## Pouth's Corner.

VACATION-JOURNEY INTO THE MOON. Mr. Quintus, the junior assistant in the lydays. Worn out, as he thought, with six months' fagging among the boys whom he looked upon as the plugue of his days, he now endeavoured to dismiss them from his mind as well as he could: but he found that no easy matter. "They are not blocks nor sticks after all," said he to himself, as he leaved back in his arm-chair; "and if one could only make the parents reasonable, and all the masters work together cordially upon one plan, and get school rooms and apparatus into complete order-there would be a pleasure in moving mind rather than matter, and giving a bent to sense and heart rather than to flesh and bone. There's uncle Frank with his passion for building; when he has contrived stones and mortar into a fine arched window, he is beside himself with delight: and cousin Tom with his sword and sash; when his fifty men walk and turn and stop like so many dolls with wheel-work in them, who is happier than their Captain! Oh, if I just could square and fit and regulate the thoughts and affections of the boys, as the builder does the blocks of granite and the officer does the posture and steps of his company !"

train of thought for a while yet, but he sat so comfortably in his chair, and was so tired, that awoke only at a very late hour: he jumped up -"I will have a walk in the fields, before I go to bed," said he to himself; and so he took his stick and sallied forth in the dark, looking up at the beautiful sky with stars innumerable Well, as he looked, there appeared a bright meteor, tumbling down as if it was going to fall on the turf right in front of him. It seemed so mild and harmless that Mr. Quintus thought he would have a poke at it with his stick before it touched the earth; now it happened that in his hurry he had taken his winter stick with a strong spike at one end, and as he darted it at the meteor, it went soft as into a cheese, and the stick held fast. This pleased the young man vastly, and he thought he had secured a great curiosity for investigation. But the next discovery was, that his thrust at the shining body had reversed its motion, and now it was drawing upwards. He caught hold of his stick with both his hands, to pull it out; but instead of releasing his stick, he found himself lifted off the ground. Immediately he Rambach is singular in his own country too, in thought of sacrificing his stick, and throwing himself off; but to his dismay he saw at that moment the church-steeple abreast of him, and felt himself mounting through the air with

frightful rapidity. What he did next, of that he was never able to give an account. He must have held on with a desperate grasp, but his senses left him, and the next thing he recollected was, that he became sensible of descending through soft, balmy air, and under loud, shrill voices, as of a number of boys. In the next moment, his feet touched ground, and he was gently reclining in the arms of some friendly person who asked him : "I hope you are not hurt, stranger?"-" Where upon earth am I now? said Mr. Quintus .- "You are not upon earth at all,! was the answer; "you are in the moon,
—At this there was a titter among the boys around, upon which the former voice spoke somewhat sharply: "Don't be rude to the stranger, boys!"-and immediately there was perfect silence. Mr. Quintus now began to look about himself: it was day, and he found himself upon a green with a large building in front of him; a number of boys all plundering, and murdering, and stealing the around, and some adults, several of them with women and children of their country, and sellspy glasses with which, as he concluded, they had been watching him in his descent. He was able now to stand upon his legs, being still held up by the friendly arms under his shoulders; and he saw that his supporter was an elinvited him into his apartments, to obtain blows inflicted, spattered on their lips, and posal was thankfully accepted. Mr. Quintus would probably have felt in continual danger chamber. He was offered refreshments, but declined, for he required nothing but repose for the present. Before his host left him to himself, the young manasked, to whom was he indebted for all these kind attentions? "I am one of the Censors of this Seminary," was the answer; " and this is one of the rooms which I occupy. I hope to show you over our establishment, if you are so disposed, as soon as you have rested yourself." With this, he bid his guest pleasant repose.

Mr. Quintus was glad enough to stretch himself upon the clean and simple camp-bed which scribe the thoughts which chased themselves through his head in wild confusion, would be utterly vain. He had spirit enough to take supposed, could touch him. pleasure in the unexpected opportunity of becoming acquainted with the mode of conducting a public school practised in the moon; and the first impression which had been made upon him was decidedly favourable. The Censor, who had assumed the kind office of host to him seemed a man of mild and cheerful gravity; situation excited merriment among the young and exceedingly deprayed heart, he bequeathed, folks, had shown at once, how well the boys in and directed his friends to carry to his wife, moon.

## To be continued.

SINGULAR CUSTOM ADOPTED BY DR. RAMBACH OP HAMBURG.

My first introduction to him was so odd

recount it for the amusement of the reader. The first Sunday after my arrival at Hamburg, which was the first German town I had ever visited, I bent my steps in the morning Horneastle Grammar-school, had returned to toward the Great St. Michael's church, to his study in the evening of the day on which attend public worship. Scarcely had I passed the scholars were let loose for the summer ho- the Little St. Michael's, a Roman Catholic church from which I heard the tones of a most imbibed such erroneous opinions respecting women approached me from the Great St. Michael's with little pamphlets in their hands for sale. "Buy the sermon?" said they all in a breath. "What sermon?" said I. "Why the sermon that Dr. Rambach preaches this morning," was the reply. The matter seemed to me so singular that I paid a Hamburg shilling and took a pamphlet, which proved to be a printed sermon of eight pages, for the thirteenth Sunday after Trinity—text, Luke x. 23, 37—subject, The Friend in Need—three hymns to be sung with it designated at the close, and paged 289 to 296; as if it were the fragment of a large volume. I wondered within myself whether Dr. Rambach was in the habit of printing his sermons from week to week, till he got enough to make a volume, and then having them bound for the benefit of posterity. I had no time to make inquiry, but entered the immense church, which was crowded to overflowing, and the whole congregation were singing at the top of their voices. In the pulpit, near a corner, there sat Dr. Ram-The young man may have continued in this bach, a venerable old man, robed in the Lutheran black gown with an enormous muslin ruff or vandyke around his neck, somewhat the size ere long he fell into a doze from which he and form of the forward wheel of a railroad ear, but white as the driven snow, and most beautifully plaited and crimped. At first I could scarcely persuade myself that it was not a nice old picture on the wall, instead of a living man in the pulpit. The singing over, the old gentleman arose and began to preach, and I found that most of the congregation had furnished themselves with the printed sermon as well as myself; and while the good Dr. was preaching, we all looked over to see if he preached it right. He had notes himself, but he hit it pretty nearly word for word, though now and then he deviated a little from the printed form. I still have the sermon in my possession, and I carefully preserve it as a memento of a most curious custom which I never witnessed anywhere else. - Professor Stone of Cin-

The Editor of the Bennan does not insert this "for the amusement of the reader," but as a curious piece of information respecting the customs of other countries: probably Dr. printing his sermons for sale, before he preaches them. The melancholy part of the account is the Sabbath profanation involved in the sale; but unfortunately Hamburg is notorious for that transgression in worse features than the one here incidentally related.]

MAN'S LAW OBSERVED, THE LAW OF GOD BROKEN.

Two Greeks, notorious for their piracies and other crimes, were, in 1829, tried and conlemned, and three days after executed at Malta. In the course of the trial, it appeared that the beef and anchovies, on board one of the English vessels which they pirated, were left untouched, and circumstances under which they were left appeared to the court so peculiar, that the culprits were asked the cause of it. They promptly answered that it was at the time of the great fast, when their church ate neither meat nor fish. They appeared to be most hardened and abandoned wretches, enemies alike to their own and every other nation, and yet rigidly maintaining their religious character; and while they were robbing, ing them to the Turks, and committing other atrocious deeds, they would have us under-stand that they were not so wicked as to taste meator fish, when prohibited by the canons of their church! Had a single drop of the derly gentleman of placid appearance, who blood of the murdered been, by means of the rest after his astonishing flight. This pro- thus by chance passed into their mouth, they was led into the large building, and several of the fire that shall never be quenched, until other persons came near to set every thing to they could have visited some church, conrights for his accommodation in a comfortable fessed and done penance for having tasted something of an animal nature in the season of a fast. I do not know, indeed, says Mr. Goodell, that they would have manifested such ignorance and superstition, but it would have given me no surprise to hear that they did: and moreover, that they derived their principal hopes of success, in their villanous and horrid traffic, from a strict attention to the requirements of their religion.

When they were apprehended, one of them had what he called a small piece of the very cross of our blessed Saviour, which he bore in his bosom; and when this was taken from him. he found in a corner of the apartment. To de- he was greatly troubled, as he was now, he thought, in danger of being killed by some means: whereas before, not even a ball, he

After their condemnation, the Greek priest in Malta confessed them; and the account he gave of them was this, that they were both very religious; and yet one of them was employing the last precious hours, in which he enjoyed the light of this world and the privileges of probation, in writing a song; in which, and the effect of his words, when the stranger's among other things indicative of an impenitent the moon were trained to mind the men in the three portions of poison, to be taken one in the morning, one at noon, and the other at night. He also jocosely told her that he was about to be married at Malta; representing his Indeed, he appeared to think that he had been

wherein he had failed of being religious; and | and the merchants seek with the greatest zealthat therefore he had nothing more to do, than indulge in wit, humour, and sarcasm!

Charity would fain believe that this was rather an extreme, than a common case; and yet I fear that it is by no means a solitary one. Men in this part of the world have universally beautiful organ, when two or three withered old sin, that correct notions of what it is can scarcely be said to have existence. "They put darkness for light, and light for darkness. lsa. v. 20.—Tract Soc. Anecdotes.

> SPIRITUAL BAROMETER, Or Scale of the Progress of Sin and Holiness. GLORY. Dismission from this life. Desiring to Cepart and be with Christ. Patience in tabulation. Glorying in the cross. Assurance of hope. Active benevolence to man. Aspiring after God. Overcoming the world by the cross of Christ-Love of God shed abroad in the heart. Frequent approach to the Lord's table. Meetings for religious improvement. Delight in the people of God. Looking to Jesus, as the foundation of hope. Love of God's house and word. Vain company wholly left. Daily perusal of the bible with prayer. Light from heaven, Retirement for prayer and meditation.

Concern for the soul. Family worship only on Sunday evenings. Private prayer frequently omitted. Family religion wholly declined. Levity in conversation. Fashions, however expensive, adopted. Luxurious entertainments, Free association with worldly minded company Love of novels. Theatre, cards, &c. Continual parties of pleasure. House of God forsaken. Much wine, spirits, and other strong drink. Scepticism. Private prayer wholly neglected. Deistical company preferred. Parties of pleasure on the Lord's day, Masquerades, drunkenness, adultery. Profaneness, lewd songs. Infidelity, scofling at religion. Disease. Death.

PERDITION. The reader must peruse this from the middle abward or downward, until he perceives the degree at which he now stands, and let him be careful of the fast advances of sin; for it is as the letting forth of waters; we see the beginning but not the end, it is hid in darkness; on the contrary, the path of the just is as a shining light, which shineth brighter and brigh er until the perfect day.

[The above, a handbill published in London has been sent to us for insertion by an unknown friend, to whom we are obliged. We have omitted the side-figures found in the original which has 0 against Indifference, and then 10, 20, 30, &c. upwards as far as 70 against 'Dismission from this life"; and in like manner figures downwards until 70 against "Disease. Death." In truth, we think the dignity of the subject is violated by that mode of handling it. Nor do we consider the scale to be entirely legitimate. The progress of the soul upwards and downwards is not to be thus brought into a uniform series of steps. The work of God in some, and the work of sin in others, proceed with a degree of freedom or Forges, situated on the River Saint Maurice, Disirregularity which buffles our systems and per-trict of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, comprising quality of the Type cast in this Foundry. Contions. So, for instance, we do not think it is the whole of the Iron Works, Mills, Furnaces, Owell- A specimen will be shortly issued, wh ceptions. So, for instance, we do not think it is the whole of the Iron Works, Mills, Furnaces, Dwellword; "and that the soul then passes on through purchaser to have the privilege of buying any ad"Looking to Jesus, as the foundation of hope" ditional quantity of the adjoining land, (not exinto "Delight in the people of God." Per- ceeding three hundred and fifty acres,) which he haps it is by far the more common case that, only when delight is taken in the people of The purification.

TRUE ACCEPTATION OF THE TERM "YANEER." The term "Yankee" is not unfrequently used as one of repreach; but New Englanders themselves—whom it properly designates—use it quite differently, and receive it as a commendatory appellation, unless it were used rudely with evident intention of expressing re- from Grantees of the Crown, or others, on whose proach. The following, from Chevalier's Letters on North America, has been quoted with satisfaction by the Vermont Chronicle: At Baltimore even as at Boston, in New Orleans as at Salem, in New York as at Portland, if they cite you a merchant who, by intelligent combinations, has realized and preserved a large fortune, and if you demand whence that man in three equal annual instalments, with interest, comes, it is a Yankee, is the reply. If in the Letters Patent to issue when payment is completed. comes, it is a Yankee, is the reply. If in the South you pass before a plantation which appears better regulated than all the others, with fine avenues, and the habitations of the negroes better arranged and more comfortable-'Ah,' says one to you, this belongs to a man from New England-he is a smart man.' In a village of Missouri, by the side of a house whose windows are broken, whose exterior is dirty, before the door of which are seen fighting the children with tattered garments, you perceive another all freshly painted surrounded with a barrier, simple, but well preserved and lime washed, with a dozen trees well pruned, disposed all around; through the windows you distinguish in a little saloon, shining with neatness, the young boys well combed, and the little girls clad almost in the Parisian mode. - Both tragical end as his nuptials; his bride as the of these habitations belong to farmers; but one gallows; his mother-in-law the tomb, etc. comes from North Carolina, the other has originated in New England. On the River of the and gave me so vivid an idea of the difference a very religious man; that he had now con- west you hear cited a steamboat to which no of customs in different nations, that I will here fessed, and obtained absolution for all that accident has ever happened, which the travellers

the captain is a Yankee. At New Orleans opposite the Levee, you perceive a fine build ing, which all the passengers admire - it is still a Yankee who owns it."

THE DEW, celebrated through all times and in every tongue for its sweet influence, presents the most beautiful and striking illustration of the agency of heat in the economy of nature. and exhibits one of those wise and bountiful adaptations, by which the whole system of things, animate and inanimate, is fitted and bound together. All bodies on the surface of the earth radiate or throw out rays of heat, in straight lines-every warmer body to every colder; and the entire surface is itself continually sending rays upwards through the clear air into free space. Thus, on the earth's surface all bodies strive, as it were, after an equal temperature (an equilibrium of heat.) while the surface. as a whole, tends generally toward a cooler state. But while the sun shines, this cooling will not take place, for the earth then receives in general more heat than it gives off; and if the clear sky be shut out by a canopy of clouds, these will arrest and again throw back a portion of the heat, and prevent it from being so speedily dissipated. At night, then, when the sun is absent, the earth will cool the most; on clear nights, also, more than when it is cloudy; and when clouds only partially obscure the sky, those parts will become coolest which look toward the clearest pertion of the heavens. Now. when the surface cools, the air in contact must cool also; and like the warm currents on the mountain side, must foreake a portion of the watery vapour it has incherto retained. This water, like the floating mist on the hills, descends in particles almost infinitely minute. These particles collect on every leaflet, and suspend themselves from every blide of grass, in drops of "pearly dew." And mark here a beau-tiful adaptation. Different substances are endowed with the property of radiating their heat, and thus becoming cool with different degrees of rapidity; and those substances, which, in the air, become cool first, also attract first and most abundantly the particles of falling dew. Thus, in the cool of a summer's evening, the grass-plot is wet while the gravel walk is dry; and the thirsty pasture and every green leaf are drinking in the descending mois-ture, while the naked land and the barren highway are still unconscious of their fall .-(Prof. Johnstone on Agricultural Chemistry.)

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND .- It was stated some time ago that a submarine telegraph was to be laid down across the English Channel, by which an instantaneus communication could be made from coast to coast. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with a view of testing the practicability of this undertaking, have been pleased to approve of the projectors laying down a submarine telegraph across the harbour of Portsmouth, from the house of the Admiral in the dockyard to the railway terminus at Gosport. In a few days after the experiment has been successfully tested at Portsmouth, the submarine telegraph will be laid down across the Straits of Dover, under the sauction of both the English and French Governments.

OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS, Montreal, 19th December, 1845. Court House, Three Rivers, on TULSDAY, the FOURTH day of AUGUST, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, at the hour of ELEVEN, in the forenoon

That Real Estate, known as the Saint Maurice generally the case that " Vain company wholly ing Houses, Store House, Out Hou . See and conlett" precedes "Love of God's house and taining about fifty five acres, more or less. The may have at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence

The purchaser will also have the right of taking God, vain company is wholly left.—Enron.] Iron Ore, during a period of five years, on the ungranted Crown Lands of the Fiefs Saint Elienne and Saint Meurice, known as the lands of the Forges, which right shall cease on any portion of the same from the moment the said portion is sold granted, or otherwise disposed of by the Government who however, shall be liable to no indemnity towards the purchaser for such a cessation of privilege. Also, the right (not exclusive) of purchasing Ore property mines may have been reserved to the Crown.

Fifteen days to be allowed the present Lessee to remove his chattels and private property.

Possession to be given on the Second day of Oc-

ober, one thousand eight handred and forty six, One fourth of the purchase money will be required lown at the time of sale, the remainder to be paid

Plans of the Property may be seen at this office. 7th February, 1846. N. B .- No part of the Purchase Money for the Forges will be received in Scrip.

D. B. PATINEAU.

C. C. L. dvertisement, and the other newspapers in Lower Canada, in the language they are printed in once fortnight till the day of sale. The Chronicle and Gazette, Kingston, and Toronto Herald, will also insert the above.

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25th June, 1816.

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NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED, BY THE USE OF



Recommended THE MOST EMINENT PHY. SICIANS,

For its efficacy in removing Disorders inciden to the EYES AND HEAD.

THE FORCERS, 14TH DEC., 1814. This Scientific Medical Reviewer made the following critique on GRIMSTONE'S EVE SNUFF, demon-

strating its powerful influence on those delicate

organs, the Eye and Ear. GRIMSTONE'S EVE SNOFF. - Perhaps there is no one thing that has effected so much good, and that in so pleasant a manner, as Grimstone's Eye Snuff; and we are really surprised that it has not commanded more attention from the medical profession, for although we are aware that some eminent professors of the medical art have taken advantage of its usefulness, there are many who, however they might be convinced of its utility, prescribe it not because it is a simple remedy that might, on a

future occasion, be resorted to without their aid.
Independently of its usefulness in removing pains in the heed 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 its advantages for compounds that in many cases pessess only he recommendation of being foreign. We would recommend every one requiring its aid to try Mr. Grimstone's Snuff, and we feel convinced I lat 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

Other Testimonicls can be seen.

The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has ust received a fresh supply per Zeilous. THOMAS BICKELL. Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware. St. John Street, Quebec.

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Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

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Best German Steel and Spelter.
C. & W. WURTELE, S. Paul Street.

25th June, 1816.

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CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE. June 12th, 1815.

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