

Poeth's Corner.

"THE WHOLE TRUTH."

As Albert walked slowly along toward home, his reluctance to tell his father exactly how it happened that he had been tardy at school increased.

Just before he came in sight of home, and before he had concluded what to say, he saw his father walking along in a direction towards him.

Albert hesitated a moment, and then said, "Why, as I was going to school, I stopped to help little Willie Hall up."

"Well," said his father, "I am glad that there was no blame about it," and he walked on as if in haste.

Albert had done wrong in naming Willie Hall's accident as the only cause of his being out of school. He should have told the whole story, and then his mind would have been at ease.

So as soon as the time came for the dismissal of the scholars, Albert set out on his way to meet Joseph. He told him the whole story, beginning at the point where Joseph left him for school, and concluded by asking if he thought he had done very wrong?

"I think you did wrong," said Joseph, "but not very wrong. You ought to have related all the circumstances to your father. By staying so far from the school-house, till the bell rang, you were in danger of being late, even if no accident had happened."

"So I have been thinking," said Albert, "and I will tell him every thing about it, just as soon as he comes home."

"That will be doing right," was the reply, "and then you will feel happy again."

So as soon as his father came in to dinner, Albert carried his good resolution into effect, not forgetting to say that Joseph Page had advised this sincerity, and frankness.— Watchman.

THE OTHER QUESTION BROUGHT INTO FIGURES.

I have not had any solution sent me of the question proposed in the last number but one of the Berean, and it serves me right, for I have let a mistake creep into the statement of it which may have puzzled a thoughtful reader greatly, if he did not at once perceive what the omission was.

This nineteenth of the 20lbs in decimals is equal to 1.90476; so much weight the crown ought to have lost in water, if it had been of pure gold.

But if the crown had been of pure silver, at 10.5 specific weight, it ought to have lost 1.01833.

The real crown lost, as we are told, 1.25, and we assume that it was silver that was mixed with the gold. Now you have a question of allegation before you, by which you can find out the proportion in which the two metals were mixed together.

A crown of gold, 20 lbs in weight, would lose in water (divide 20 by 19.64) 1.01833 lb.

A crown of silver, 20 lbs in weight, would lose in water (20 divided by 10.5) 1.90476 lb.

The real crown lost 1.25 by question. Hence

1.25 { 1.01833 } 0.65476 proportion of gold
{ 1.90476 } 0.23167 " " silver.

sum 0.88643 lb. Hence the sum ought to be 20 lbs. Hence you now state your question in proportion thus:

As 0.88643 is to 20 :: so 0.65476 is to the quantity of gold contained in the real crown. Answer 14.772.

You may work your second question in proportion thus:

As 0.88643 is to 20 :: so 0.23167 is to the quantity of silver contained in the real crown. Answer 5.228.

Or else you may subtract the 14.772 from 20; the answer will come out the same: 5.228.

This will be enough upon the subject of Hero's crown. The next time I take up the consideration of specific weight, I will treat of a very awful case of deficiency which is stated in the Bible. Perhaps you will give it some thought, where the discovery of it is described.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

VENERABLE BEDE.—This remarkable monk was born in the year 672 at Jarrow, in Northumberland, and was placed for education in the monastery of St. Peter, at Weremouth, when he was only seven years old. From that seminary he removed to the monastery of St. Paul, not far off, and at one or other of the two he spent the remainder of his days, with the only exception of visits now and then to religious houses, in the pursuit of those literary engagements to which he was devoted.

RICHARD HOOKER was born in the year 1553, and received his education at Oxford, where he took his degree as Master of Arts in 1577, and was elected Fellow of his College at the same time. Two years after this he was appointed Deputy Professor of Hebrew; after another two years he took orders, and it soon came to pass that he was called to preach a sermon at St. Paul's Cross in London.

By his marriage, Hooker lost the fellowship he had in his College, because these places are only held as long as one remains unmarried. He had small means of living and remained three years in great distress. At last he was appointed to a country-parish, with a slender income. He had been there for about a year when two young men, formerly his pupils, came to pay him a visit.

used his own judgment so exceedingly well in handling this question, he is almost habitually now called the Jumerous Hooker. When he had laid his plan for writing this extensive work, he asked to be removed to some country parish again, where he might have leisure and quietness for completing the task he had set to himself.

PERSECUTION IN SWITZERLAND.

The accounts from the Canton de Vaud continue to be of a very distressing nature. Religious liberty is trampled on the ground; and the lawless mob, encouraged by the Government, who are obliged to lean upon them for support, are rushing into new excesses.

[The decree referred to in the above, orders as follows:]

"Art. I. the religious meetings at the Oratoire, and all other meetings for worship out of the National Church, not authorized by the law, are from this day, and till the present decree be rescinded, forbidden at Lausanne.

"Art. II. In case of disobedience, or resistance to the prohibition mentioned in the 1st Article of the decree, the religious meetings therein alluded to shall be dispersed. In case of need, force will be used, and the parties resisting the orders of the government shall be cited before the tribunals, to be punished according to the Penal Code.

"Art. III. The Council of State is determined to take similar measures in all other parts of the country where they may be required.

"Art. IV. The Préfet\* and the Municipality of Lausanne are entrusted with the execution of the present decree.

\* The Préfet is the representative of the executive power.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

Abstract of a "By-law for keeping in repair the roads in this city," passed at a special meeting of the City Council held on the 19th Decr. 1845.

No. 1. Every person owning or occupying or having the management of any house, part of a house, building, lot of ground or part thereof within any part of the City of Quebec, to level the snow in front of the same immediately after every fall thereof, and to fill up and level every cahot, under pain of forfeiting not less than five nor more than forty shillings Cy.

2. Every person owning or occupying as above within the walls of the city or within that part or circuit of the city, commencing at the Western limits of St. Peter's Ward and extending thence over the Lower Town and Champlain St. and its continuation as far as the Toll-gate or limit of the city on that side; and on the other, in St. Roch's ward, over Des Fossés St. from St Roch's St. as far as Craig St. and over the whole length of Craig St. not to allow the snow or ice to accumulate in front of his premises beyond one foot in depth under pain as above; the same penalty to be incurred for every day during which the snow is allowed to remain after conviction thereof.

3. Persons owning or occupying as above not to allow the snow or ice to accumulate on their houses so as to be dangerous for foot-passengers: upon verbal notice from the Surveyor of High-ways or other person on his behalf, to remove the same within twenty four hours or incur the above penalty.

4. All water courses in the streets to be made outside of and close to the foot-path, not exceeding one foot in width; and all owners or occupants to see that they are so made.

5. Persons cutting snow and ice or making water-courses in the streets to attend to the directions of the Surveyor of High-ways in regard thereof.

6. Persons occupying or owning as above to allow no ashes, soot, dirt, filth, snow or ice, which may have been thrown in the street in front of their premises, to remain.

7. Every proprietor or occupant to remove, on or before the 24th day of April in each year, the snow and ice from half the street in front of his premises or forfeit the same penalty, which is to be repeated for every day the snow is allowed to remain after that period.

8. The snow or ice so removed to be secured in a cart or sleigh so that none of it shall fall in the street.

9. The owner of every such cart or sleigh, not being a cart, to have his name thereon in plain legible characters, under pain of the above penalty.

10. Persons depositing snow, ice or filth in any of the streets to incur the above penalty: all snow and filth removed to be deposited beyond fifty feet north of the wharves at the extremity of the following streets, on the River St. Charles, viz:—Panet street, Ann street, St. Francois street, St. Thomas street, St. Peter street and beyond one hundred feet from the northern extremity of St. Paul's Market wharves, or at such other places as may be hereafter fixed by the Road Committee of the City Council.

11. No person to make an excavation in any street, to effect an entrance by a cellar door into any building, without having the excavation securely covered with a wooden frame, with its surface on a level with the snow and ice.

12. Occupants or proprietors, upon notice from the Road Surveyor, to remove the snow or ice from the foot-paths fronting their premises within twenty four hours.

13. No persons to slide or make any slide upon or in any street, lane or public square, on small sleighs, or with skates; or to play at the game called Hurly, or throw any snow ball, lump of ice, stone or other missile under pain of a fine of five shillings Cy, and imprisonment for thirty days, or until such fine and costs be paid.

14. No person to allow horses to stand in the street without a person in charge under pain of incurring the first mentioned penalty.

15. All horses ridden or driven, harnessed to any winter vehicle, to wear each two good bells under a penalty of ten shillings Cy, for the first offence and twenty shillings for each subsequent one, recoverable as well against the rider or driver as against the proprietor of the horses.

16. The premises in rear of the house No. 25, St. Lewis Street, the property of Mr. William Dobbin, to be fixed and established as the Public Pound for this City, and the said William Dobbin is hereby named Keeper of the said Public Pound agreeably to the Act 6th William IV. Cap. 56.

17. Every peace-officer or police-man who finds horses at large or without a competent person in charge of them is to convey them at once to the Pound, to be there detained until delivered according to law.

18. All Peace-officers and Police-men to enforce the execution of this ordinance and to report all offences against the same to the Surveyor of High-ways, &c.

19. By-Laws and Ordinances respecting the keeping of Roads, Streets and Lanes of this City in repair, and especially those of the nineteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the twentieth December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

FOR SALE,

ENGLISH Linseed Oil, Imported French Burr Stones, this London Bottled Porter, season. WELCH & DAVIES, No. 2, Arthur St. Quebec, 26th May, 1845.

THE Girls' department of the British and Canadian School will re-open on MONDAY, the 6th instant, in a room in the Military Asylum. JEFFERY HALE. Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1845.

COALS.

NEWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co. Porter & Co's Wharf, Late Irvine's. Quebec, 29th May, 1845.

SIGHT RESTORED. NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED. BY THE USE OF GRIMSTONE'S EYE-SNUFF. Patronized by the ROYAL FAMILY or Great Britain. For its efficacy in removing Disorders incident to the EYES AND HEAD.

The FORGERS, 14th Dec., 1844. 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.

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

EDUCATION.

MISS EVANS begs to inform her friends and the public, that she purposes opening a FRENCH and ENGLISH SEMINARY at No. 1 Des Grisons Street, Cape, on MONDAY, 5th MAY NEXT. Reference can be given to most respectable families in this city, where she has instructed as visiting Governess for some years past.

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