

South's Corner.

THE CITY OF NUREMBERG.

Continued.  
 "Of the rude passions which sometimes roused the Nurembergers to acts of violence, an instance is remembered by the name of 'the murder of the princes.' In the year 1298, John and Frederic, sons of Conrad of Hohenzollern, Borough-Graf of Nuremberg, were returning on horseback from hunting with a pack of hounds, through the suburb where the smiths chiefly had their work-shops. It happened that the child of one of these smiths was in the street, dressed in a warm wolf's skin. The dogs, savage from the chase in which they had just been engaged, fell upon the child and tore it to pieces. The smiths being called right from their work by the child's screams, were roused to such fury that they fell at once upon the young noblemen with hammers and whatever tools they happened to have at hand, never inquiring whether any blame attached to them or not. One of the two was struck to the ground and killed on the spot, together with his horse; the other had time to attempt an escape, but his horse plunged into a marshy spot in the rear of the German House, from which it could not extricate itself before the smiths came upon man and horse and beat them to death."

"But this murder," said my little son, "cost these men dear, no doubt; their father being a man of power and of authority."

"Indeed, the murderers did not wait to be paid off by him," replied our guide. "The smiths moved to the city of Donauworth in a body, where they were under different jurisdiction; and the Borough-Graf of Nuremberg had no influence there. It was not for his interest to let them carry their industry and their families to another city; he therefore agreed with the Town-Council that a fine of seven Hellens (scarcely as much as a farthing) should be paid every year by each of the inhabitants of the suburb where the sad event had taken place; and so matters were arranged, and the smiths returned to their families and their work."

"The Lords of Hohenzollern seem to have been prudent and calculating men, for we find that they contrived to add to their possessions village after village, and town after town, till in the year 1417 one of them purchased from the Emperor Sigismund the electorate of Brandenburg, and so the foundation was laid for that monarchy which at this day ranks among the leading powers of Europe—the kingdom of Prussia."

We had now arrived at the castle-gate, and on stepping inside, our guide informed us that we were in a place of refuge to which in former days many a criminal and many an innocent man under oppression used to flee for shelter. It owed this privilege to a chapel built by the Emperor Conrad I, to the memory of Saint Othmar, a Christian missionary whom the Emperor's heathen ancestors had put to death in the year 750. Conrad probably had the foolish notion that by saving the lives of those who should seek refuge in this consecrated place, he would wipe out the guilt of those who slew Othmar without a cause. He ought to have known that the blood of Christ only cleanseth from all sin.

Our friendly guide invited us to take a look at the prospect which extends before the eye, on looking around from the castle-height. It is the great vegetable garden which supplies the market of Nuremberg, and is commonly called the garlick-country. It used to be a sandy desert; industry has transformed it into a fruitful field. Oh! that the sin and corruption, which have changed the earth into a wilderness, were as effectually healed as the barrenness of this spot of ground has been transformed into blossom and fruit-bearing!

Pointing at the castle wall, our very instructive acquaintance directed the children's eyes to the appearance of a pair of horse-shoes cut into the stone; and he seemed much pleased when they at once cried out, "Eppely of Gahleh's charger!"—They were well acquainted with the history of an enormous leap across the Nuremberg city-ditch by which the dashing knight Eppelain of Galligen—whose name the children pronounced according to the familiar abbreviations—escaped out of the grasp of the citizens, leaving them with long faces, to wonder at their own folly. He had given them abundance of trouble by laying wait for the wagons which conveyed merchandise to the city, and which it was the manner of the nobility to plunder if they could: it was the time when "fast-law" openly prevailed; that is, the strong would fall upon the weak and rob him; and there was no power to restrain or to punish the robber; and as the barons had strong castles out of which they could suddenly break forth and to which they could as quickly retire again, and defy magistrates and judges, it became quite the trade of the nobility to rob and plunder. The knight of Galligen was noted for daring and success in his expeditions; and his horsemanship was spoken of, far and wide. But the Nurembergers caught him after all, and his fine black charger with him. They used little ceremony with their enemy; he was sentenced to death, and every preparation was made for his execution. He begged, one only favour, before they hanged him: would they let him have one more ride upon his horse? The Nurembergers thought, it might be a treat to their wives and children to see the best horseman in Germany exhibit his skill before them; and it would be time enough to let him swing after that. So they gave him leave; he was soon on the back of his charger, galloped to and fro to their great satisfaction: until he turned his horse's head towards the ditch, dashed right across the open space, and with a prodigious leap was on the other side, and galloped away to his castle. The print of his horse's shoes has been reprinted on this part of the wall, below which it

is believed that he made his escape. Of course, the ditch was not so broad in those days as it is now. The narrow escape which he had did not work as a restraint upon this robber in high life. He became only the more confident and insulting. In the year 1381 he fell into the hands of the Nurembergers again; and then they had no mind to see any more of his horsemanship; they broke his body on a wheel, and so they got rid of him. This is a sample of how things went on in what are called "days of chivalry."

It will be but right, however, to give a sample of an honest nobleman of those days, after this account of a plunderer. The election of Charles the fourth to the imperial dignity, in the year 1347, caused a split in the empire; many rejected Charles, and preferred Count Gunther of Schwarzburg. The Nuremberg City-Council decided for the Emperor Charles; but the populace joined Count Gunther's party; a sedition broke out, the "Wisdoms" had to make their escape in all sorts of disguises, and they were hospitably received by the Lord of Heideck, who had been deputed by Charles the fourth to reason with the seditious party in Nuremberg, and had a narrow escape, himself, out of their hands. Now the party were doubly incensed against him, because he took the Councilors under his protection; and they contrived to bring one of the nobleman's servants, a man of the name of Heneke, over to their side, who actually gave them intelligence the next time his master was about to pass a certain road, on which his enemies might securely lie in wait to attack him. The Nurembergers placed two hundred men in ambush. The Lord of Heideck mounted his horse as usual, having Heneke to accompany him; but before they set out, he ordered a goblet of wine, which he held out to Heneke, after having drunk of it, with these words, in a joke: "There, my man, take a good drink, for we know not how we may fare if those rogues of Nuremberg catch you and me!" The wretched man's conscience smote him; he became as pale as death, trembled, and dropped the goblet. At this, his master began to suspect foul play. He charged him at once to confess, and the criminal made known the secret. The Lord of Heideck determined to catch the Nurembergers in the trap they had prepared for him. He collected as many of his followers as could be spared, to proceed by a round-about road so as to come upon the party in ambush in the rear, while he himself proceeded on his way as if he knew nothing of his servant's treachery. Upon a signal which had been agreed upon between the servant and the lyers-in-wait, these broke forth from their lurking-place, thinking they had nothing to do but to seize their prey. But the same signal served to bring the Lord of Heideck's men to the spot; and the Nurembergers, unexpectedly assailed in front and in the rear, were either killed or taken prisoners; and those who did not fall in the encounter were afterwards hanged as rebels and assassins.

To be continued.

FAITH NOT DISAPPOINTED.

In the year 1838, the number of children increased to about 300, and we were under the necessity of enlarging our buildings. I therefore drew a plan for the enlargement of the Boys' Orphan-house and workrooms, for building a new kitchen and godowns, and also for erecting an hospital. The Orphan-house was, I believe, 268 feet by 30; the kitchen and godowns 90 feet by 20; and the hospital, with the verandah, 64 by 28. The money necessary for these buildings was, according to the lowest estimate, 3500 rupees; but I clearly saw that it would not be less than 4000 rupees. The Benares Committee permitted me to draw upon their funds to the amount of 1500 rupees; a sum in proportion larger than any I had ever possessed when I commenced building. The foundation was laid, and the buildings begun. The prayer-room was also enlarged. During the whole time that the buildings were in the course of erection, I always found that the money came in just as I required it. Though I paid the workmen at stated times, and sometimes very large sums, I always received all the money I wanted. One day, however, we were in distress for half an hour. One Friday I had told the workmen that I would pay them their wages on Monday. The amount which I had to pay for wages and materials was 400 rupees. On Saturday morning I had not as yet a pice. This, however, was nothing new, nor did I feel uneasy about it. I thought, the Lord knows our wants, and He has plenty of paymasters in India, and therefore I am sure He will order one of His servants to send us the necessary sum. Evening came on, and I thought of staying at home to await the letter which should bring the money; but Post-time passed over, and no letter came. "What is this?" I said: "no letter!" I had of course no ground to expect one with money except that our wants required it, and these the Lord knew as well as we did. I sent to Mr. Smith, our Secretary, to borrow the amount, for I was sure I should have it in the course of the following week; but he sent me word that he had not so many pices; and added, "Where to get food for the next month I do not know."

"What was to be done? I could not believe that we should be left without the necessary sum, yet no letter and no money came." Nine o'clock came, and nothing remained, but to tell the Lord anew of our distress; when, behold, the Postman entered the room, saying, "My stupid boy ought to have brought this letter to you at the usual time; but instead of that, the foolish fellow has taken it to the Native Post-Office in the city, and there I found it this moment; but I have given it him well for it." "All right," I said, "only give me the letter." The letter was in a well-known hand, short, but weighty. "I suppose," said our friend Captain W. W., "you will

want some money: I therefore send you hereby a draft at sight for 750 rupees." Ashamed of our unbelief, we raised our eyes to Him who is faithful, though we had doubted. Thus we were tried for half an hour. When the buildings were nearly finished, I was asked whether I still wanted money. I said, "No;" but, on making up my accounts, I found that 200 rupees were still wanted, in order to finish a verandah which was to connect our bungalow with the Orphan School house. An unknown friend made up this want, by transmitting 200 rupees to us through Captain W.—

We have experienced the same seasonable help during the building of our Chapels. Our largest was commenced when we had but 300 rupees in hand, and the estimate amounted to 1000 rupees. We built and finished it, and had 80 rupees to spare. Throughout my Missionary course, I have always experienced the truth of that sure word, "The silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of Hosts."—*Recollections of a Missionary, (Rev. C. B. Leupolt.)*

A SAMPLE OF MAHOMETAN MATRIMONY.

Another girl attended the School for five years. In her twelfth year she was married by her mother to a Mahometan Fakcer. On the day of their marriage, her husband took a walk; and this was rather a long one, for he did not return for two years. In the mean while the girl returned to school, where she became a converted character. One Sunday, when I baptized a number of girls, she presented herself among them; and when Mr. Smith said to her, "We dare not baptize you, as it is against the Mahometan law," she burst into tears, and wept bitterly. After the Service, I comforted her, by telling her that I would baptize her on the following Sunday, at the hazard of being imprisoned by the magistrate. I did so. Not many weeks after, her husband came and claimed his wife; but she refused to return to him. At this he was very much annoyed, and said, "I paid your mother five rupees for you; what shall I now do? Return me the money, and you may stay; for I care not for you, but I want the five rupees." The poor girl went to Mrs. Smith, and begged the loan of five rupees, stating that she would work day and night to repay them. Mrs. Smith came and spoke to the man, and told him if he would give her a bill of divorcement she would give him eight rupees. The man was overjoyed; he quickly wrote it, and, according to law, his wife was free. This girl's name was Mary. She now acts as teacher in the Orphan School. She has, since then, succeeded in persuading her mother to come also to the School, and she is at present employed in the girls' kitchen, and receiving Christian instruction. Thus the girl was not only instructed and converted herself, but has been the means of bringing her mother under the sound of the Gospel.—*From the above.*

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S POSITION IN THE ARMY.

Late in last summer, an advertisement invited candidates for the offices of assistant-master in the Training Institution, of head-master and under-masters in the Model-School, and of master of the Infant-School, to present themselves before a board of examiners at the Privy-Council Office. Many aspirants of excellent character and attainments accepted the invitation; and as the process of examination was conducted with perfect impartiality and great strictness, the choice fell upon individuals whose superiority could not be disputed. The consequence is, that, as regards its staff of teachers, there is, probably, not in Great Britain—if there be in Europe—an institution better supplied than this already is; and the whole has been placed under the superintendency of one who, though but collaterally allied to them, seems to possess all the educational talents of the Coleridges.

It was next determined to institute a close inquiry into the methods adopted in other services. The Inspector-General was directed to proceed to those countries on the Continent in which the moral and intellectual education of the soldier was believed to be most carefully attended to; and he in due time gave in a Report—of which however only a portion has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons. Nor have we any doubt but the Secretary-at-War exercised a sound discretion here. The education question, as it affects troops, is a wider one than it may be convenient for any Government, particularly in times like the present, to discuss all at once in its integrity. The education of the soldier is by no means limited to the class-room; in dealing with him our object is scarcely so much to sharpen his intellect as to improve his moral tastes—and these are far more likely to take their tone from the associations by which he is surrounded out of school, than from the lectures of his school-master. The inquiry therefore embraces not only him but his superiors. We may hope, however, that the Inspector has accumulated observations, of which, by degrees, the public will have to recognise the benefit in successive steps of practical reform.

On his return, a fresh advertisement appeared, whereby thirty unmarried men, between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five, were informed of the intentions of Government in regard to regimental schools, and invited to compete for admission into the Training Institution. The multitude of answers which poured in upon the War Office was quite extraordinary. Young men most respectably connected—the sons of clergymen, surgeons, officers in the army, and such like—offered themselves by dozens and scores. As many as lived within an easy distance were directed to present themselves forthwith—each coming provided with a testimonial of good character, to which the signatures of three householders must be attached, together with that of the clergyman of the parish or minister of the congregation

to which the applicant belonged. An examination followed (we are told a pretty severe one) in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, sacred and profane history, and in geography, as well as in the elements of geometry, and algebra; and, though acquaintance with the two last branches was not regarded as indispensable, still they who added them secured a preference.

The young men admitted into the Training Institution come, in the first instance, for six weeks upon trial. If, during this period, their habits or tastes appear unsatisfactory, they will be dismissed without scruple; if they conduct themselves properly, they will be regularly attested, and considered from that day forth as members of the British army. As long as they remain at the Institution they are to receive no pay; but the Government being at the entire expense of their education, and providing them with every thing which they can require besides—clothing, board, lodging, books, stationery, &c.—it exacts from them, in return, an engagement that they shall serve ten years as regimental schoolmasters.

The position of the schoolmaster, as for the present settled, is a respectable one. He is to do no military duty, nor to be otherwise employed than in the business of tuition. He is to have under his charge—first, every recruit as soon as he joins; and next, as many of the old soldiers and non-commissioned officers as may be desirous of an improved education. His own army-rank is to be that of a sergeant-major, if indeed a new order be not created in his person, namely, that of a warrant Officer. He is to be provided with a comfortable quarter—with fuel, light, stationery, and all the necessary appliances of study; and his pay, 17s 6d. a-week, is to be raised, provided a favourable report be made after the termination of the first year, to a guinea. At the end of the ten years he will be free to claim his discharge; if he abide fourteen years, a pension will be granted besides; and in the event of his serving for twenty-one years, the pension will be proportionably increased.

Of the subjects to be taught, both in the Training Institution and in the schools of regiments after they shall be formed, it is perhaps premature to speak. Doubtless the schoolmasters will learn considerably more than they may find an opportunity of communicating to the ordinary run of their pupils; but the more a teacher knows, the larger share of deference he is sure to command; and as there are in every regiment young men whose thirst of knowledge needs only to be cultivated in order to make it a ruling passion, it is right that there should be at hand tutors both able and willing to guide such forward in their honourable career. Of course the humanising arts of music and linear drawing will not be neglected. We hope to see the day when in English regiments—as well as in those of Prussia and of Saxony—private soldiers will have learned to prefer an evening spent in quiet harmony one with another, to the dissipation of a pot-house. And we are very sure that if, by inspiring them with a love of Nature, we excite in them a curiosity to observe how God displays his power in the growth and diversities of plants and trees and animals, we shall have done more to wean them from habits of low debauchery (particularly in the colonies) than the preachers can hope to effect under present circumstances—may we not say under any circumstances!—by a thousand sermons.\*

We think the authorities quite right in not giving to the schoolmaster, at the outset, a more elevated position; but that he either can or will stay very long where he is now about to be placed, we hold to be impossible. The social instructor of ignorance is only just beginning among us to be rightly defined. We recognise him, at length, or profess to do, as the physician of men's minds; and the time is fast approaching when, if he bear himself aright, he will take his place everywhere beside the physician of men's bodies. It would be cruel folly to hold out to the first batch of schoolmasters hopes different from those which are presented to them by their professional superiors; but we do not despair of living to see the regimental teachers members of the officers' mess, and treated both there and elsewhere with the same generous and considerate bearing which well-bred gentlemen of the sword put on in their intercourse with quartermasters and other civilians attached to their corps.—*Quarterly Review, March 1847.*

CHINESE PAPER CURRENCY.—The monetary system prevalent at Foo-chow indicates an advanced state of commerce and civilisation. There are regular issues of promissory bills or notes, varying in amount from 400 copper cash (equivalent to about sixteen pence) to 1,000 dollars, which supply all the advantages, with as little as possible of the dangers, of a bank-note circulation. The blue, red, and black colours, which are blended together on these promissory bills, present a rather gay appearance of signa-

[This is a singular passage, to appear in the *Quarterly Review*. It is unfortunately very true, indeed, that there is a kind of sermons, a thousand of which are not calculated to effect so much in the way of outward reformation as a well conducted system of instruction upon natural history; but this system does not naturally include any reference at all to the way of salvation, God's appointed ordinance of reformation; and the Reviewer's opinion that even the most successful course of instruction in the growth and diversities of plants &c. could do more towards weaning men from habits of low debauchery than a thousand sermons, every one of which properly ought to contain a statement of the plan of salvation, sufficient to point the sinner to the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world—the dominion of sin, including debauchery, as well as the condemnation of it—seems to indicate that the kind of sermons which the Reviewer is in the habit of hearing are little better than lectures in natural history.—*EDITOR.*]

tures and undersigns. The name of the issuing mercantile firm, and a number of characters traced around the page, form the original impression from an ink of a bright blue colour. The year, month, and day of issue, and some ingeniously-wrought cyphers for the reception of signatures and prevention of forgeries, are of a deep red. The entry of the sun, together with the names of the issuing partner and the receivers, stands forth in large black characters. On the opposite side of the bill, are the indorsements of various individuals through whose hands the bill has passed, in order to facilitate the detection of forgeries, but not to render the indorsors further liable. The credit of the firms is generally good, and bankruptcies seldom occur. A small fee is charged at the issue, and also at the discounting of the bills, by the firm. The people value them as much as silver; and when I paid chairbearers their hire, they generally preferred a bill of this kind to the payment of copper coin, on account of its lightness.—*Rev. G. Smith's Consular Cities of China.*

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