## Pouth's Corner.

DAME BARTLET AND HER SON. I was some years back with a friend, who was then labouring under ill health, endeavoring, as much as lay in my power, to soothe and console him under his affliction.

In the sick room of my dear invalid relative, the conversation was generally upon a religious subject. One evening, "Trust in God" was the topic. My friend's principal attendant, a woman between fifty and sixty, whose deportment I had noticed for its propriety, and who had often struck me as possessing a remarkable sense of religion, suddenly exclaimed with faith in the Most High, and you will never be deserted. I have indeed reason to say so, madam," she continued, addressing me. "I am the daughter, and the widow of a small farmer. fortable, and lived in plenty, but when he died part of a cottage, and endeavoured to maintain myself by needlework, or going on errands, but I could not do much on account of leaving my child alone. I took great pains to implant a firm belief in his Saviour, and when earnestly engaged in this important duty, I almost forgot the poverty and want in which I was left. I assure you, madam, I have often shut my door, that my neighbours might not observe I had no dinner to cook. I had been well brought up, and could not bear the thought of begging. 'One evening we were eating our supper,

we had nothing but bread, and of that not sufficient to satisfy our hunger. 'Mother,' said little John, when he was finishing his last morsel, 'what shall we do to-morrow-morning? there is no bread in the house; we shall have no breakfast.' I answered him, 'Do not fear, John; God has not forsaken us: let us pray to him, and be assured he will remember us. I made him kneel down by my side, and prayed to God, that he would in his goodness have pity upon us, and give us bread for the morrow. I then put my child to bed, telling him to go to sleep quietly, and to depend upon his God, who never forgot those who put their trust in him. I myself went to bed, firmly believing that my God had heard my prayer, and, commending myself to the protection of our Lord Jesus Christ, I slept comfortably till four in the morning, when John woke me; 'Mother,' said he, is the bread come?' Poor little fellow! he had but a scanty supper, and was very hungry. I answered, 'it is not yet come, but be quiet, and go to sleep again; it will come. We both went to sleep: I was awaked a little before six in the morning by some one rapping at my window, 'Dame Bartlet,' said a woman you must get up immediately, Mrs. Martin's dairy-maid is taken very ill, and you must come and milk her cows:' here then was bread for us. I went to Mrs. Martin's, and milked her cows, and afterwards sat down in the kitchen to breakfast; but I thought of my child, and could not eat. Mrs. Martin observing me, said, 'You do not eat your breakfast, Dame Bartlet.' I thanked her, and told her I had left a little boy at home in bed, very hungry; if she would permit me, I should prefer carrying my breakfast home to him. Eat your breakfast now, was the kind answer of Mrs. Martin you shall carry some breakfast home to your little boy besides.' Mrs. Martin then gave me a basket of provisions sufficient for myself and child for two or three days. As I returned home, I could not but thank my God, and feel grateful to him, and my kind benefactress: I breakfast. He got up directly, eager to partake of Mrs. Martin's kindness; after a good side, whilst I returned thanks to our gracious God who had heard our prayers the evening deposits, would then be destroyed. before, and who had given us a kind benefac- "Take care of the pence," says my old tress. When we rose, I took him in my lap, has heard us, and has given us bread: may this teach you through life to put your trust and ly pray to God that you may never forget

Dame Bartlet concluded her interesting narer took with him in his childhood; nor the exhortation I then gave him, to trust in God."-Tract Magazine.

FROM GENEVA. Correspondence of " Evangelical Christendom."

Lhave but little news to give you in this letter of our Protestant affairs. M. Roussel, whose name is of course well known to you, continues to spread the Gospel among the Romanists, In this work he displays remarkable zeal, activity, and perseverance. His path is often impeded secutions instituted by those civil magistrates who

possible means to hinder the inhabitants from assembling around the Protestant preacher. The clergy set the women to work. Promises, threats, artifices of all kinds, were brought into play. M. Roussel at first, then, had only about two hundred hearers; but, after some time, the number increased. Speedily the crowd became very great. The timid took courage. The church and the galleries were filled. At last, the audience became so numerous, that many persons were compelled to go away without entering the edifice, it being really too small for their accommedation.

Angoulème has a special degree of interest for the French Protestant. It was thither that John Calvin withdrew, when compelled to flee from great earnestness, "Oh, trust in God, put your the city of Paris. It was there that he commenced his incomparable work on the "Institutes of the Christian Religion." Calvin obtained a shelter at Angoulème, in the house of a Roman Catholic canon, who secretly shared in During my husband's lifetime I was very com- his religious convictions, and who placed at his disposal a rich library. The illustrious Reformer he left many debts; the farming stock, the was not satisfied merely to write in this asylum. household furniture, and indeed all I had, excepting my clothes, were sold to pay them; left in founding a congregation at Angouleme. This with one child, a boy of four years old, I took | church was overthrown by the persecution, and now, thanks be to God, it is resuscitated; attesting, as it rises from the dust, that the hand of man cannot prevail for ever against the work of the Lord. Louis XIV, imagined that he had bacarly in his mind the love and fear of God, and nished or converted all the Protestants of his kingdom; and, actually, there is a Reformed congregation at St. Denis, beside his sepulchre. Thus, too, the Papists hoped that they had extirpated one of the first fruits of the preaching of Calvin, and as I write, Christian life again shows itself in that city. Let us, then, be of good courage. "If God be for us, who can be against

In concluding this letter, I wish to say a word on what is occurring at Geneva. You know that a revolution took place in that city in the month of October last, and that the Radicals were triumphant. They are engaged in making a new constitution; for Swiss Radicalism is fond of performing this task annually, not for the greater good of the hard-working citizens, but to furnish the greater enjoyment to idlers. It appears that in the constitution which has been constituted by the democrats of Geneva, the power of the "Company of Pastors" will be considerably diminished. Hitherto that Company has had the right to nominate to all the vacant ecclesiastical appointments in the canton. They used their on domestic and foreign policy. He was a reprivilege with great partiality, neglecting, without scruple, the candidates suspected of "Methodism', (that is to say, orthodoxy), and always choosing those who had a well-tried reputation for Rationalism or Latitudinarianism. 'Company of Pastors," faithless to the doctrines of the Reformation, served rather to suppress than to develope the Christian faith in the Canton of Geneva. The lowering of its authority, then, is a pleasing fact. But I must is unfortunately highly applicable to our own in London. 2nd. The Parcel Delivery Company be content merely to indicate an event which may be attended with such serious consequences. When I have obtained more precise information the Plantation in Ireland," saying to him, "I on this subject, I shall not fail to communicate it assure myself that England, Scotland, and Ircto your readers.

## ADVANTAGES OF SAVINGS' BANKS.

There are few institutions mor charitable design, and useful in operation, than a well conducted Savings' Bank. It is of permanent benefit to a class of citizens, at once deserving our esteem and support—a class respectable in their character and of utility to society-I mean the industrious poor. I find, however, that the operations of this bank are not fully understood, and that an idea prevails that bank notes are issued, speculations set on foot, dis- with the hand of nature: but they are severed, counts effected, bad debts contracted, and bankruptcy hazarded. By no means, Nicho to concord."—Lord Campbell's Lives of the rejoiced my little boy's heart by a sight of my las, said I, to my old domestic, who came to Chancellors. me with \$200 of his earnings, to deposit in this bank, there is no risk in this bank, there is no SINGULAR APPREHENSION OF A GANG O breakfast, I made him kneel down again by my loss to be incurred, for if there was, the objects of the bank, which are to preserve and secure

friend, Benjamin Franklin, "and the pounds Maize-hill, Greenwich Park, have been subject and said to him, 'Now, John, I hope what has will take care of themselves." Shortly after to strange underground noises and smoke prohappened to us will be remembered by you the institution opened, I took a walk to see the ceeding from the same direction. These have through your whole life. Last evening we had operations of the new bank; I found the direc- generally occurred at night. The servants, this District. The formation of the proposed caten all our bread, we had none left for this tors all good moral men, worthy of confidence. morning; but we prayed to God that, through | So far all was right; and I took my stand near cellars, considered that they heard persons his mercy, and for the sake of his Son Jesus the entrance, to notice the characters who ap. talking and knocking with some heavy instru-Christ, he would give us our daily bread. God proached. I first saw a pretty little servant. girl of about sixteen, whom I had often seen at which faces the lawn in the rear of the mansion. the house of my friend, Mrs. Rosebud, in On Sunday fortnight the family and servants faith in your heavenly Father. I most earnest. Hudson-street, and admired also for her cleanliness and good deportment. Ah, Katy, said came very seriously alarmed at the strange I, my pretty maid, where are you going, and noises. She therefore determined on securing what have you fied up in that blue cotton bag? every door on the premises, and on her master's rative by adding, "And, Madam, I have never Why, Sir, said she, with a smile, which display | return home told him that she must leave her wanted bread since. I am blessed in my son, ed her fine teeth, I have forty dollars here, situation if left alone again -- she felt convinced laid out in the year 1832 by the late John S. who is now a man; he is dutiful and good to which I have saved from my wages, and I am that the house was haunted. About four o'clock Cartwright, Esq., at which time it was a forest, me, and has never forgotten the pains his moth-going to deposit it in the bank. Indeed! forty on Tuesday afternoon week, Mr. Soames, being without a single house upon it. It now condollars! you have been very economical, said satisfied that some persons were at tains 100 houses and 500 inhabitants. There I. Why, said she, I receive six dollars a work underground, went into Greenwich Park are at Napance 3 churches, 8 merchants' shops, month, and I find that I can save four of it; and met police-constable Patmore, 132 R, to 4 taverns, 2 tanneries, 1 foundry, 2 grist mills, now, four dollars saved a month, makes very whom he related the circumstances, and also 2 saw mills, I distillery, I woollen factory, 2 RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE FROM FRANCE AND nearly fifty dollars a year. I am only sixteen, that smoke frequently found its way into the druggists, 2 grocers, 2 bakers, 2 butchers, 6 suppose I deposit lifty dollars yearly from my lower part of the house, where there was neither lailors, a shoemakers, 3 saddlers, 3 blacksmiths, wages for ten years, when, if I live, I shall be chimney nor fire place. The officer accomtwenty-six years old; what with interest ac- panied Mr. Soames to the house, a large oldeumulating upon interest, I shall have seceral fashioned family mansion, overlooking from maker. The increase of business at the village hundred dollars at my command; quite a little the back front the Thames and a very steep may be illustrated by what has been done at fortune to begin the world with, and something and rugged hanging wood. handsome towards housekeeping, should I The police constable, atte marry. Excellent! said I, giving her an af- er, coachman, &c., went on the paddock or fectionate shake by the hand, and adding a two lawn, and at the bottom of it, 140 yards about 3,000 lbs of wool. In 1846 the quantity dollar City Bank note to her stock, you calcu- from the house, in the hanging wood, drew his had increased to 21,000 lbs., which was made either by the opposition of the pricats or the pro- dollar City Bank note to her stock, you calcu- from the house, in the hanging wood, drew his Logious instituted by those civil magistrates who late like a little philosopher, Katy, and you attention to an opening of brick-work into a into about 15,000 yards of sattinet, 5,000 yards allogious must do well. She entered the bank, and T subterrancous passage leading to the centre of flannel, and 2,000 yards grey Canada cloth. In liberty: But nothing stops Ma Roussel. Wherever shortly after perceived Culf, my boot cleaner, the mansion. A spaniel dog, belonging to Mr. addition to this, they carded 23,000 lbs. wool constitution in that it is his duty to go, he pursues with a row of polished boots arranged on his Soames, being on the spot, the centable is for customers, and fulled for customers about pis course; and the nominally Popush population pole, which he was carrying home; he also quested that he might be induced to search the 15,000 yards. Their business has so much in-

to buy a little farm, and be comfortable in my treated back to his hiding place, refusing to surold age. Excellent again! said I: here's a render himself. A bundle of straw was then poor uneducated African, who toils for his daily bread, and yet in this good country, he can, by industry, lay by securely enough to make him happy when the evening of his life approaches. See the benefit of these good institutions. A clerk from Pearl-street next approached-I had known him to be an extravagant young man -he came to make a small deposit. How now, Robert, said I, have you anything to spare which you are disposed to lay by? Why, Sir said he, I have been six years a clerk, and I found after paying all my necessary expenses, that I had two hundred dollars por year over which, had I not spent extravagantly and needlessly, I should have had at this day upwards of twelve hundred dollars to begin business with. Now, Sir, I am determined to turn over a new leaf, and instead of spending my money in pleasure, I shall lay it up, and in time secure to myself a competence. After him, came a variety of persons, with small and large deposits, and cheerfully left them at the bank, with the hope that the solid benefits which the institution held forth would induce many to follow their example. I came away highly pleased at the prospect in view, and have no doubt of its success.

There is one thing which I should not omit noticing, and that is, the importance of having the directors always as correct and honourable as the present board now is, for the trust is jewel and trinket boxes and cases, several awfully responsible; it is not the rich, but the poor and industrious, who will suffer from the should be seldom changed, and always cautiously selected, and the very best stock should be purchased for the sums deposited, so that no they could stand nearly upright about fifty possible risk might be incurred. Establish | yards, when they were stopped by a brick wall confidence on a sure basis, and it never will be shaken.—Gleanings from a gathered harvest, by M. M. Noah.

LORD BACON UPON INCLAND, - Viewed as a

statesman, as far as right principles and inclinations are concerned, Bacon deserves all praise. He was for governing constitutionally by parliaments; he never counselled violent measures; and, though he laboured under the common error about the balance of trade, and the necessity for laws to prevent the exportation of coin, he had generally just views both former, yet he saw the danger of rash innovation; and he says, "it is not good to try experiments in states except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident, and well to beware that it is the reformation that draweth on pretendeth the reformation." The advice he and never having been steadily acted upon, it times. On new-year's day, 1606, he presented Parcel Mail Company, and Post Parcel Comto the king as a "gift," " a Discourse touching land, well-united, is such a trefoil as no prince, except yourself, who are the worthiest, weareth in his crown;"-and points out to him how, by liberality and kindness, the union night be accomplished. He displays a most their causes and cure. "This desolate and from the localities of ordinary occupation. A neglected country is blessed with almost all the merchant, a tradesman, a clerk, or even dowries of nature-with rivers, havens, woods, quarries, good soil, temperate climate, and a active, as it is not easy to find such a confluence of commodities, -if the hand of man did join -the harp of Ireland is not strung or attuned

SUSPECTED BURGLARS.

During the last six weeks the family and do. mestics of Henry Alwin Soames, Esq., a gentleman residing in Vanburgh Fields, next when in the passages leading to the kitchen and ment near the cellar situated under the parlour. were all absent, except the cook, and she be-

The police constable, attended by the gardenand counted some bank notes. What are you The dog went freely in, and immediately afterment of the Charento. When he began preaching going to do with that money, Cuff? said I, wards a voice was heard at the far end calling factory.

The priests, Why, I shall deposit it in the Savings' Bank; upon the dog to quit the place. The dog represents of the Messrs. Cartwright Advertising by the years as may be agreed upon.

brought from the stable, put into the mouth of the tunnel, and set fire to. This not having the desired effect, pickaxes and spades were procured, and two large openings made through the lawn to the brick-work sufficient to admit a stout man. More straw was then set fire to and dropped into the openings made. This had the desired effect, when three fellows presented themselves, nearly sufficiend, and imploted to be released from their perilous situaion. They were taken into custody, after which Sergeant Smith, 27, and police constable Patmore, 132 R, accompanied by Mr. Soames's servants, lanthorns in hand, proceeded to explore the retreat. They entered the mouth of the passage in the hanging wood, on their hands and knees, and on proceeding somewhat more than 100 feet they discovered an open space, the bottom of which was boarded, and a quantity of bricks piled up and covered with boards for seats or tables, and on one side another quantity of bricks formed into a fireplace, and which had been used for that purpose. On removing the boards from the bottom of this cell, an immense quantity of feathers were discovered about a foot and a half deep, plucked from all sorts of game and poultry, amongst which they found a cash box and other small boxes which had been broken open and their contents removed. Many appeared to be pocket-handkerchiefs, sundry rags, &c., and a letter from a gentleman at Portland to his improper speculations of the directors; these nephew, Master E. Newman, of the upper school, Greenwich Hospital. They proceeded from this place through a passage in which from which about fifty bricks appeared to have been recently removed, and upon touching one, which appeared to be loose, an opening was made into the cellar of the house. But for this timely discovery, it is apparent that a robbery of the premises would shortly have been effected. Mr. Soames, nor his family, had no knowledge of this subterraneous passage, having only recently removed to the house from his late residence on Shooter's-hill. It is supposed to have existed for centuries.

> The three men were brought before the Greenwich Police Court, charged with being found in the cave before described, for the purpose of committing felony; and they were remanded for further inquiries .- London Paper.

PACILITY OF COMMUNICATION. - A correspondent of the Builder directs attention to certhe change, and not the desire of change that tain social improvements which have been recently introduced at home, or are now in gave respecting Ireland is beyond all praise, progress towards practical development. These are: 1st. The penny post, and hourly deliveries pany. 3rd. The halfpenny, penny, and twopenny steamers. 4th. The twopenny, and threepenny, and penny a-mile omnibuses. 5th. The Economic Brougham and Cabriolet Company, limited to 6d, per mile, and guaranteed against impositions. - It is obvious, he adds, that these communications for transit bring in a new state of things, as regards the facilities intimate knowledge of the miseries of Ireland, for a comfortable residence at a distance journeyman mechanic may, with such facilities at his command, have his dwelling in a healthy race and generation of men, valiant, hard, and and open neighbourhood, two or three miles from the crowded centres of the metropolis, where it may be necessary for him to attend in the pursuit of his trade or profession. The value of proporty at a distance from these centres, will consequently be enhanced; and even the poorest classes enabled to enjoy healthful and commodious dwellings. The attention of the owners of property, and of the public generally, only have in promoting the success of these signal principles. improvements.

NAPANCE. - A correspondent of the Chronicle has communicated to that journal the following description of the village of Napance, in railroad will bring this thriving settlement within an hour's journey of Kingston, and thus give the fullest effect to the great natural advantages which it possesses as a manufacturing

place :-The village of Napanee is situated in the Township of Richmond, on the Napanee river, 7 miles from where it joins the Bay of Quinte, and 24 miles from the city of Kingston, from whence there is an excellent Macadamized road for the whole distance. The village plot was 1 cooper, 1 tinsmith, I chair maker, 1 cabine maker, 2 waggon makers, and 1 fanning-mill the small woollen factory, owned by Messrs. Lowry & Perry, two worthy and enterprising men. In the year 1839 they manufactured for customers, and fulled for customers about

dollars per year, and in ten years I shall be able on seeing several persons at the entrance, re-1 canal or raceway, 1021 feet long, 24 feet wide and 5 deep, which is cut through the solid rock. This canal has been made to increase the number of mill privileges, so that there are now eleven excellent mill sites. The fall of water from the canal to the bed of the river, is 31 feet, affording an ample and never failing waterpower for all kinds of machinery, and forming some of the finest mill privileges in Upper Canada. The Executors are now building a large manufacturing Flour Mill, which, with the other mills and machinery that will probably follow its erection, will add greatly to the prosperity of the place. The old grist mill which has stood for nearly half a century, and which was, at one time, the only flour mill between Coburg, and Milleroche, will soon pass away, like the red men, who in former days looked at it in awe as the white man's wonder.

Vessels drawing 6 feet water can now easily ascend the Napance river at all times to the village, and by a little improvement in the channel, 8 and 10 feet may be obtained. With this outlet, through the Bay of Quinte to the Lake and River, and the best road in the Province to Kingston; -with its splendid waterpower, and the rich and very extensive back country, NAPANEE is destined to be a large and flourishing town. The railroad, which at no distant period, is sure to be made between Kingston and Toronto, must, from necessity, pass through this place .- Kingston News.

NOTICE.

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> R. PENISTON, India Wharf, October, 1816.

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

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