

YOUTH'S CORNER.

VACATION-JOURNEY INTO THE MOON.

Mr. Quintus, the junior assistant in the Horneastle Grammar-school, had returned to his study in the evening of the day on which the scholars were let loose for the summer holidays.

The young man may have contained in this train of thought for a while yet, but he sat so comfortably in his chair, and was so tired, that ere long he fell into a doze from which he 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.

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.

Mr. Quintus was glad enough to stretch himself upon the clean and simple camp-bed which he found in a corner of the apartment. To describe the thoughts which chased themselves through his head in wild confusion, would be utterly vain.

To be continued.

SINGULAR CUSTOM ADOPTED BY DR. RAMBACH OF HAMBURG.

My first introduction to him was so odd and gave me so vivid an idea of the difference of customs in different nations, that I will here

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 toward the Great St. Michael's church, to attend public worship.

[The Editor of the BEREAN 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. Rambach is singular in his own country too, in printing his sermons for sale, before he preaches them.]

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

Two Greeks, notorious for their piracies and other crimes, were, in 1829, tried and condemned, 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.

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 was greatly troubled, as he was now, he thought, in danger of being killed by some means: whereas before, not even a ball, he supposed, could touch him.

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, among other things indicative of an impenitent and exceedingly depraved heart, he bequeathed, and directed his friends to carry to his wife, three portions of poison, to be taken one in the morning, one at noon, and the other at night.

wherein he had failed of being religious; and that 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 imbibed such erroneous opinions respecting sin, that correct notions of what it is can scarcely be said to have existence.

SPIRITUAL BAROMETER, Or Scale of the Progress of Sin and Holiness.

- Dismissing from this life. Desiring to depart and be with Christ. Patience in tribulation. Glorifying 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. Alarm. Concern for the soul.

- INDIFFERENCE. 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, scoffing at religion. Disease. Death. PERDITION. The reader must peruse this from the middle upward or downward, until he perceives the degree at which he now stands, and let him be careful of the last 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 brighter 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 "Dismissing 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 irregularity which baffles our systems and perceptions. So, for instance, we do not think it is generally the case that "Vain company wholly left" precedes "Love of God's house and word"; and that the soul then passes on through "Looking to Jesus, as the foundation of hope" into "Delight in the people of God." Perhaps it is by far the more common case that, only when delight is taken in the people of God, vain company is wholly left.—Edron.]

TRUE ACCEPTATION OF THE TERM "YANKEE."

The term "Yankee" is not unfrequently used as one of reproach; 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 reproach. 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 comes, it is a Yankee, is the reply.

N. B.—No part of the Purchase Money for the Forges will be received in Scrip. D. B. PATINEAU. C. C. L.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: SHEET ZINC, Tin Plates and Canada Plates, Red and White Lead, Refined Borax, Best Cast Steel, Octagon, Round, and Machinery Steel, Blister Steel. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, 25th June, 1846.

and the merchants seek with the greatest zeal—the captain is a Yankee. At New Orleans, opposite the Levee, you perceive a fine building, 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 wholesystem 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. 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 clearer portion 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 forsake a portion of the watery vapour it has hitherto 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 blade of grass, in drops of "pearly dew." And mark here a beautiful 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 moisture, 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 instantaneous 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 sanction of both the English and French Governments.

OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS, Montreal, 19th December, 1845.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House, Three Rivers, on TUESDAY, 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 Forges, situated on the River Saint Maurice, District of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, comprising the whole of the Iron Works, Mills, Furnaces, Dwelling Houses, Store House, Out Hou. &c. and containing about fifty five acres, more or less. The purchaser to have the privilege of buying any additional quantity of the adjoining land, (not exceeding three hundred and fifty acres) which he may have at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence per acre.

The purchaser will also have the right of taking Iron Ore, during a period of five years, on the ungranted Crown Lands of the Fiefs Saint Etienne and Saint Maurice, 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 from Grantees of the Crown, or others, on whose 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 October, one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

One fourth of the purchase money will be required down at the time of sale; the remainder to be paid in three equal annual instalments, with interest. Letters Patent to issue when payment is completed. 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.

The Canada Gazette will please publish this advertisement, and the other newspapers in Lower Canada, in the language they are printed in once a fortnight till the day of sale. The Chronicle and Gazette, Kingston, and Toronto Herald, will also insert the above.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: SHEET ZINC, Tin Plates and Canada Plates, Red and White Lead, Refined Borax, Best Cast Steel, Octagon, Round, and Machinery Steel, Blister Steel. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, 25th June, 1846.

SIGHT RESTORED. NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED, BY THE USE OF GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF. Patronized by the ROYAL FAMILY or Great Britain. Recommended by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

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

This Scientific Medical Reviewer made the following critique on GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF, demonstrating its powerful influence on those delicate organs, the Eye and Ear.

GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF.—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 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 its advantages for compounds that in many cases possess only the 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 to it.

Other Testimonials can be seen. The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has just received a fresh supply per Ze dons. THOMAS BICKELL, Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware. St. John Street, Quebec.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

This Company, which established its Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to assure against fire. Office, Gillespie's Wharf, open from 10, A. M. to 4 P. M. GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co. Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

FOR SALE EX "PERSEVERANCE," FROM HAMBURG.

GERMAN WINDOW GLASS (in half boxes) of all sizes and double thickness, 150 Demijohns, German Scythes, Best German Steel and Speller. C. & W. WURTELE, S. Paul Street, 25th June, 1846.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

To the PRINTERS AND PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, &c. &c. THE Undersigned, having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the Patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry.

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent. The services of an experienced practical man, from New York, have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this City are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type cast in this Foundry. A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their support. Old Type taken in Exchange at 6d. per Pound. Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. in advance. CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE. June 12th, 1845.

THE BEREAN, EDITED BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Is published every THURSDAY Morning, BY G. B. T. & S. L. E. Y. Printer, Bookseller and Stationer, 4 ANN-STREET.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings a Year, or Twelve Shillings and Six Pence if paid in advance. The Rev. MARK WILCOXSON, (Montreal), CHARLES BANCROFT, (Montreal), W. THOMPSON, (Christieville), BENJ. BURLAND, Esq., (St. John's), WILLIAM LLOYD, Esq., (Lennoxville), JOHN DUNNIFORD, Esq., (Toronto), The Rev. R. V. ROGERS, (Kingston), SAMUEL MUCKLESTON, Esq., (do), J. P. BATTERSBY, Esq., (Ancaster, C. W.), ALEX. DAVIDSON, Esq., (P. M., Niagara, C. W.), are so kind as to act for the Beretan. Terms in Great Britain:—Ten Shillings Sterling in advance. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. JOHN HENRY JACKSON, Bookseller, Islington Green, Islington, London.

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