

Youth's Corner.

DON'T BECOME RICH AGAIN. "I have lost my whole fortune," said merchant as he returned one evening home...

"Dear father," said the children, "do not look so sad. We will help you to get a living."

"What can you do, poor things?" said he. "You shall see, you shall see," answered several cheerful voices.

The heart of the husband and father, which had sunk within his bosom like a stone, was lifted up. The sweet enthusiasm of the scene cheered him...

The eldest one assisted her in the work of the household, and also assisted the younger children. Besides, they executed various works, which they had learnt as accomplishments...

"I never enjoyed such health before," said the father. "And I was never so happy before," said the mother.

"We never knew how many things we could do, when we lived in the great house," said the children; "and we love each other a great deal better here, you call us your little bees."

"Yes," replied the father; "and you make just such honey as the heart loves to feed on."

Economy as well as industry was strictly observed, nothing was wasted. Nothing unnecessary was purchased. The eldest daughter became assistant teacher in a distinguished female seminary...

The little dwelling which had always been kept neat, they were soon able to beautify. Its construction was improved; vines and flowering trees were planted around it.

"We are now thriving and prosperous," said he; "shall we now return to the city?"

"O, no, no," was the unanimous reply. "Let us remain," said the wife, "where we have found health and contentment."

"Father," said the youngest, "all we children hope you are not going to be rich again; for then," she added, "we little ones were shut up in the nursery, and we did not see much of you or mother."

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of fortune present, by assisting young people festivity, will learn to contented idea of innocent cheerfulness...

[This is an unguardedly written passage, safe enough for Mr. Wiltshire to read, but which requires some cautionary remarks...

Improvement better than romance. You will be surprised to hear what a rambler I have been. I, who never receded on going again out of my own little circle...

A man's religion excused for the sake of his usefulness. Do you remember John Hill, our first scholar, whose pious and good manners you used to notice?

BENEVOLENCE OF THE PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANS. The custom was for every one in turn to bring under public notice the case of a brother or sister...

Specific remembrance of sin. From a letter to Sir W. W. Pepps, in the year 1811. I must have expressed myself very ill, if I have said, that, at the end of a long life, we are to remember every fault?

On Dr. Johnson's death. Mr. Pepps wrote me a very kind letter on the death of Johnson, thinking I should be impatient to hear something relating to his last hours.

A friend desired he would make his will, and as Hume, in his last moments, made an impious declaration of his opinions, he thought it might tend to counteract the poison...

TAMING THE HORSE. From an article by Richardson, inserted in "The Newcastle Farmer" for April. After relating some feats by Sullivan, the horse-tamer, he proceeds:

Mr. Youatt, in his excellent volume on "The Horse," gives the following interesting note: "Mr. Ellis, B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, happened to read (Mr. Youatt's) account, and he felt a natural desire to ascertain how far this mode of horse-taming might be employed among British horses."

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man, to which he made no answer, and on my repeating my question, "Child," said he, "I will not say anything in favour of a Sabbath-breaker, to please you, or any one else."

CHRISTIANS THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

"Ye are the light of the world." Our blessed Lord reminded his disciples of their position in this world of sin and darkness; and is not the assertion most applicable to those who undertake the instruction of youth?

BENEVOLENCE OF THE PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANS.

The custom was for every one in turn to bring under public notice the case of a brother or sister, of whose necessitous circumstances he had knowledge, and forthwith a donation was ordered out of the funds of the church...

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Mr. Youatt, in his excellent volume on "The Horse," gives the following interesting note: "Mr. Ellis, B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, happened to read (Mr. Youatt's) account, and he felt a natural desire to ascertain how far this mode of horse-taming might be employed among British horses."

played among British horses. He soon had the opportunity of putting the veracity of the story to the test. His brother-in-law had a filly, not yet a year old, that had been removed from her dam three months before...

The experiment was tried under manifest disadvantage, for the filly was in the open air, several strangers were about her, and both the owner and the amateur were rather seeking amusement from the failure than knowledge from the success of their experiment.

"On the following morning she was led out again; she was perfectly tractable, and it seemed to be almost impossible to frighten her. A circumstance which in a great measure corroborated the possibility of easily taming the most ferocious horses, occurred on the next day.

On the next day, however, the breaker, a severe and obstinate fellow, took him in hand, and, according to his usual custom, began to beat him most cruelly. The horse broke from him, and became unmanageable as ever.

PASSENGERS' ACT, as amended in Committee of the House of Commons.

Clause 1. Enacts that the number of passengers be limited as follows:—On the deck upon which the passengers live, one passenger for every 12 superficial feet, one on the deck, if any, one passenger for every 30 superficial feet.

2. Two children, under 14 years of age, to be reckoned as one passenger. 3. Each ship, carrying 100 or more passengers, to carry a cook, and to be provided with a convenient place for cooking, and suitable apparatus.

4. Every ship carrying 100 or more passengers, to have a surgeon on board; otherwise the number of passengers to be limited, in the proportion of one passenger to every 14 superficial feet. 5. When no surgeon is carried, every child, above a year old, to be considered a passenger.

6. Surgeon to be duly qualified, and approved of by the emigration officer at the port of clearance. 7. Medicine chest to be examined and approved of by a medical practitioner, appointed by the emigration officer, who is also to examine the passengers, so that no person carrying infectious disease may be permitted to proceed; the master, owner, or charterer, to pay such medical officer a sum not exceeding one pound for every 100 passengers.

faithful observance of the provisions of this act, and for the due payment, by the master, of all penalties to which he may be adjudged liable.

16. Duties of emigration officer may be performed in his absence, by an assistant, or, at ports where there is no such officer, by the officer of customs granting the clearance.

17. Explanation of terms in the act: "Passenger," not to mean cabin passengers; "Ship," to include every description of sea-going vessels; "Master," any person being in command of vessel.

18. Exempts ships carrying fewer than one passenger to every 25 tons; if any legal proceeding or question arise as to any ship carrying more passengers than in this proportion, the onus probandi to rest with the defendant; if the proof on his part fail, the number of passengers shall be considered as above the proportion prescribed.

19. Title of act to be, "The North American Passenger Act." 20. Act to continue in force for one year from its being passed, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

21. Act may be amended or repealed during the present session.

Prussia.—Proclamation by the King, after repeated conflicts between the people, demanding concessions, and the troops sent to disperse them.

We, Frederick William, by the grace of God, &c. When, on the 14th instant, we convoked our faithful States for the 27th of April next, to determine with them on the measures for the regeneration of Germany which we wished to propose to our allies of the German Confederation...

We demand that Germany be transformed from a confederation of states into our federal state. We acknowledge that this plan pre-supposes a reorganisation of the Federal constitution, which cannot be carried into execution except by an union of princes with the people, and that consequently a temporary Federal representation must be formed out of the Chambers of all German States, and convoked immediately.

We demand that such a federal representation imperatively demands constitutional institutions in all German States, in order that the members of that representation may sit beside each other on terms of equality. We demand a general military system of defence for Germany, and we will endeavour to form it after that model under which our Prussian armies reaped such unflinching laurels in the war of liberty.

We demand that the German federal army be assembled under one federal banner, and we hope to see a federal commander-in-chief at its head. We demand a German federal flag, and we expect that at a period not far remote a German fleet will cause the German name to be respected, both on neighbouring and far distant seas.

We demand that in future no barriers of custom-houses shall impede traffic upon German soil, and cripple the industry of its inhabitants. We demand, therefore, a general German union of customs (Zollverein), in which the same weights and measures, the same coinage, and the same German laws of commerce, will soon draw closer and closer the bond of material union.

Bohemia, &c., have now made such arrangements as we recognised to be requisite for fulfilling the wishes of our faithful people.

By virtue of our declaration abolishing the censorship, liberty of the press is allowed in the form under which it exists in those countries which have hitherto enjoyed it.

The necessary steps have been taken for convoking, with the least possible loss of time, the deputies from all our provincial states, and from the central congregations of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom...

We rely on this with so much the greater hope, because we have this day, in the midst of you, convinced ourselves with deep emotion that the same loyalty and attachment which you have uninterruptedly for hundreds of years manifested to our ancestors and to ourselves on every occasion still fills your minds.

Count von LINZAGHI, Supreme Chancellor. Baron von PILLERSDORF, Court-Chancellor. Baron von WEINGARTEN, Court-Chancellor.

JOHN MICHAEL PFEIFFER, FROM GERMANY, Musical Instrument Maker. TUNER OF PIANOS, &c.

Having recently established himself in this city, and being provided with a complete set of Tools and Apparatus, is able to solicit public patronage with just ground of confidence that he will give satisfaction in the Making, Repairing, and Tuning of Pianos and other Musical Instruments.

TO BE LET, THE large and convenient STORE, opposite the Exchange, with DOUBLE OFFICES and FIRE PROOF SAFE, in possession of A. BEASS, Esq. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE, Quebec, 22nd March, 1818.

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For Sale. At the Book-Store of G. Stanley, No. 4, St. Ann Street, Quebec; and R. & A. Miller, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. A SERIES OF FAMILY PRAYERS, Selected from various approved manuals, by the Rev. CHARLES BANCROFT, M. A. (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.) Price 7s. April 25th, 1816.

FOR SALE. At the Book-Store of G. Stanley, No. 4, St. Ann Street, Quebec, and R. & A. Miller, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. The Psalms in common use in the Church of England, as contained in the Prayer-Book. Selected and Arranged by THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, M. A. (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.) Price in cloth is 6d. plain leather 3s. 6d. best 5s. A liberal reduction will be made, if a quantity be ordered.

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