Douth's Corner.

INCIDENT ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

In the middle of the great St. Lawrence, there is, nearly opposite Montreal, an island called St. Helens, between which and the shore the stream about three quarters of a mile broad, runs with very great rapidity; and yet, notwithstanding this current, the intense cold of winter invariably freezes its surface. The winter I am speaking of was unusually severe, and the ice, on the St. Lawrence, particularly thick; however, while the river beneath was rushing towards the sea, the ice was waiting in abeyance in the middle of the stream, until the narrow fastness between Montreal and St. Ilelens should burst and allow the whole mass to break into pieces, and then in stupendous confusion to hurry down towards Quebec. On St. Helens there was quartered a small detachment of troops, and while the breaking up of the ice was momently expected, many of the soldiers, muffled up in their great costs, with thick stormgloves on their hands, and with a piece of fur attached to their caps to protect their ears from being frozen, were on the ice employed in attending to the road across it to Montreal. After a short suspense, which increased rather than allayed their excitement, a deep thundering noise announced to them that the process I have described had commenced. The ice before them writhed, heaved up, burst, broke into fragments, and the whole mass, excepting a small portion, which, remaining riveted to the shore of St. Helens, formed an artificial pier with deep water beneath it, gradually moved downwards. Just at this moment of intense interest, a little girl, the daughter of an artilleryman on the island, was seen on the ice in the middle of the river, in an attitude of agony and alarm. Imprudently and unobserved she had attempted to cross over to Montreal, and was hardly half-way, when the ice both above, below her, and in all directions, gave way. The child's late seemed inevitable, and it was exciting various sensations in our minds, and various exclamations from the mouths of the soldiers, when something within the breast of Thomas Neill, a young sorgeant in the 24th regiment, who happened to be much nearer than the rest, distinctly uttered to him the monosyllables 'Quick march!' and in obedience thereto, fixing his eyes on the child as on a parade bandarole, he steadily proceeded towards her. Sometimes before him, sometimes just behind him, and sometimes on either side, an immense piece of ice would pause, rear up on end, and roll over so as occasionally to hide him alto-gether from view. Sometimes he was seen jumping from a piece that was beginning to rise, and then, like a white bear, carefully clamber ing down a piece that was beginning to sink however, onwards he proceeds, until, reaching the little island of ice on which the poor child stood, with the feelings of calm triumph with which he would have surmounted a breach, he firmly grasped her by the hand. By this time he had been floated down the river nearly out of sight of his comrades. However, some of them having run to their barracks for spy-glasses, distinctly beheld him about two miles below them, sometimes leading the child in his hand, sometimes carrying her in his arms, sometimes ; halting, sometimes running double quick; and in this dangerous predicament he continued for six miles, until, after passing Longeuil, he was given up by his comrades as lost. He remained with the little girl floating down the middle of the river for a considerable timel; at last, towards evening, they were discovered by some French Canadians, who, at no small risk, hun anely pushed off in a canoe to their assistance, and thus rescued them both from their perilous situation. The Canadians took them to their home; at last, in due time, they returned to St. Helens. The child was happily restored to its parents, and Sergeant Neill quietly returned to his barracks .- The Emigrant,

DECIMAL CURRENCY.

A plan is now announced for making a very great change in the money-affairs of Great Bri tain, by dividing the pound money not into 20 shillings, each shilling divided into 12 pence, and the penny into 4 farthings,—but into 10 something or other, and each of these somethings into 10 other things, just as in the United States the dollar is divided into 10 dimes, and each dime into 10 cents. It seems to be agreed that a new coin will soon make its appearance, worth 2 shillings, so that 10 of that coin will be equal to a pound sterling. The Dean of Ely (Dr. Peacock) and Sir W. J. Lubbock, a banker, have formed the plan, Dr. Bowring has introduced it into the House of Commons, and a partial concurrence has been expressed by ministers. No difficulty can result from the introduction of the 2 shillings! coin; but when that coin is to be divided into the tenth part of it again, it will require the people of England to think and count and bargain in a way they are not at all used to, and it will be most difficult to get them to adopt the new plan. It is a remarkable thing that in some parts of the United States, though for so many years now they have had dimes and cents for the legal and very convenient divisions of their dollars, the people cling to the ancient denomienation of shillings; and they want their 25. cent piece, or quarter dollar, to be divided into a 124 and 01 cent-pieces, which their mint does and 5 cents which are the legal coin.

The name of Victoriae has been proposed for the new coin; a writer in the Daily News objects to that on the ground that the people would never pronounce so long a word in con- community is divided chiefly into two ranks, the Petition forced upon him, he suffers a destant:use, and its corruption into Vic would be the donors and the receivers—the rich and the foot, the magnitude of which must be measured any thing but agreeable. He therefore recom spoor: the former, distinguished by all the by the character of the change sought to be mends the monosyllable Queen, which seems pride and consequence of rank; and the other made. The Motion in the present instance was to be free from the former objection; but it by all the vices and wretchedness which be had that the Petition for the infinediate abolition of would be odd that ten Queens should be but long to pauperism. In such a state of things, slavery be referred to the 'Minister of Marine

equal to one Soveneign. The writer proceeds, I there is little of the intercourse of reciprocal habit of counting by tens, among the people new coins. We extract the following:

" Let the new QUEENS have the following mark on both sides, in addition to the usual symbols of coinage, and let our ordinary coinage, without changing its name, have its value marked on it in decimals. Let, also, all the future, and also the existing dies (if it be mechanically practicable), have the additional figures engraved on them thus: Let the new Queen coin have on both sides

this mark. Let the new shillings (of the old mark) have this mark. Let all new sixpences (old value) have this

mark. Let all new fourpennies (nearly old value) have this mark.
Let all new threepennies (nearly the old

value) have this mark. 0.012
Let all new pence (nearly the old value) have this mark 0.001
Let all new halfpence (nearly the old value) have this mark.
Let all new farthings (nearly the old value)

on the value of his coin, and in the notation of the decimal system. This would, I think, be the best way of gradually bringing the system into use in so far as it is useful, without altering anything now in use, and without overwhelming us with the extreme practical inconvenience which the system of the French entailed on them for many years after their adoption of the decimal system."

Upon this plan, if you had to charge a person £3 12s. 6d., you would write it thus: £3.625, and you would get your money in full. But if your demand were £3 12s. 3d., you would claim £3612, which would cause you the loss of half a farthing, and that is not a great deal, it must be confessed. But the great mass of the working people, who have chiefly to do with 4d., 3d., 2d., and 1d., none of which will be exactly represented in the decimal coin, will find the change vexations. To of an injurious tendency; and lays the foundamake the decimal currency work well, it would tion of habits resulting in the most deleterious be necessary to introduce the decimal division also in weights and measures : we should then purchase a dime of cheese, and put a cent of sugar into our tea-cup, and the milor would frustrated in his intentions by the perverse disrequire 2.75 yards of cloth for a coat instead position of every pupil, will then become light of asking for 2 yards and 3 quarters.

extract, should be introduced, it could not be but can devote his whole attention to the noble avoided that for some time to come the old and benevolent office of communicating knowcoin would also be in the hands of the public. ledge "that maketh wise unto salvation;" an But the old 3d, piece would not be exactly office worthy of being filled by the bright inequal in value to the new £0.012 piece, nor telligences which eneirele the throne of the the old penny to the new £0.004. It would Eternal, and which was actually exercised by be desirable, then, to make them equal by law, four incarnate Saviour in the days of his earthand to mark all the old coin by a stamp punch- it ministrations. ed into them, for the sake of the familiarity with the new system, thus acquired by the yet preserve mildness and gentleness; the propeople throughout the kingdom-as they han. | per characteristics of the follower of the meek die the coin, showing its value distinctly set and lowly Jesus. It would be better to vacil-forth upon the face of it. The following is the late, than to acquire harshness of manner, conclusion, succinctly set forth, at which the writer in the Daily News arrives on this

"1. Two new coins only will not suffice, nor three. 2. There must be of new coins, a queen, or hundred; a shilling or fifty; a sixpence or twenty-five; a twenty; a fifteen; a ten; and in copper, a five; a four; and a two; and a new farthing 1-25th lighter than at present. 3. The old coin, the shilling, sixpence, fourpence, threepence, penny, and halfpenny, must be marked as 0.050, 0.025, 0.016, 0.012, 0.001, and 0.002; the old and new farthing being so nearly identical as in small quantities to be considered equal. the new system must be marked legibly on all; transitory state, but rather increase in strength and that immediately, if the plau is to have through eternity .- A. W .- Fam. Visitor. any chance of success."

THE MATERIAL FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

There is a great diversity of practice between the various portions of our country, as to the proper constituents of the Sunday School. In some places its instructions are left entirely to the children of the poor-to those, in many cases, whose parents are not members of the congregation. In New England, there is not, as there surely ought not to be, any such distinction. There, emphatically, "high and low, rich and poor, meet together: the Lord is the maker of them all." So let it ever be! The following description of the schools in Scotland should everywhere be realized. The remarks of the writer are judicious, and well deserve serious consideration.

"The Sabbath Schools of Scotland do not consist exclusively of the children of the poor and the irreligious. They are attended by many whose parents are in comfortable circumstances, and who make a decided profession of religion. Such persons do not consider their children as degraded by associating, for religious instruction, with those who are in inferior circumstances; or that they devolve upon others a task which ought to be performed by themselves. They find their children benefited by the excitement of the school, and by the impressions which are there made upon their minds. Instruction at home is not neglected by those who are most attentive in sending their children out; and in the manner in which their tasks are performed, full evidence is afforded of the attention which is paid to them

niot furnish, quite as frequently as into 10 cents lines of demarcation, which separate its various liament expresses support of a Petition is, by classes, are too broad and impassable. Feel- voting that it be referred to the consideration of ings of envy and hatred are thus engendered in the Minister in whose department lies the parthe one class, while those of contempt and his ticular matter calling for amendment; should difference are cherished in the other. The the Minister oppose the Motion, and yet have

however, to make some useful proposals, good offices, and none of the sympathy, which designed to facilitate the introduction of the is more powerful in its operation than the wisest and most efficient laws. It is the design who are to be conversant with the intended of Christianity to unite man to man, as well as to unite all to God, to prepare us for a holy brotherhood in the kingdom of heaven, by uniting us in brotherly association on earth. All our religious institutions ought to be in harmony with this design. There is too much of aristocratic feeling in religion, and its operations, as well as in other things. I need not say that the religion of Jesus knows nothing of t. According to its statements, all are involved in one condemnation; for all, it provides the same remedy; all are invited to imitate the glorious example of Him, who, though Lord of all worlds, 'came not to be ministered unto but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."-Life of Urquhart.

> DECISION OF CHARACTER REQUIRED IN A SUN-DAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

> An energetic character is indispensable in those whose high vocation it is to train up the rising generation. It is scarcely possible, without it, faithfully to perform the duties of such a station; for the teacher must come in collision with the wayward desires of the child at dmost every step; and if the former yields to the latter at any time, encouragement is given for perseverance, and a habit of stubbornness is thereby more firmly fixed, rather than eradicated by his endeavours. Whereas, if the teacher is prompt and decisive, the child soon learns that it is his part to yield a ready obedience to the wishes of his instructor, since he finds that all opposition is unavailing.
> It a teacher suffer his plans to be broken by

he idle excuses and feigned pretences of those under his charge, he is doing them an irreparable injury rather than a favour; for he thereby allows the season of improvement to be wasted, without any advantage, in practices consequences. On the contrary, he will soon find the beaeficial effects arising from decision. His labours, arduous indeed, if he is to be and pleasing; for habits of obedience being If the new coin, as proposed in the above formed, he will not be continually interrupted,

It is possible for an instructor to be firm and which should be entirely avoided, by those who form the habits, and establish the principles of the young and plastic mind.

To the pupils, such a course will be of unspeakable advantage; not only will it cause them to make greater advances in the acquisition of knowledge, but it will have a tendency to form such a habit in themselves. Such dis. cipline will remove all confusion,—the exercises will be conducted in harmomous concert, undisturbed by the conflicting desires and angry passions of the obstinate. Mutual joy will dwell on the countenances of both teacher and pupil, reciprocal affection will be generated in their minds, and attachments be formed that 4. The nearest equivalent in the farthings of will not be broken by the removal from this

> The BLARNEY Cow -A fine looking cow from Blarney Castle, Ireland, brought over in the Jamestown, by Capt. Forbes, was sold by John Tyler, in State street, this afternoon, to John Marland, Esq., of Ballard Vale, Andover, for \$118, for the benefit of the suffering poor near Blarney Castle, Iroland. The whole amount will be forwarded, as the auction fees for selling and advertising were generously given.-Journal.

VALUE OF LABOUR IN A WATCH .- Mr. Deut, in a lecture delivered before the London-Royal Institute, stated that a Watch consists of 902 pieces, and that forty trades, and probably 215 persons, are employed in making one of these little machines. The iron of which the balance-wheel is formed, is valued at something less than a farthing; this produces an ounce of steel worth 44 pence, which is drawn into 3,250 yards of steel wire, and represents in the market £13. 3. 9; but still another process of hardening this, originally a farthing's worth of iron, renders it workable into 7,650 balance springs, which will realize at the common price of 2s. 6d. each, £956. 5. 0, the effect of labour alone. Thus the mere labour bestowed upon one farthing's worth of iron, gives it the value of £956. 5. 0, which is 918,000 times its original value.

SLAVERY IN FRANCE, - A Polition against slavery in the French colonies, signed by 11,000 persons, was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, and adjourned to Monday. It may be necessary to remind the English Damage must be done to society, when the public that the way in which the French Par-

and of Colonies;' in other words, that the law of 1845, for the progressive and gradual abolition of slavery, be abrogated, amounting to a condemnation in point of fact of the policy of the Government in regard to the slave question. M. Ledru Rollin, who bore the burden of the statement on which the prayer of the Petition rested, undertook to prove that under the pretended law for the abolition of slavery, the system was kept up with aggravated horrors, so much so, indeed, that it would seem as if the colonists had themselves been lowered by the exercise of slavery to a taste for indulgence in cruelty for its own sake. The Marine and Colonial Minister opposed the Motion, and was defeated; so that the old Bill is condemned, and he will virtually have forced upon him the adoption of a principle to which he is opposed, or he ought to resign.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NEWSPAPERS .- We have pleasure in stating a somewhat curious circuastance connected with prose contributions. Apart from the papers of the professed female writers, considerably more articles suitable for our purposes are contributed by ladies in Ireland than in England, while very few of any kind are sent by ladies of Scotland. It may add interest to this unexpected announcement to state, that the greatest number of Irish ladies who furnish acceptable contributions are either the wives or daughters of clergymen of the Established Church. It is, at any rate, a strange fact, that a number of these pages are filled with material from beyond the Shannon .- Chambers Journal.

QUEBEC

Provident and savings bank.

OFFICE IN THE FREE-MASONS' HALL.

President, JEFFERY HALE. Vice-Presidents, C. LANGEVIN, C. WURTELE.

Trustees. L. MASSUE, F. X. Матнот, П. S. Scorr, П. W. Weech, P. Languois, Junt., A. LAURIE, M. Connally, J. Monts, M. D. A. Joseph, John Bonnen.

KAHE above Institution was opened for business on TUESDAY, the 25th ult.
The Bank will be open Daily from TEN to HALF PAST TWO o'clock; and on MONDAY and SATURDAY evenings from SIX to EIGHT

C. H. GATES, Cashier.

C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street.

RECEIVING FOR SALE. BEST and Common English BAR 1RON, Tin and Canada Plates, Boiler Plates, Sheathing and Braziers' Copper, Camp Ovens, Bake Pans, and Sugar Kettles, Sheet Lead and Patent Shot, Blister and Cast Steel, Smith's Bellows and Anvils, Sprades and Shovels, Chain Cables and Anchors.

10th June, 1817.

NOW LANDING, FOR SALE BY THE SUB-SCRIBERS.

THITE LEAD, Genuine Nos. 1, 2, 3,
Dry, Red and White Lead,
Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours,
Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber,
Letharge and Vaddyle Regum Letharge, and Vandyke Brown, Paints in Oil, assorted colours, Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

3rd June, 1817.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. NO. 12, PALACE STREET.

HENRY KNIGHT

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to use every care and attention to ensure a continuance of their support.

H. KNIGHT also invites an inspection of his Stock of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Docskins, Vestings, &c. &c., having just received, per LADY SEATON," from London, a General Assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest Fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at Moderate Prices. Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

ICE.

PARTIES desirous of having Ica delivered every morning at their residences or offices, will please leave their names with the subscribers, at as early a date as possible.—The quantity supplied will be about 10 lbs. per day, at Six Dollars the season. Confectioners, Hotel Keepers, Ships and Steam-

ers may also be supplied. To ensure a sufficient quantity throughout the ummer, the number of subscribers will be limited. J. MUSSON & Co. Quebec, 6th May, 1847.

> REED & MEAKINS. Cabinet Makers,

ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

RECEIVING ex "OCEAN QUEEN," NGLISH Cheese, Gloster, Berkeley, Cheddar, Queen's Arms. Truckle and Stiltons.

C. &. W. WURTELE. St. Paul Street. Queboc, May 19th, 1817.

OR Sale by the Subscribers ex "ROBERT & ISABELLA," from Hamburg:—
A small lot of Genuine Westphalin HAMS.
C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

10th June, 1817.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURDS. Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

NOTICE.

RS. WHEATLEY respectfully intimates to her friends and the public, that she has received a small but choice assortment of BOOKS AND TOYS, which she is now prepared to dispose of on rensonable terms, at her shop in St. STAN-ISLAS STREET, next door to the Rev. Mr. Sewell's Chapel. Quebec, June 10th, 1817.

FOR SALE. At the Book-Store of G. Stanley, No 4, St. Anne Street,

A SERIES OF FAMILY PRAYERS

FOR TWO WEEKS, selected from various approved manuals, by the REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, M. A., Minister of St. Thomas Church, Montreal. Price 71d.

FOR SALE

Anne Street, at present occupied by Mr. Bunner-with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to

ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P.,

Quebec, 27th January, 1847. St. Peter Street.

NOTICE.

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, tho subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

R. PENISTON. India Wharf, October, 1846.

Agent.

TOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned on behalf of them-selves and their associates, at the next session of the Legislature, for an Act to Incorporate a Joint Stock Company, to work mines of Copper and other minerals on the Lands and Islands bordering on Lakes Superior and Huton, in Upper Canada, under the name of the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining As-

PETER PATTERSON. HENRY LEMESURIER, JOHN BONNER, WHALAM PETRY THOMAS WILLIAM LLOYD. Quebec, October, 29th 1816.

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BEGUNAAN-STREET, GLASGOW, I FAD OFFICE, 141, Occurs and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple,

and popular principles.
It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen v oppear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada.

Quebec, August, 1845.

THE BEREAN,

EDITED BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF

ENGLAND, Is published every THURSDAY Morning, BYG. BTALLEY, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer,

4, ANN-STREET. TERMS: -Fifteen Shillings n-Year, or Twelve Shillings and Six Pence if paid in advance.

The Rev. Mark Willoughly, (Montreal, "Charles Bancappt, (Montreal, W. Thompson, Christicville, Daniel Bancapp Fen. St. Johns.

BENJN, BURLAND, Esq., St. John's, G. F. Bowen, Esq., Sherbrooke, John Dunnfond, Esq., Toronto, The Rev. R. V. Rogens, Kingston, SAMUEL MUCKLESTON, Esq., do. J. P. BATTERSON, Esq., Aucaster, C. II., ALEX. DAVIDSON, Esq., P. M., Niugara, C. II.

The Rev. Henry Stoneman, Dunnville, C. W., The Rev. S. B. Ardagi, Harrie, C. W., Thomas Craig, Esq., London, G. W., The Rev. S. B. Ardagii, flarrie, C. W., H. INCH, Esq., Halifax, N. S., Geonge Bliss, Esq., Fredericton, N. B., FREDERICK R. STARR, ESQ., St. John, N. B.,
COMMANDER ORLEBAR, R. N., Charlotte-Town, Prince
Edward Island,

The Rev. C. H. WILLIAMSON, New York. The Rev. C. D. WILLIAMSON, Acto Fork, are so kind as to act for the Berean.

Terms in Great Britain:—Ten Shillings Sterling in advance. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. John HENRY JACKSON, Bookseller, Islington Green, Islington,

London.

Terms in the United States, including postage to the lines: -37 Dollars a-year, or 31 Dollars il paid in advance;

AGENTS AT.

None Fork at 75 Nassau-street; Mr. F. G. Fisti.
Brooklyn at 41 Front-street; Mr. F. G. Fisti.
Boston: Mr. Charles Stinson; Washington St.
Advantisements, delivered in the evening before the

Anymetiskaters, delivered in the evening before the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 28 of for six lines and under, flist insertion, and 74d cach subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six lines 35 4d first insertion; and 10d each subsequent insertion; and the first insertion, and the subsequent insertion. ld pordine guch subsequent insertion. Advertising by the year or for a considerable thise as may be agreed upon.