THEBEREAN

## $\xrightarrow{2}$, Equitil's Corrict.

 Tile siont cur.A countryman, liaving ogo distance of
some miles in a parish wicre he had never been before, kept ploddang along the turnpike
till hie had got within a mile of the house he had to call a. in man in a smock-frock, thake the shart cut across the fields, und he
would sive half $n$ mile by it." The shoit cut would save half $n$ mile by it." The shoit cut
was taken, lut tresently he came to two patlis ad aloug the wrong one. Soon after this he ed aloug he wrong one.
canue to a lanc which branched offer in phposite
directions, and he made matters still worse by directions, and he made matters still worse by
going farther astray. At last, coming to coin-
moil, he was stopped, and obliged to goall the moan, he was stopped, and obiged to go all the
way back again to the turnpike road, saying to
hiinself, "Catch me in taking the short cut agnin, if yon can. I an but a fool tor my
pains, in leaving the turupike road that pains, in leaving the turupike roid that I knew
to be right, for the path which has led mee wrong." These short cuts may do very wel
for those who understand them, but for those
who do not they are the lougest hat whe do not, they are the longest that can be
taken. Depend upon it, you will, hike the poo countryman, hind it the satest way in most
things, to take that methot obobain yoir ends
which experience has most approved. Deware of "s short cuts," unless you are thoroughl satisfied about them ; but above all things, be
itare of attenpting a "slort cut" to lieaven.
The good old way, described in the Bible, i The good old way, described in the hibave, i
not only the best, but the only way. In that way of holiness, a wayfaring man, thoust
fool, shall not crr... Sizn. Sch. Journal. The discovzeren of steam-rower.-It
now, we believe, admitted by men of science though the world in general either overlooks or
is
Wignoant of the fact, that the Marquis of IL.'s ines, an aucestor of the existing ducal
family of Beaufort, was the person who firs discovered and revealed to mankind the nee-
chanical capabilities of stean-that power chanical capabilities of stean--that power
which, in our own age, is warking out effects
so vast ahd magnificent. lin presence of his so vast ahd magnificent. In presence of hit Irom a prayer of the Marquis, while it shows
him elevated with the consciousuess of being the depositary of a stupendous discovery, also
cxhibits a mind imbued with humility and no exhibits a mind imbued with humility and no
ble feeling: "Oh, infinitely omnipotent Ged whose mercies are fathomless, and whose
knowledge is inmense and inexhaustible: next most humble thanks from the very bottom of my heart for thy vouclsaing me (the neanes
in understanding) an insight in so great a se in understanding) an insight in so great a se-
cret of nature, beneficent to all mankind, as to be puffed up with the knowing of it, bu humble my haughty heart by thy true know. ledge of my own ignorance '" Such languag
as this used by one whose genius discovere,
the steam-engine, reminds us of Newton' the steam-engine, reminas chi picking up
comparison of himsel to a child por
shells on the shores of the ocean of truth. comparison or shmse of the
shells on the shores of
Dublin Christian Journal.

> The history of every war is very like
scene 1 once sav in Nithsdale two boys from
different schools met one fine dey deener once saons met one fine day upon the
diferent shols. They eged each other with rather jealow
ice. and indignamt looks, and with deflance on eac brov, 'What are ye glowrin' at, Billy?
"What's that to you ? I' look ohere I have
mind, an' hinder me if ye daur.' A hearty mind, an' hinder me if ye daur." A heart
blow was the return to this, and then such
battle began! It being Saturday, all te boy battle began! It being. Saturday, all the boy
of both schools were on the ice, and the figh instantly became general and desperate. At
one time they fought with missile weapons, such as stones, and snow-balls; but at lengt they coped in a rage, and many blood-rap,
were liberally given and received. I went un
to try if I could pacify them; for by this time were 1 ierally given and received 1 went
to try if I could pacify them; for by thistime:
number of little girls had joined the affray, and I was afraid they would be killed ; so, address-
ing the one party I Iasked what they were ing the one party, I asked what they were
pelting the others for? What had they done to
them? s 0 , neething at a' man ; we just wan to gie them a good thrashin'." 'After fighting
till they were quite exhausted, one of the principal heroes stepping forth between, covere
with blood, and his clothes torn in tatters, aid dressed the belligerent parties thus: "Weel,
Inl tell you what we'll do wi' ye, if yell let us alone, we'll let you alone." There was no
more of tit the war was at an end, and the
boys scattered away to their play. I thought at the time, and have often thought since, that that trivial affray was the beth epitome of warin general that I had ever seen. Kings and min
itsers of tate are just a set or grown up chil isters of state are just a set of grown-up chil
dren, exactly like the childrea 1 speak of, with
only this material difference, that instead o only, this material difference, that instead on
fightiting out the nedless quarrels they have
raised, they sit in safety and look on, hound ou raised, they sit in Bafety and look on, hound out
their innocent but servile subjects to battle, and then, after a waste of blood and treasure,
ane glad to make ethe by's condition, "Ifye'll
ate let ga alone
Shephicri. A VULTURE'S JUDGMENT OF MAN, "My children", said the old vulture, "you will
the less want my instructions, because you have had my practice before your eyes; you have and the kid th the pasture; you know how to fix you are laden with your prey. But you remember the taste of more delicicous food; I have offen said the young vultures, s where man may be nely the natural food of a vulture. Why have
you never brought a man hi, ,oour taluis 10 the
nest $? "$ " He is too bulky," said "when we fud a man we can only tear nway,
his flesh, and leave his bones ipon the ground."
"isince man is so big," said the young ones "Since man is so big," snid the young ones,
"how do you kill him? You are nfraid of the wolf and the bear; by what power are vulture a sheep?" "We have no the strength of mant," doubt whether we vultires would seldom feed upon his llesh hat into him a strange foed him to our lise inflise observed in any oflice creature that feeds upo the carth. Two herds of wen will often mee and smake the earth with noise, and fill the nir
wilh free. When you hear noise, nud see fire
with flasies nloug the ground, listen to the with flhsies along the ground, hasten to the
place with your swifiest wing, for inen are surei
destroving one noother yo. ground ssroking with bloods and covered with maugled for the convenience of the vultures." pupils, "why do they not eat it pre," when tha woll has killed a shecp, he sutfers not the vulture
to touch it till he is satisified himself. Is not min another kind of wais?" "Man!", said the
mother, "is the only beast who kills that which he does not devour, and tlis quality makes him Lill our prey;, and lay ti in our way," said the roung
 times," "eplied the mother, "remain for a pong
time quiet in lis den. The ord vititures will tell
vou You when you are to wath his moions.
you see men in great numbers moving close to-
gether like a flock of storks, you may conclude
 young one, " 1 would gladly know the reason
ilis mutual shagghter. I coild never kill what
and could not eat.", "My clild,", said the ninther
"this is a question which I camnot answer, thoughi am reckonel the most subte bird of the moun tain. When I was young, I used frequenty to
visit the eyrie of an old vulture, who dwelt upon the Carpatiian rocks; he made many observa-
tions; he knew thr places that aftrded pre round his habitation, as far in every direction the strongest wing can fly between the rising ant
setting of the sunmer sun; he had fed year after year on the entrails of men. His opinion was,
that men had ouly the appearance of animal life being really vegetables with the power of motion gether hy the storm, that swine may fatten upon
the falling acorns, so men are, by sone countable power, driven one against another,
till ther lose their motion, that vultures mary fed. Oithers thint they have observed something of contrivance and policy amang these mis-
chicvous beings; and those that hover more
closely round them, petend the closely round them, pretend that there is, in every
herd, one that gives directions to the rest, and seems to be more eminenty delighted with a widle
carnage. What it is that entitles him to such pre-eninence we know not; he is seldom th eagerness and diligence, that he is more than an
of the others a friend to the vulture." Chiristia Penyy Mayazine.

## ACATION-JOURNEY INTO THE MOON

The old gentleman expressed his hope tha he unexpected visit which the moon had re-
ceived from Mir. Quinus would aford to the ators of the Seminary some useful informa ion respecting the modes of education practis-
d on the earth.
But Mr. Quintus burst out in warm admiration of what he had already and Seminary in which he had become a guest
nd assured his hosts that there was nothing or them to learn from what he had to commnurate. "I myself," said he, "am what you ont we are sadly in want of a system. Ever
one seems to plague himself fron morning till
fternoon, and to be glad when school-hour afternoon, and to be glad when school-hours im to his Class again. No, dear Sirs, receiv perience, as much as my dulness will permit. My kind host has just been telling me of his
paternal office with regard topunishment; now I suppose it belongs to the same also to distribute rewards and prizes?"
"Prizes?" asked the old gentleman; "what Mr. Quintus now gave a detailed account of pubiic examinations and awarding of prizes of the successful scholar, and the envy of
those who think themselves equal to him and the heart-burnings of parents who had ex. the prize, and the whisperings about unfairness and partiality, and so on-at which the
Tutors gave signs of the utmost astonishment. "Is it possible, is it possible," they asked at
last; "can such work be done by those who last; "
profess
advanc
profess to aim at mental culture and moral
advancement $\%$ ",
"Oh,"' replied Mr, Quintus, "but you would be surprised to see how some of the boy
apply themselves for some five or six weks
before the examination'; up early and late
fagging and slaving to get their lessons:-
nothing like it would be accomplished, it it were not for the stimulus held out by the prize."
res? ?"
not succeced, it they tried ever so hard, and so they despond, and make no efiort. Ambition "Ambition? but do not you on the earth
condemn aubition as a vice to be checked, and

work at less expense : but then education,
that is, draving forth whial is latent, is out of that is, araw
the question

## be conctuded in the next number.)

To be
Ins Moos, As sten thiougir lond nosse's
In a lecture on astronomy, Dr. Scoresby decriles the carth's satellite, as seon through Lord hosse's mionster telesseope:-"With repect to the moon, every object on its surface Ihe height of one hundred teet was distinet avourable circumstances it would be so with objects sisty feet in height. On its surface
were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, nad were craters of extinct volcanoens. rocks, nud
masses of stone almost imnuneralle. Ie had nasses of stone almost imnumerable. He had
no doubt whatever that, if such a building as
he was then in wore upon the surfhee of ho was then in wore upon the s surface of the
moon, it would be renderch distingety visible moon, it wrould be rendered distingetly visible
by these instruments. But there were no sigus of habitations such as ours-no vestiges
of architectural remnins to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals
similar to ourselves. It presented no appearmees which could lead to the supposition that contained anything like the green fields and
vely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible-not a sea, or a
river or cven the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or fictory; ; all seened desolate.
Hence would arise . , und of the Christian philosopher-Why had this devastation been? It might be
further inguired-Was it a lost world? Hnd it suffiered for its transgression? Analogy might
suggest the question-Had it net the fate uggest the question-had it met he hat
which Scripture told was reserved for our
vorld? It was obvious that all this was mys. [this anticle mare seem to militate ngainst account of a school in the moon. The difficulty will no doubt be removed in the next number, which is to bring the
journey into the moon to a close.]
when thenableal hars.
When the ordinary reader of a newspaper,
or of a book, mects with an occasional blunder either of a letter or a word, he is apt to cry
out upon the carelessucs with which the news paper or book is printed. It is in the very
nature of the process of producing words and
sentences sentences by the putting together of moveable
types, that a gratat many blunders should be
nade by the compositor but made by the compositor in the first stage,
which nothing but the strictest vigilance can detect and get rid of. The ordinary process of correction is, for the priuter's reader to look up.
on the proof, while another person, generally boy, reads the copy anoud. Ashoe proceeds, the selves upon a first perusal. She proof then goes back to the compositor; and here a busi-
ness of great labour and dificulty ensues. The omitted words and letters have to be introduced
and the incorrect words and leters replaced by the correct. The introduction of two or three words will sonnetimes derange the
order of a dozen lines; and the omision of order of a dozen lines : and the omission of a
sentence will involse the rearrangement of many pages. In this tedious process, new blunders are ottenumes created, and these again
car only be remedided by after viglance. The
first corrections beiug periected, the reader has irst corrections being periected, the reader has
what is called a revise. He compares this with rections lave been properly made. Th this sta of the business the prooo genarally goes to the
author ; and it is rarely that the most practise author; and it is rarely that the most practised
nuthor does not feel it necessary to make conof correction is again to be gone over. The
printer's reader and the author have again revises, and what they again correct is again at
tended to. The proor being now perfect, the labour proo' being now toler reader is in mos large establishments called in. It is his busi-
ness to read for ness to read for press-that is, to search for
the minutest crrors with a spirit of the most industrious criticism. The author has often to be consulted upon the querics of this caption
personage, who ought to be as acute in dis. covering a blunder, as a conveyancer in finding
out a flaw in a title-deed. -But in spite of all his activity blunders do crecp in; and the ence is the lot of alinost every aulhor, - namely to take up his book, after the copies liave gone
out to the world, and find some absurdly obvious mistake, which glares upon him when h
first opens the book, conviction that it was never there before, ha most likely escaped his own eye, and that of
every other hunter of errors that the best prining office can produce.-Pemmy Maga-

## Jady Hamluron's grave, [Lady Hamilion was the widow of the Brit

 fund introduced at the close of the Historica Sketch, Lord Nelson, p. 200 of our last volume The great celebrity of the naval hero is not to his sharacter as a married man from his sintfil connection wiThe only thing respecting which If elt interested when passing through Calais, on my route
for Italy, was to find out the spot emale - who was under the protection of Lord Nelson, and the once-admired, courted, and
fattered beauty-asto whom much had I heard In many parts of the Mediterranean-was indisgrace and scorn: a spot which is little
The fate of this unlappy and-truth compels me to add-most unprincipled woman, illusiration for his adminable imitation of Ju.
venal's Satire; his nervous pen would have
sompressed into a fell couplets her follies and the deep nad bitter wrothednes of her cireer, life. To the pseude liberal this will appear to
be unwarrantably harsh, but the really clarito be unwarrantably harsh, but the really charita-
he require not to be informed, that to hold up ble require not to be informed, hal to hold up
such characters to reprobation, to exhibit them ns wholesome warnings to the inconsiderate and inexperienced, is not minust severity to the
dead, but mercy to the living. Iet those o
Lir sex who tit all similhr profit by that besson she his bia queathed to thein. With such an example be ore their eyes, let none flatter themselves tha hey shanl be nble to tread er same path with out oncountering similar perils. So ilattering
was the aspect of Lady Hanilton's fortune, it would have been censigered as an act of madness to 1 redict, at its zenith, the reverse
That afterwarces overwhelmed her, leaving her to prerish; in the mostholmed heriber, state of destity urged that hem all sympathy. Nor let it be Quite the reverse, for it is in the commo conrse of events that profigncy and miscon-
duct should lead to misery aud wretchedness It is should lead to sucecss of visery mad wretehedness forms the exception to the general rule; and if it nupear to be otherwise, it is because we take no note
of the myriads who perish in their folly, while or the myriads who perish in their folly, while
envy or curiosity fixes men's stance of prosperous profligacy. The grave of the onee lovely and adorel
Fmma, who ruled this grent commander of the British mavy, and made so distinguished figure at the court of Naples, might sober even
the giddiest into serious reflection. She wa
 of Calais, and by a subscription from her coun--
trymen. "Sie transi,", \&c.-Rac Irikon's
Trucels in France mad Laly.

SIGET RESMORED.



## stating its powerful inlluence on those delicale


 ion, for althoogh we are aware that some emineut its ussefulhess, there art hare tiken aid rantage hey might be convinuced of its uny uity, jresecribe it
 Independently of its usefiliness in removing pains
the head and inflammations of the eris se it combine pleasure with, so that those who
carcely undershand how snuffake and we can arcely anderstand how

 natent he has dispared in forming his excerllent
compound, and to ourselves for calling their altention

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Olher Testimonials can be seen.
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The Wholesale and Retail sgent for Canada has

Cer and Importer of Ching,
Glass and Eartlicnicure.
RECELVING EX " ERHOMANCA,
GALVANIZED Sheel Iran for Moofing, Coil Chain, Chain Cables,
scythes, Schick, nad Mil Saws,
Sugar Horshead Nails, Sugar Hopshead Nails,
Hiin and Slate Nails.

25 th June, 1816.
\& W. WURTELE,

THE BEREAN,
emted ay a clemgyan of the churcit of
BY cuery TIURSDAY Morning,

Trins:-Fifict ANN-STREBET

$5=$
$5=2=$
 and









