

Youth's Corner.

VACATION-JOURNEY IN SWITZERLAND.

Our travellers had reached the south-eastern extremity of Canton Uri, and here they turned their steps in a homeward direction. It is time for us to get them safe home, for the holidays of most of our young readers will probably be over, before another week expires, and we must bring this account of the Vacation-journey to a close. They shall take a jump, at one stroke of the translator's pen, to the borders between Uri and Berne, but they have got well tired, climbing up the steep Jochberg under Mount Tidis, and we must let their limbs have a little relaxation; but what shall it be? Mr. Kapff knew very well, that change of exertion to their muscles, would do just as much service as sitting still; so when he espied an inclined plane, opposite to the sun, and therefore covered with a firm crust of ice, he quietly slipped his knapsack from his shoulders, laid its flat back of seal-skin on the snow, sat upon it with his legs stretched out before him, and at a slight push with his hands the reverend Tutor had a glorious slide down hill in the middle of August. The young party forgot their fatigue in an instant, turned their knapsacks into sleighs, and summer into winter. After three or four rides, they treated themselves to a snow-balling, and then they proceeded on their march in the highest of spirits.

They slept one night at Engelberg, another at Meyringen, and the next on the height of Grindelwald. From that resting-place, their descent began in good earnest. They had heard a great deal of the magnificent fall called the Staubbach, which means Dust-brook. It has its name from the complete separation into spray which takes place in the fall of the water. The travellers got sight of it from an elevation of about two thousand feet above it, and as they looked down, it seemed to them quite a trifling thing—it looked pretty much like a white horse's tail hanging down from the steep rocks. But as they descended, it sensibly grew in importance, and when at last they stood on a level with the basin into which it falls, and looked up its astonishing height of nearly a thousand feet, then Mr. Kapff could not repress the thought, how wonderfully great is every work of God, if seen from the right point of view, and how trifling are the conceptions of men, if formed without the enlightening influence of divine teaching.

The contemplation of this wonderful natural scenery did not, however, prevent the claims of a hungry stomach to be heard; and on looking around in the valley which has the very appropriate name of Lauterbrunnen or Nothing-but-brooks, or Clear-brooks, it was pleasant to see that the industrious hands of man had planted apple-trees and pears, cherries, plums, potatoes, and barley, besides hemp and flax. There was substantial entertainment at an inn, and every thing that weary limbs require to gratify their want of a night's rest.

On the following day, the party reached the south-eastern extremity of the Lake of Thun, where they embarked in a boat, and encountered a violent storm which caused great anxiety to the Tutor while he thought of the twenty families which would be clothed in mourning if God suffered the violence of the wind and waves to take effect and sink the vessel, carrying so precious a cargo. It pleased, however, their heavenly Father, to preserve them, though their passage proved long and exceedingly uncomfortable from the rain and the spray; it was late in the night when they discovered the lights of Thun-city, and at last found shelter, refreshment, and fire at which to dry their clothes, at a comfortable hotel.

On the following morning, they had an opportunity of seeing a very curious sight which is perhaps quite peculiar to Switzerland. A large body of Officers belonging to the Army of the Swiss Confederation, were assembled at Thun for military exercises under the command of two Colonels, the one from Basle, the other from Berne. Besides the Captains and Lieutenants, there was a good number of Sergeants and Corporals, but scarcely any Privates. The Swiss cannot easily afford to lose the labour of a large body of their able-bodied men by assembling them for military manœuvres; the Officers, however, must learn their duty as commanders, so they must supply the want of men by a powerful imagination. They form the skeleton of a large force by placing the non-commissioned Officers at those distances which they would occupy if the body of troops were on the spot. Captains and Lieutenants take their posts too, and then at the word of command, they march, wheel round, subdivide, then form again, keeping their distances just as if the full number of men were actually elbow to elbow in a line between them. From these exercises, the Officers return to their several Cantons, and there, the armed force has to assemble at the seasons when men can be best spared from labour, and the instructions which have been received at Thun, are thus turned to account in drilling the cantonal troops—oh, that there never were occasion for their being applied to that work of destruction which is called war!

They embarked in a boat on the river Aar, which had afforded them amusement

in its boyhood on the Grimsel, but here flowed rapidly along in all the vigour of manhood, bearing the whole party upon its hand as if they were a feather. They had a quick run to the city of Berne with which they were sufficiently acquainted. A short stay at the city-fosse where the two old and two young live bears are kept at the public expense could not be denied: the boys had provided themselves with pieces of bread, and cheese which they showed them; and when the bears had civilly placed themselves upon their hind legs, the lunch was thrown to them, which they caught with great dexterity, for they are quite accustomed to be fed in this way by passers-by. The bear figures in the city-arms of Berne, and these living specimens are universal favourites among the people.

And now their march went like flying—home; for they had no halting-place to look to from the city-gates to Hofsvyl. As soon as the large family-house appeared in sight, there was a shout of delight, just as the cry of "Land! land!" among sailors after a long voyage. At the discovery, however, of a large hay-cart moving towards the play-ground, the boys formed the plan of taking their school-mates by surprise. They clustered together in a bunch behind the vehicle, and maintained perfect silence, until they could break forth right into the midst of the tumbling, and running, and skipping of their friends who had remained at the institution or had already returned to its cheerful walls. After the first clamorous welcome, they unpacked their treasures of curiosities which they had picked up here and there; little knots of particular intimates were formed in order to tell each other how pleasantly they had spent their days of vacation—and now we will hope that, as soon as their tutors require their attention to study, they will show their gratitude for the many good gifts and kind providences of God in caring for them and guiding them safely on their excursion;—that they will be dutiful towards parents and masters, kind and brotherly one towards another, and striving, as they climb the hill of knowledge for usefulness in life, so also to mount up and seek nearness to God by believing prayer and devout meditation on that holy word which is able to make them wise unto salvation.

"I WANT A BIBLE."

It was a cold stormy day in the middle of February. Hill and valley, tree and shrub, were clothed in their white mantle, and the snow was still descending on the wings of a rude, chilling wind—just such a day when little boys like to get close to a good warm fire. On the afternoon of this day might have been seen a poor old man slowly wending his way to a saw-mill near the shore of Lake Erie—he was driving an ox-team, fastened to a sled, on which was a great saw-log.

The pelting storm beat rudely against his trembling frame, and his grey locks floated in the breeze, as with slow steps he walked before his oxen, who looked as though they wished their journey at an end. When he came to the mill, he addressed the sawyer something like this:—"I have come six long miles through this storm to your mill, and I want to sell you this log."

"Well," replied the man, "what do you want for it?" "I want," said the old man, "I want a Bible." "I have lived many years without the sacred book; my children have become religious; I am near the grave, and have lived, until a few days ago, a stranger to religion myself—I now want a Bible."

The log was bought, the Bible received, and he returned delighted with his prize.

"Precious Bible, what a treasure, Does the word of God afford! All I want for health or pleasure, Food or medicine, shield or sword; Let the world account me poor, Having this I want no more"

Episc. Record.

THE SOCIETE EVANGELIQUE OF FRANCE. From an Address by the Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Chelsea, at the Liverpool meeting referred to in our last number. I ought to tell you something of the elements of the Reformed Church of France, that you may know the ground on which you are to go when you join the Foreign Aid Society, or when you engage in any other effort which may seem expedient to you to assist our brethren in France. There is in France what is called an Established Reformed Church. By that they mean that it is so far connected with the state that its ministers to a certain extent are paid out of the public treasury. That church was organized by no less a distinguished theologian than Napoleon Bonaparte. After the Protestant churches had gone through those dreadful persecutions, which, perhaps, were never equalled in the whole history of God's Church, and after they were completely destroyed, so that scarcely six pastors were to be found in the whole of France, so completely had persecution done its work, they lay in the dust during the whole period of the revolution. But in 1802, Napoleon Bonaparte made it a part of his policy to give them a certain consistency; and I have here before me the written laws which he then promulgated, and under which the Reformed Churches of France are now placed. As those laws are very short—as the laws of military theologians generally are—I will just read you one or two of them, that you may see what that religious liberty, to which allusion

has been made, really is in France at this moment. "The Reformed Churches," says Napoleon Bonaparte, "shall have pastors, local consistories, and synods; there shall be one consistorial Church for 6,000 souls of the same communion." Now, this has been practically departed from by the liberality of his successors, because they allow a church for much less than 6,000 souls. "Five Consistorial Churches shall form the arrondissement of a synod." Now, how was the consistory of each church to be composed? It was to be composed of the pasteur or pasteurs serving such church, and of the elders or laymen. And how were the laymen to be chosen? You would naturally suppose they would be chosen for their piety, their respectability, or for some quality, which would justify their election. No such thing. They were to be chosen among the citizens who pay the largest sums in direct taxes—and the number of these notables was not to be less than six, nor more than twelve in each consistory. "The number of ministers or pasteurs in the same consistorial church shall not be augmented without the authority of the government." This law is still in force. You cannot increase the number of the pastors without the authority of the government. Now, I wonder how that would answer with us, supposing it was thought necessary to increase the number of pastors in this country, and that it was essential for us to apply to the Secretary of State for the Home Department that there might be an additional number of pastors appointed. I fancy we should not like it much; but our friends in France, under the Established Churches, are labouring under that influence. "The consistories will watch over the maintenance of discipline, the administration of the church funds, and the collection of the alms; the ordinary meetings of the consistories to take place on the customary days; the extraordinary meetings cannot be held without a permission of the sous-prefet or the mayor in his absence." Now, we may call this an extraordinary meeting, but if we were to hold it in France, we should have had to get the permission of the mayor in the first instance. We have the permission of the mayor of Liverpool, but we might not have the permission of the mayor of a French town; for there are mayors to the number of 44,000 in France, and some of them are not so favourable to meetings of this kind as is the mayor of this town. Then "the elders are to be re-elected every two years, and the pasteurs cannot be deprived except by government, who will approve or reject the application made to that effect by the members of the consistory." Suppose a congregation finds a pastor walking as he ought not to walk, and they think it desirable that he should be removed, they have no ecclesiastical law to compel his removal. They cannot do this by virtue of the synod. They must apply to government, and the members of the government must first give their sanction to his removal: so that the government have the power, if they please, of keeping an obnoxious pastor in the situation in which he may happen to be placed. "In case of death or resignation of a pastor, the consistory elects another in his place by a majority, and the election must be submitted to government for approval." So that you see the government has its hand in every transaction, and in everything done in this so-called Established Reformed Church of France. There is, moreover, another law which forbids the extension of any church from one department to another; so that from these rules you have a specimen of the legislation for the church which has been going on in the country. The present government of France like these rules, for it is sometimes wished to have a stop put to those meetings which are held for the purpose of preaching the Gospel to a people willing to listen to it. With regard to the synods, no synod has ever been held under this law; and the question is now being agitated as to whether the churches cannot ask for the holding of the synods. The people suppose, however, that if it were asked it would not be granted—that the government would be afraid of the synod, and afraid of the collision which might arise between the pastors of the Reformed Church and the priests of the church of Rome. Now, this is the legal constitution of the Protestant Church of France; and there are about eighty of those consistories. If the pastors belonging to each, to the number of four hundred and fifty, were all faithful men, preachers of the Gospel of Christ in its fulness, we should be rejoiced even though those restrictions continued to exist; but it grieves me to say that such is not the case. It is true that among them there is a goodly number willing to hazard their lives for the sake of the Lord Jesus. M. Roussel, for instance, is a pastor of the National Church, not having any appointment now, but he might have one were he so inclined. He thinks, however, that by so accepting it he is acting in a manner more conducive to the interests of Christ's kingdom. He has disentangled himself from the trammels to which I have alluded; he goes into the provinces where he finds a door open for his reception; and he has been enabled to establish, as you heard him say, no fewer than six churches within a single year. Had he been attached to a consistorial church, he

would not have been permitted to do this; but, being free now, he goes into every district under the protection of the law, and the current of opinion being too strong, few mayors have the courage, when they see the people desire it, to forbid the preaching of the gospel in any part of the country.

The heart of a human creature is like quicksilver, which is now here, then there; this day so, tomorrow otherwise minded.

Three properties belong to a good prayer, in order that it be a sweet savour before God and be answered:—first, the laying hold upon the promise; secondly an anxious feeling concerning what is asked for; thirdly, thankfulness to God and confession of unworthiness of the least mercies; for thou dost hope and pray to be delivered through grace and mercy alone.

When we have our sweet, loving Saviour Jesus, we are rich; but we often lose sight of Him, and little think that He is in us, and we in Him, that He is ours and we are His; and, although in the time of need, it appears sometimes as if he hideth himself; yet we are comforted in His promise when he says: "I am with you unto the end of the world."

Each should be satisfied with the gift God has given him; all cannot be Pauls or John Baptists, there must also be Timothies and Tituses. More small stones are required to fill up a building, than foundation stones.—LUTHER.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN SCHOOL.

WANTED—Either in St. Paul Street, or St. Roch, St. John, or St. Louis Suburbs—a suitable BUILDING for the temporary use of the British and Canadian School. JEFFERY HALE, President.

Quebec, 26th June, 1845.

COALS. NEWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co. Porter & Co's Wharf, Late Irvines.

Quebec, 29th May, 1845.

RECEIVING per 'Vesper,' 'Douglas,' 'Carthaginian,' and 'Emmanuel,' AND FOR SALE, Patent proved Chain Cables, Coil Chain and Anchors, Pit Saws, Mill Saws, Files, &c. Shoe Thread and Seine Twines.

—ALSO—Double Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil in Pipes, Hhds. Qr. Casks & Octaves, Gunpowder, Blasting F. FF, FFF, &c. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. Quebec, June 26, 1845.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS-WARE, &c.

RECEIVING per 'Auckland' & 'Aurora,' a general assortment of the above, and expected by other vessels, a further supply, selected by the subscriber during his visit to England, the last winter. THOMAS BICKELL, Agent for Grimston's Eye Snuff. St. John Street, Quebec. Quebec, 12th June, 1845.

RECEIVING AND FOR SALE. BEST Black Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Yellow, Green and Blue Paints, Genuine White Lead, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Dry, White and Red Leads, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe and Patent Shot, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. —ALSO—Best Refined Borax. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 5th June, 1845.

RECEIVING AND FOR SALE EX "NICARAGUA," "AUCKLAND," and "AURORA."

ENGLISH, Best Bar and Scrap Iron, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron and Nail Rods, Coil, Logging and Trace Chains, Boiler Plate, Sheathing and Braziers' Copper, Bar Tin and Block Tin, Canada Rose and Horse Nails, Deck Spikes, Iron Wire, Blister, Coach Spring and Cast Steel, Sad Irons, Smiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vices, Spades, Shovels and Frying Pans. —ALSO—400 Boxes Canada Plates, 600 do. Tin do. Patent Canada Scythes and Sickles. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec 5th June, 1845.

RECEIVING EX "AURORA," AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, BEST COAL TAR and PATENT CORDAGE assorted. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. Quebec, 5th June, 1845.

FOR SALE. BRIGHT Porto Rico and Cuba Muscovado Sugar, Jamaica Limejuice, Prime Mess and Prime Beef, new, Upper Canada Butter in Kegs, Half-barrels Labrador Salmon. —ALSO—An assortment of well made New York BLOCKS, and a Ship's Long Boat, 19 feet long, copper-fastened. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 13th June, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. CANADA Rose Nails from 8 to 28 lbs. Die deck spikes, 3 1/2 to 9 Inches. Anchors, Chain Cables, Chain Hooks, Hawse pipes, Ship Scrapers, Iron, Cordage, &c. THOMAS FROSTE, & Co. Quebec, 12th April, 1845.

THE LATE FIRE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those whose Bibles have been burnt in the late fire, that the Quebec Bible Society will supply all such persons with Copies of the Scriptures, either at reduced rates, or gratuitously according as their circumstances may require.

Application to be made at the Depository in Ann Street (Mr. Haddon's late store) where attendance will be given by Members of the Committee between 7 and 8 o'clock every Evening. By order, JEFFERY HALE, Sec.

Quebec, 18th June, 1845.

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street opposite the Exchange. Apply to CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. 11th Feby. 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee to the Estate of the late Mr. W. B. JEFFERYS, Plumber and Painter. All persons having claims against the late Mr. Jefferys, are requested to send them in duly attested, without delay. CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's Street.

Quebec, 26th June, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, will from and after the first of May next, carry on business in this City under the firm of WELCH & DAVIES. HENRY W. WELCH, W. H. A. DAVIES. Arthur Street, Quebec, 25th April, 1845.

EDUCATION.

MISS EVANS begs to inform her friends and the public, that she proposes 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. For terms (which are moderate) apply at the School. An early application is requested, as the number of pupils will be limited.—Particular attention will be paid to Biblical instruction. Quebec, 15th April, 1845.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. E. J. SENKLER, A. M. Of the University of Cambridge, R. E. T. O. B.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS } REV. E. J. SENKLER AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY } ENGLISH..... W. S. SMITH. CLASSICS..... LEWIS SLEEPER. ARITHMETIC..... DANIEL WILKIE. FRENCH AND DRAWING..... H. D. THIELCKE. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT..... REVEREND J. MC MORINE.

DIRECTORS. REV. DR. COOK, REV. G. MACKIE, REV. J. CLUGSTON, ANDREW PATTERSON, Esq. JAMES DEAN, Esq. JOHN BONNER, Esq. J. S. GIBB, Esq. W. S. SEWELL, Esq. REV. D. WILKIE, LL. D. JOHN THOMSON, Esq. NOAH FREER, Esq. ROBERT SHAW, Esq. HON. F. W. PRIMROSE, JOHN MCLEOD, Esq. Secretary, JAMES DEAN, Esq. Treasurer, JOHN THOMSON, Esq. Charges for boys under 10 years of age, £16 above 10 years of age, £12 10 per annum,—payable quarterly, in advance. French and Drawing, a separate charge. Hours from 9 to 12, and from 3 to 6. PREPARATORY DEPART.—Terms, £7 10s. per an. The branches taught in this department will be English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the elements of the French Language. The moral, as well as intellectual, training of the pupils, and their religious instruction will be special objects of the Teacher. High School, 22d January, 1845.

PRINTING-WORK, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SKILFULLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER, On the most reasonable terms.

THE BEREAN,

EDITED BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Is published every THURSDAY Morning, BY G. STANLEY, 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 WILLOUGHBY, (Montreal), CHARLES BANCROFT, (Christieville), Mr. BENJ. BURLAND, St. John's, SAMUEL MUCKLESTON, Kingston, 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:—3 1/2 Dollars a-year, or 3 1/4 Dollars if paid in advance. AGENTS AT New York at 75 Nassau-street, Boston at 41 Front-street, Mr. F. G. FISK, Boston: Mr. CHARLES STIMSON, Washington-St. ADVERTISEMENTS, delivered in the evening before the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 2s 6d for six lines and under, first insertion, and 7d each subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six lines 3s 4d first insertion and 10d each subsequent insertion; above ten lines 4d per line first insertion, and 1d per line each subsequent insertion. Advertising by the year or for a considerable time as may be agreed upon.