Pouth's Corner.

WILLY AND HIS PENNY.

It is always matter of interest to know the working of a child's mind, and although so many of their emotions and springs of action and feeling are transparent, yet subtle devices may also be observed even among the ingenuous, and the same resorts to quiet the sense of sight within them, when their own gratification is in conflict, as among older persons.

The day was beautiful. Willy and his mother were walking slowly round a circuitous iron railing, which enclosed magnificent pre-

mises, when a little beggar-girl said to them, "Please give me a cent." We passed on without giving her any. At last I looked at my Willy, whose eye and cheek were bright with health. "Willy," said I, "the penny Mr. Ellert gave you to put in the plate on Sunday, is in my pocket; I told you just now that I would lend you that to buy some candy, as I had no other with me, and that I would give you another in place of it next Sunday. You can now, if you wish, give it to the little girl, and go without your candy."

"No, I don't wish to," said Willy, looking troubled.

"But only think, you have had a good breakfast, and will have a good dinner, and perhaps this little girl will have nothing to eat; now if you give her the penny she can buy some crackers, or you can buy some for her."

"No, I do not wish to," still persisted Mother .- "Think how much happier you will feel. I do not think your candy will taste

very good when you remember the poor girl." We crossed the street to make a call, Willy often looking back on the child. As we stood on the opposite steps, "There," said 1, "see the poor little thing with her empty basket"but Willy, with a grieved and unhappy exprescion, continued to say "No."

Our call was soon made. On opening the door to return, there stood the beggar-child, who was told by some one of the family to go in the basement. "Oh," exclaimed Willy, all animation and much relieved, "now she will get something to eat."

Mother .- " Perhaps not, they may be all like you. If they have pennies, they may want to spend them for candies-and if they have food, they may want to keep it."

Willy .- "Oh, then, she will go to another Mother.-" Well, there she may find people

just like you."

We walked on some distance in silence, which was at length broken by Willy exclaiming, as if he had now at length satisfied himself, "The next penny I get I will give it to the little giri."

Mother .- "Willy, I have no confidence about that; the next penny you get you will want to spend as much as you do this, and besides, you may never see her again. If you feel willing to give this penny, and do without your candy I will go back with you and find her. "Well," said he, and partly turned, but pulling my hand round again, he said, smiling, "No."

All at once, after a pause, he seemed to have discovered another loop-hole to ease himself, and added, "But, mother, it would not be right to take the penny Mr. Ellert gave me to put in the plate on Sunday." Willy had not thought of this, in wishing to borrow it for his candy. Mother .- " But you know I told you I would

give you another for next Sunday." Willy .- "But may be I shall not live till

next Sunday."

Another long pause ensued, till we came to a candy-store, when I said, "Now, Willy, if you wish candy, you must get it yourself." When he replied, "I will give you and father, and Ann some of it," thinking that the generosity would atone for his want of charity. " I should be thinking of th

little girl, and should not wish any of it, and your father and Ann will not wish any of it when they know the circumstances."

The stick of candy was purchased, and Willy walked by his mother some distance, holding it untouched in his hand. At length he said "I had a great mind to go back and ask the woman if she would give me back my penny, and then I would have given it to the poor little beggar-girl." It semed indeed as if "The lovely toy so fiercely sought,"
Had lost its charm by being caught."

Another silence, when the little fellow, making a desperate effort to overcome his painful feelings, gave a good bite. "Oh," said he, shaking his head, "it does relish, I guess my father will take some."

Mother.-" No, I am sure he will not, when I tell him the circumstances."

The candy, after all, did not seem to relish much, and on our return home he was very anxious to dispose of it to Ann and his father,

but found it refused. At twilight, as the little family group were together, I said to my husband, "how happy I feel that I took some of those preserves that were sent to me, and gave them to a sick lady, I feel so much happier than if I had eaten them all." "Yes," said my husband,- a pause, when Willy said thoughtfully, "Do you feel happy, mother?" "Oh, yes, Willy." "I wish I had given my penny to the little beggar-girl," The remark was only what I expected, and the struggle between conscience and self-gratification was only what passes in many an older breast, and led me to realize how important now to resort to some means to deepen the conviction in the child's mind, to do what he knows to be right, without wavering. I read to him our Saviour's affecting words, "I was an hungered, and ye gave meno meat; thirsty, and ye gave me no drink :" and I told my little boy he could have no more money until he could make a good use of it, and feel willing at times to deny himself, to give to the poor. The result of this lesson is yet to be seen .-Amer, Payer,

SAGACITY OF DOGS.

A lady of high rank has a sort of colley, or Scotch sheep-dog. When he is ordered ring the bell, he does so; but if he is told to ring the bell when the servant is in the room whose duty it is to attend, he refuses, and then the following occurrence takes place: His mistress says, "Ring the bell, dog." The dog looks at the servant, and then barks his "bowwow" once or twice. The order is repeated two or three times. At last the dog lays hold of the servant's coat in a significant manner, just as if he meant to say to him, "Don't you hear that I am to ring the bell for you? Come

to my lady." The owner of a sheep-dog having been hanged some years ago for sheep stealing, the following fact was authenticated by evidence on his trial: When the man intended to steal any sheep, he did not do it himself, but detached his dog to perform the business. With this view, under pretence of looking at the sheep with an intention to purchase them, he went through the flock with the dog at his heel, to whom he secretly gave a signal, so as to let him know the individuals he wanted, to the number of ten or twenty out of a flock of some hundreds. He then went away and, at the distance of several miles, sent back the dog by himself in the night-time, who picked out the individual sheep that had been pointed out to him, separated them from the flock, and drove them before him by himself till he overtook his master, to whom he relinquished them .-Ed. Jesse's Anecdotes of Dogs.

A short time ago, a fine springer dog, the property of a gentleman at Farnley, near Leeds, by some means fell into the shaft of an old coal-pit at Farnley Wood. The depth of the shaft was at least twenty yards; and it is remarkable that the animal was very little injured by falling so great a distance. For some time, it is believed, he remained at the bottom of the shaft; for he was heard whining a day or so after he fell in by some person who was passing by the top. Nothing, however, was further heard of him until six or seven days afterwards; when, in a very weak and emaciated state, with his head greatly swollen, and his body and his limbs very dirty, he crawled to his master's house. By the care and attention which were paid to him, he was soon brought round to a state of good health; and he is now as full of life as if he had never suffered any privation. There appears no doubt that this dog wandered about in the old working of the collicry until he found his way out at the day-hole, at Low Worthley, about a mile from the spot where he first fell in; and that he had been without food during the whole of the time-at least a week .- Leeds Paper.

THE CRIPPLE OF ROTTENSTEIN. Concluded.

"This is very different," said the Clergyman, from what I thought, and I am only the more surprised at the contentedness with which you bear life. But how has it fared with you since your grandmother's death?"

Sir," said poor James," when the only friend seemed to have on earth was taken from me, it drove me to the Lord Jesus; and amidst all my bitter crying, I felt that I had a Helper. My grandmother, on her dying bed, had prayed earnestly, that the Lord would care for me and give me spiritual riches, however poor I might be in temporal goods. I knew that her prayers were not denied. The people in the house neglected me, but a little boy from our neighbour's, who had often been to hear my grandmother relate stories out of the Bible and out of the Pilgrim's Progress, came now to me, and I told him stories which I had been reading or which I had heard from her, and he never came but he brought me some of his own breakfast or dinner. I was at last brought to this house, which was then occupied by an old soldier whose legs had been shot off in the Seven-Years' War, and who took a great deal of pains with me. He knew many godly hymns which he repeated or sang; and we were often visited by the Curate of the Parish. This gentleman was young, but he had a fatal disease in him which he knew to be hurrying him to his grave, and he was earnest, speaking as a dying man to the dying. By him I was taken under special instruction, that I might receive the Lord's Supper with an intelligent faith and devotion of heart. He was strict, and faithful, and affectionate with me; and on the day when he administered the sacrament to us in this hut, he seemed to be more in heaven than on earth. He himself said, never in the largest church had he felt so solemn as on that day by the side of my bed; and that he was sure we should meet again in great happiness before the throne of God. I had no idea, then, that I should never see him again on earth. He became confined to his room the very next week; and before the winter set in. God had given him rest."

James began to be afraid that he was talking too long, but as the Clergyman gave him rather a sign to go on, he saw that he was desired to bring his account of himself down to the time at which he was speaking. He proceeded:
"The old soldier himself died not long after,

and a very infirm woman was placed in the house with me, whom the parish charged with the care of some poor, abandoned children, and the place became quite lively; but some times the woman was away for hours, and the little things began to require help and food and I could do nothing for them. That made me feel that they were far worse off than myself, to whom it was no great matter if I was made to wait. That woman also died, and Lisbeth was the next that came to live in this house, and I am sure God is richly returning to her now every kind act she did to me. Since her death, I have not been left nor forsaken. Some friend or other has looked after

never was. My Saviour who, from infancy to four number for November 20th) has led to the fallording superior convenience for shipping to old age, has made goodness and mercy to follow me, kept me company in the lonely hour, and he has made my cup to run over."

"My dear old friend," said the Clergyman," "what is it that has kept you so cheerful and happy amidst the pains and privations which you have endured?"

"There are two remedies" replied the cripple, which relieve every pain and make up for every privation. I can lie low in humiliation before God; I can rise high in longing to be with my Saviour in heaven. When I think of my unworthiness, and yet God's countless mercies towards me-I feel as if I stood below all pains and privations, secure and untouched while they are rolling high above me. But when I contemplate my Saviour ascended to heaven, sitting at the right hand of the Father and making intercession for me, and mansions prepared for his followers to occupy after their short sojourning on earth—then I mount high above all pains and privations, like the winged bird that flies in safety, though the poor tenements of clay below it crumble into dust.'

That was a sermon, such as the young Pastor had never yet preached to the villagers of Rottenstein. He sat still, inwardly feeding upon the word he had heard and the example he was seeing before him. When he found poor James silent and waiting, he prepared for the administration of the Lord's Supper to him. He did not feel as if it became him to open his lips to instruct, exhort, or preach to the cripple. Helooked upon him as a Divinity Protessor, and himself only as a humble student at his feet. But his office he performed, according to the formularly prescribed for the solemnity; the dying man received the Sacrament with great devotion, and expressed his thankfulness to the Clergyman for his pastoral attentions to a poor parishioner. The young man, on his part, burst out in warm acknowledgements of the benefit which he had received by this visit, and they parted with loud praises for the power which makes the lone and helpless cripple a king and a priest unto God.

Contrary to expectation, poor James revived so as to live several weeks more. The Clergy. man was assictuous in visiting him. Cripple's hut became his theological seminary He learned there what they had not taught him at the University. The last time he saw him, James had lost all power of utterance but his eyes spoke faith and hope and charity Two men from the village kept watch with him He seemed to have uncommonly sound sleep till towards morning, when he awoke as in a transport of joy, looking about him and saying with a clear and distinct voice: "I have believed and hoped, and mine eyes have seen thy salvation !' He looked upwards to heaven, and again at the men by his bedside, as if wondering whether they could see all that he was seeing. But he said nothing about it, only he called them by their names and bid them he faithful to the Lord in mind and word and deed, and then he blessed them. He begged of them to read the 103rd Psalm, and just as the words were pronouncing: " Who crownet! thee with loving-kindness and tender mercies, he closed his eyes; by the time the Psalm had been read to the end, his spirit had taken its flight.

When the Clergyman was told that every thing was prepared for the poor cripple's burial, he set out with feelings of mortification at the neglect which he thought the remains of this departed saint would meet with at the hands of the parishioners. "Poor James," said he in himself, "you have none to show honour to your memory. You made no feasts for them, you leave no inheritance behind, no relatives, no dependents. They will carry you out as a carcase, little thinking of the jewel to which it served as casing. Let it be so: my tears flow for you, and to me your memory shall be pre-

How astonished, then, was the Clergyman, when he looked from the burying-ground towards the wood, and saw a long procession winding along the path, such as he had never before seen in that village! The oldest people, who could not walk well enough to join the funeral at the hut, came out into the road where it had to pass, and the men took their hats off when the coffin came near. As many as were able, joined the procession then, and followed it to the grave. It was as if a father and a benefactor of the village had died: a beloved member out of every household in this parish. Such was the homage paid to genuine Christian worth in the depth of poverty and

retirement. The Clergyman addressed the large concourse of his parishioners around the cripple's grave on the words : "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life in (Rev. ii. 10.) Never before had he spoken with such freedom, fervency, and emotion. His own tears flowed freely, and there was probably no eye in the large assembly that remained dry when the text was applied to the departed. Every one was glad to bear testimony to James as one that was "faithful," and every one rejoiced to think that he would be seen "crowned," in the day when the Lord shall make up his jewels.

The uncommon strain of the Clergyman's address at the cripple's grave did not remain a solitary occurrence. Clearness of exposition, close application to the consience, and unction throughout the treatment of his subject, gave to his preaching from that day a character so marked that inquiry arose, how such a change had been wrought in him. And the account which he gave of it was this, that on the day he administered the Lord's Supper to the cripple, his eyes were opened and he began to see" men as trees walking"; and since the day on which the body was taken to its burial, he thought he could see things "clearly."

formation of a Union, which held its public Meeting in London on the 9th of last month, Lord Ashley in the Chair. Particulars from one of the schools were read, and remarks founded upon it by the noble Chairman as follows:

"During the past year, the average attendance was 260. Their ages ranged from five years to twenty years. Of that number, fortytwo had no parents, twenty-one had stepmothers, seven were children of convicts. The answer to what were their apparent means of subsistence was, that as far as could be ascertained, they lived by picking up coals, and other things on the banks of the river, and by strolling and other similar means. Of these, twenty-seven had been imprisoned; and then he put the question, what drove these children first to crime? the answer was, that in some cases the parents sent them out, saying they must get their living how they could; others had no parents, and were unable to resist the temptations to which they were exposed; thirty-six had run away from their homes; nineteen slept in lodging-houses; forty one lived by begging; twenty-nine never slept on beds; seventeen had no shoes nor stockings; thirty seven had no hats, caps, or bonnets, and twelve had no body linen. That was the class of individuals in whom they were interested, and he asked whether that did not prove the necessity of such schools, open at all times, and not subject to strict rules of discipline, and where it was not necessary, as in too many schools, to appear with clean hands and faces, and decent apparel as was the rule in nineteen-twentieths of the Sunday Schools, and which excluded the vast majority of children in that particular class of life? If they took children at all they must take them as they are, and their object was, by degrees to clothe them and give them those habits of decency and order which would raise them to that particular scale which others have attained, and to fit them for participating in the blessings offered by other schools in the metropolis."-Record.

PUNCTUALITY. - Mr. Scott, of Exeter, trav. elled on business till about eighty years of age He was one of the most celebrated characters in the kingdom for punctuality, and by his me thodical conduct, joined to uniform diligence. he gradually amassed a large fortune. For: a long series of years, the proprietor of every inn he frequented in Devon and Cornwall knew the day and the very hour he would arrive. A short time before he died, a gentleman on a journey in Cornwall stopped at a small Inn at Port Isaac to dine. The waiter presented him with a bill of fare which he did not approve of but observing a fine duck roasting, "I'll have that," said the traveller. "You cannot, sir," said the landlord, "it is for Mr. Scott, of Ex eter." "I know Mr. Scott very well," rejoin ed the gentleman, "he is not in your house." "True, sir," said the landlord, "but six months ago, when he was here last, he ordered a duck to be ready for him this day, precisely at two o'clock;" and to the astonishment of the traveller, he saw the old gentleman jogging into the Inn-yard about five minutes before the appointed time.

HEINE'S DIVING APPARATUS-Mr. Heinke' inventions are well worthy of the encomiums passed upon them by the learned and scientific Professor, Dr. Ryan. Considerable and important improvements have lately been made in Mr. Heinke's apparatus, whereby its usefulness and safety are greatly increased The following, which has appeared in the Brighton Guzette, confirms the favourable opinion thus expressed :- Yesterday morning nearly 2000 persons were attracted to the Chain Pier, to witness a diving experiment by Mr. William Henry Gibson, who has been in are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and Brighton during the last two months, for the quality of the Type cast in this purpose of making submarine surveys of the coast for Government. Mr. Gibson tried, for the first time, an improved diving helmet dress, the invention of Mr. F. Heinke, of London, of which he speaks in the highest terms. His head and half his body were encased in armour; and Mr. Gibson is so fully satisfied with the invention that he says he should be able to remain under water in favourable weather five or six hours, which is much beyond the time he could remain under water with any other dress. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather yesterday, with the wind blowing fresh from the south-west and a raking sea, Mr. Gibson descended at the Pierhead, and remained under water about twenty minutes, sufficiently long to judge of the merits of the dress, which is very ingeniously constructed. On this occasion the water was about 18 feet. Mr. Gibson has been five times under the Bee. which he finds sunk upon a rock. He has made a drawing of the vessel and her situation, and has forwarded it to the owner. The Bee, at high water, is nine fathours and a half deep, Mr. Gibson is engaged by Government to unshackle the remaining section of Captain Tay-ler's Breakwater: and he also received an order from the French Government to inspect and report upon the state of the chains. We understand that if the weather should be favourable, he intends to descend under the Brenk. water this morning, and to make another experiment at the Chain Pier on Saturday next with t. .. diving dress of Mr. F. Heinke, when he will also make a submarine explosion.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—The engineers dispatched by the French government to take the requisite surveys for the projected canal across the Isthmus, which is to join the two The preserable point for the end of the canal on the Pacific side was selected at Vaca de Monte, a few miles west of the city of Panama, lion; above ten lines sa per une ura me daily, and I have had lack of nothing.

The Ragged Schools.—The utility of these in the valley of the Caimito. On the Atlantic Advertising by the year or for a considerable time. And though no person was with me, alone I institutions (some account of which is found in side, the Bay of Leinon was fixed upon as is may be agreed upon.

the port of Chagres. The total cost of construction of the canal was estimated at 125,000,000 france, or say five millions sterling. The total length would be 764 kilometres. There would length would be 764 kilometres. There would be the necessity for cutting an "mimense tunnel," for shipping, which must form an important portion of the estimated expense. The depth of the canal was to be about seven yards, the width of the bottom twenty yards, and on the surface forty-five.

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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 itsadvantages for compounds that in many cases possess only he 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

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