesty—then she resumed her work, the nunt sitting down by her side to rest, while her nieces installed themselves in the office of house-keepers.

The good old lady had made her observaions upon the occurrences of the morning. By being thrown upon her own resources, she had become sensible of a deficioncy in ierself and her nieces. Thoughts rose up in her, as she perceived their helplessness in matters of plain necessity. Her silent reflections did not differ much from those which the mother at the former haltingplace addressed aloud to her little Andrew. And now, when she beheld the easy neatness and real comfort of the school-master's cottage, she desired to know by what kind of training the cap-maker by her side had attained the skill in housewifery to which every thing around her seemed to bear testimony: A couple of questions set the wo- month before the bill was due; the holder's man talking to give an account of her life, negligence then did not occasion the loss. which was very simple and yet full of in- Yet the law holds him responsible. But him a visit at his delightful residence at struction to the lady from town. Sarah was does strict integrity justify the previous en-

pletely forgotten themselves, in their zeal for infant-sister. This charge became her recreation after school-hours, the babe being her only play-fellow. By the time the little sister in her turn was seven years old and commenced going to school, Sarah had moreover acquired some readiness in the use of her needle, and then her time was required as a seamstress regularly to assist her mother. Two years after that, she had to nurse her mother on her death-bed; and after having faithfully and tenderly fulfilled this sacred duty, she hired herself as servant of all-work in the great hotel of Schambach from which, five years ago, the schoolmaster had tetched her to become his wife. The good lady from town shrunk into utter insignificance in her own esteem, when sho thought of her fifty years of an utterly useless life, compared with the thirty years o this young woman, three and twenty of which might be said to have been spent in doing a woman's work. "I am quite alone," continued the cap-maker, "and have every thing my own way, and it's but a small affair, this housekeeping of mine; so it is easy to have things neat and orderly. I wonder how you and the young ladies divide the affairs of the house between you so as to have all go right?" This was a trying question. The good lady did not like to confess the truth that she and her nieces really did nothing but be waited upon: so she contrived to give the conversation a turn that would let her escape, but she determined, within her, upon adopting a different course for the future.

(To be continued.)

STRICT INTEGRITY.

Resumed from the last number but one.

Many honourable instances might be given of regard to the moral duty, notwithstanding the legal discharge: two are briefly mentioned. A man had become insolvent in early life; his creditors divided his property amongst them, and gave him a legal discharge. He appears to have formed the resolution to pay the remainder, if his own exertions enabled him to do it. He procured employment, by which however he never gained more than twenty shillings a-week; and worked industriously and lived frugally for eighteen years. At the expiration of this time he found he had accumulated enough to pay the remainder, and he sent the money to his creditors. Such a man, I think, might hope to derive, during the remainder of his life, greater satisfaction from the consciousness of integrity, than he would have derived from expending the money on himself. It should be told that many of his creditors, when they heard the circumstances, declined to receive the money, or voluntarily presented it to him again. One of these was my neighbour; he had been but little accustomed to exemplary virtue, and the proffered money astonished him he talked in loud commendation of what to him was unheard-of integrity; signed a receipt for the amount, and sent it back as a present to the debtor. The other instance may furnish hints of a useful kind. It was the case of a female who had endeavoured to support herself by the profits of a shop She however became insolvent, paid some dividend, and received a discharge. She again entered into business, and in the course of years had accumulated enough to pay the remainder of her debts. But the infirmities of age were now coming on, and the annual income from her savings was years. Being thus at present unable to discharge her obligations without subjecting herself to the necessity of obtaining relief from others, she executed a will, directing that at her death the creditors should be paid the remainder of their demands; and

when she died, they were paid accordingly. A Wire's Debts .- A man's wife may run him into debts by extravagent purchases which he is alike unable to prevent or lo afford. Many persons sell goods to such a woman, who are conscious of her habits and of the husband's situation, yet continue to supply her extravagance, because they know the law will enable them to enforce their payments from the husband. These persons act legally, but they are legally wicked. Would they like others to act towards them in the same manner? Morality condemns their conduct: and in fact the law condemns it too. The legislature would not have made husbands responsible for their wives' debts any more than for their children's, if it were not that in general it is presumed the wife will only buy what the husband approves. If the majority of wives were once found to contract debts of extravagance, the legislature would instantly alter the law and leave the persons who sell to them, without remedy.

PRESENTING BILLS OF EXCHANGE. If the holder fail to present the bill on the day on which it becomes due, and the bill eventually be not paid when he does present it, the law of England provides that he is to be the loser. This is done upon the presumption that the bill would have been paid on the day when due, and that as the holder's negligence caused the loss, so he has to suffer for it. This is just; the previous endorsers must not be the losers on account and gentleness of the true child of God, of another's fault. But in some cases, the as any person whom I have ever seen. I acceptor became unable to pay, a week or a

the two preceding heads, must be enforced in its literal signification and inflict hardship where it ought not to fall: the door would be opened to still greater hardship, if departure from the strict interpretation of the law were permitted. But what the administrators of the law cannot do, private integrity might effect: the tradesman might decline to invoke the law against the husband, when he has unjustifiably supplied his wife's extravagant wants; the previous endorser of the bill might relieve the holder of it from the responsibility, in every case where circumstances independent of his remissuess in presenting the bill have caused non-payment. They would thus forego the claim assigned to them by the letter of the law, but would have the consciousness of acting up to its spirit and intention .- Accommodated from Dymond's Essays.

THE BREAKFAST IN EXETER HALL

On the morning of the Church Missionary Society's Anniversary Meeting. From Recollections by an American Clergyman (Dr. Tyng.) May 1842.

The day which was occupied by the

anniversary of the Church Missionary

Society was another of my peculiarly happy days in England. It threw me into the midst of the society and friends with whom I most of all desired to form acquaintance. In my visit to their house in Salisbury Square, I had been received with much kindness by Mr. Coates, their Secretary and long-tried friend. He gave me a ticket to the breakfast which the Clerical friends of the Society are accustomed to have together on the morning of the Anniversary. This was held at Exeter Hall in one of the lower rooms. I very gladly indeed embraced the opportunity of meeting so large a portion of the evangelical elergy, among whom were some of the most distinguished and valuable of that body in England. There were more than a hundred present, together with a very few laymen, who are particularly interested in the operations of this institution. It was a very serious and very delightful meeting. The excellent Chancellor Raikes, of Chester, presided, and conducted the religious services of the occasion by reading and expounding, in a very edifying and pleasing manner, a chapter in the second Epistle to the Corinthians. Mr. Raikes' manner of speaking is remarkably impressive and affecting, and his remarks were distinguished by their affectionate, experi-mental and searching character. Though not a very old man, his appearance is venerable; and his silvered head, and his tall and dignified form as he stood among us, giving forth the counsels of divine wisdom and truth, marked him out as a man of more than ordinary distinction and importance. All listened with deep attention to his address, which was particularly appropriate both to the assembly and to the occasion, and could hardly fail in doing good to minds so well prepared to receive it. He afterwards called upon good old Mr. Stewart of Liverpool, to lead our prayers. And truly it was a season of prayer. His humble and solemn accents and expressions, while he poured out his petitions for the varied spiritual blessings which we all needed, would have affected even a thoughtless mind. The most who were present, were bowed in tears. I had well known Mr. Stewart by reputation, in his long continued efforts to lead his brethren to more frequent and united prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Church; and I had long valued him both for this effort and for his general character as a minister of Christ. I felt as if I knew him already when I was introduced to him here, and was thankful for an opportunity of conversation with him. while we were seated together at the table. His very venerable appearance, his evident seniority to all who were around him, and his countenance beaming with Christian benignity and love, would have pointed him out to the attention of an entire stranger, as a man whose name and history it would be desirable to know. I had subsequent opportunities of meeting both Mr. Raikes and Mr. Stewart, as I may have a future occasion to remark. At this breakfast I also met with the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, the celebrated "Vicar of Harrow-on-thehill." But I should entirely fail in the attempt to give any idea of the clegance of his manners, and the truly Christian kindness and openness in conversation, which shine in him so conspicuously as ornaments and attractions in the view of all who meet him. As he entered the room, his cheerful, happy smile seemed to spread a genial glow around him. Many rose from their seats and pressed forward to meet him, and all seemed to welcome him as a person of much importance and interest, and centering much of the affection of the meeting in himself. I involuntarily asked the friend sitting by me "who is that?" His appearance unites as completely and as beautifully the finished deportment of the highest refinement in society, and the meekness had as much conversation with him on this occasion as the time would allow among so many friends, and promised Harrow, I also met with our excellent

in England, the most unbounded kindness and attention, and to whom I am much indebted for many of the pleasures of my visit. This whole meeting was delightful indeed, and must have tended very much to cement the affections, and unite the interests, of the brothren who were present. How encouraging it was, to see such a representation of the evangelical portion of the clergy of our Mother Church! They were brethren all united in sentiment, and engaged together in the one great work of building up the Church of the Lord Jesus, and of spreading abroad the glad tidings of reconciliation in Him, and I felt among them perfectly at home, and extremely happy. O, may we be more and more like these servants of the Lord,-holy, bold, and unshrinking, in the work in which we are engaged for Him-Episcopal Recorder.

OF PREACHING CHRIST.

Preach Christ Jesus the Lord; determine to know nothing among your people, but Christ crucified: let his name and grace, his spirit and love, triumph in the midst of all your sermons. Let your great end be to glorify him in the hearts, to render him amiable and precious in the eyes of his people; to lead them to him as a sanctuary to protect them, a propitiation to reconcile them, a treasure to enrich them, a physician to heal them, an advocate to present them and their services to God; as wisdom to counsel, as righteousness to justify, as sanctification to renew, as redemption to save, as an unexhausted fountain of pardon, grace, comfort, victory, glory. Let Christ be the diamond to shine in the bosom of all your sermons .- REYNOLDS.

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