

South's Corner.

WORK AWAY!

Lines to some children working to earn money for a Missionary Society.

Work away, work away! never despair, God will assist you, and list to your prayer;

Work away, work away! while yet 'tis day, When Jesus commands, 'tis ours to obey;

Work away, work away! 'perisheth souls Call for your pity, from Satan's strongholds;

A SERMON READ TO A SUNDAY SCHOOL. TEXT.—ACT. V. 3.

At the time when Peter spake thus to Ananias, it seems, my dear children, that certain rich disciples of the Lord Jesus agreed to share their property with those who were poor.

A Sunday-school boy has a penny given him by his father, to put into the missionary-box.

HEADS OF THE SERMON.

1. Satan put it into the hearts of Ananias and Sapphira to commit this sin. So Satan ensnared the boy. The nuts, and oranges, and sweetmeats, exhibited in shop windows on the Lord's day, are the bait with which Satan fishes for children's souls.

11. Ananias and Sapphira robbed God; for though the land was their own, they pretended to give the price of it to the poor, yet kept back part. The boy's penny was not his own. He robbed God and his father too.

111. Ananias and Sapphira attempted to deceive the apostles: this was their lie. The boy meant to deceive his father and teachers: this was his lie.

APPLICATION.

My dear children, I hope better things of you, though I thus speak to caution you. But if the guilty boy I have supposed were now present, I would say,

1. My dear boy, "Be sure your sin will find you out." If you hide it from us now, "the day will declare it?" to us; for "there is nothing secret that shall not be made known."

2. God might have struck you dead, like Ananias and Sapphira, while you were dropping the halpenny (which was only "part of the price") into the missionary-box. Confess your sin to your father and teacher. But especially confess your great sin to God, and, for Christ's sake, He will forgive you; for He is "ready to pardon." Oh, how happy would you be, how happy should we be, how happy would angels be, to hear your confession!

3. Satan would find himself beaten, even by a boy, "through the grace of God." And then should we reckon upon you for a noble friend of Missions, if not for a Missionary, to the end of your life.

Juv. Missionary Magazine.

THE SABBATH SUPPLY.

A neighbour of mine has a button manufactory, in which he employs a great number of persons. But at certain times, in consequence of the want of water, the machinery is stopped and the workmen have but little to do. On Monday mornings, however, the work goes on briskly, and all hands are busily engaged.

Sunday, or "the Lord's day," has been graciously set apart by God for the welfare of his creatures. The quiet and rest afforded on that day refresh the body that has been wearied by the week's labour; and a supply of health and strength and power is thus obtained for beginning the next week's work.

These are guilty of this sin. So, also, are

those small shop-keepers who sell fruit, &c., behind the half-closed shutter; and the labourer who often takes a long walk on the Sunday to bargain about work; in all these and many more such cases the water for the mill has been wantonly and improperly used; and, instead of a good supply collected during the Sabbath, there is but a weakened reservoir to draw from during the six day's labour.

But, above all, the Sabbath is specially a day for collecting spiritual supplies; it is the market-day of the soul; the ordinances of public worship are streams from the river of God; and the more private exercises of prayer, meditation, reading, religious conversation, instructing the children of the household, are as the little rivulets that distil into, and refresh the soul.

The Religious Tract Society held its 49th Anniversary or Jubilee, on the 5th of last month. J. FARRER, Esq., took the chair; the Report showed a total of receipts, including sales, of £55,736, 4. 4.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel introduced the following remarks in an address recommending the adoption of the Report.

You have heard from the Report of a grant of tracts being made to Shanghai. A few years ago this place, with its hundreds of people, was unknown to us. These tracts are now distributed there far and wide. When we hear of such results as those which the Report has mentioned, in Madras and elsewhere, we must feel deeply thankful.

APPLICATION. My dear children, I hope better things of you, though I thus speak to caution you. But if the guilty boy I have supposed were now present, I would say, 1. My dear boy, "Be sure your sin will find you out." If you hide it from us now, "the day will declare it?" to us; for "there is nothing secret that shall not be made known."

We select the following from a lively and exhilarating speech by the Rev. T. Boaz, Missionary from Calcutta:

When he came to England he came as the advocate of India, but no sooner did he reach Ireland than he felt disposed to become the advocate of Ireland. He had come back from Ireland, delighted with its scenery and cheered by the spirit of its people, but deeply depressed by its afflicted condition. He was constrained to think that there was something in the intellect of Ireland that would bless her. Let us sanctify Ireland, and he would say with the youngest of Young Ireland's party, "Ireland for the Irish;" but at the same time he would add, "Christ for Ireland. While in Ireland, he and a fellow-traveller entered into conversation with a carman, and asked him if he ever attended religious worship, to which the carman replied that he attended to Mass, that he confessed to the priest, and after he confessed he read the Penitential Psalms, and did "a little bit of penance."

going to the school. One day the aunt said to the little girl that the blessed Virgin was much displeased with her for going to a Protestant school. "How do you know that?" said the little girl. "Oh, but I am sure of it, for the Virgin knows every thing, and she knows that you are there." "Well," said the little girl, "it is very strange, for she once lost her Son for three days, and did not know where to find him." He was not afraid for Ireland when the intellect even of the children was so acute. He did not think, as some people, that the present state of France was the overturning of every thing. Since France has liberated all her slaves; since it is reported that she has determined to send out Protestant missionaries to Tahiti and to recall the Romanist teachers there; and since France says, that she believes in equality and fraternity, and is willing to practice them on the largest scale, I say that the Church must sanctify this new feature of French intellect. Let us see that France is the true fraterizer that she professes to be, by binding together the hearts of all mankind in one common brotherhood. One of these fraternal brethren had given utterance to a remarkable expression; it appears that various themes had been urged upon the attention of the audience when he said that, "he was not prepared to discuss the problems that had been propounded;" and he added at the end of his sentence, "You may discuss these questions as long as you please, but let us love one another—it is much easier." He (Mr. Boaz) said, that that was his theory, and, what is more, it is the Lord's command.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S 43rd annual Meeting was held on the 8th of May, Lord Moarpetin, M. P., in the chair. Receipts £11,538, 7. 5. Expenditure £11,712, 14. 2. The number of candidates for the Teacher's office who had attended the Normal School, during the year, had been 193 in the male department, and 112 in the female; appointments to schools out of these numbers, 109 male and 81 female. Ninety-five new schools had been opened during the year. Premises for a new Normal School had been bought at Bristol; it had been designed to establish three others, but measures were suspended for the present.

Part of the noble chairman's address is commented upon in a speech by the Bishop of Cashel, which we have inserted in another column, under the head "Hibernian School Society." We take pleasure in giving insertion to the closing paragraph of the same address, as containing a very striking appeal, though it would be more applicable to the "Ragged Schools" than to those of the British and Foreign Society.

For the poor, the very poor, for those herds of squalid children who flock from our narrow alleys, or are pent up in the noisome courts, garrets, or cellars of our streets and suburbs, from the spawn of which may hereafter spring what may be termed "the dangerous class," which we are now told causes so much apprehension in the city of Paris, and in other towns on the continent, and from which we cannot hope our own metropolis is entirely free, for these children, as yet not wholly hardened, as yet not quite lost, but for whom, unless something is done to expand and brighten their narrow and dimmed horizons, we hardly see there is a prospect of a hand to help, a voice to instruct, perhaps not even a heart to love them, no knowledge of the Gospel message, no hope even of a bright hereafter—it is for these destitute, deserted, perishing outcasts of society, that I invite permanently the aid of this institution; and in proportion as that aid is freely, generously, promptly given, in the same proportion I believe the institution will meet with encouragement, with success, with reputation, with reward, or, if it does not meet with this—as we cannot all command success—those who bear a part in it will at least have the happy consciousness that, in a dangerous crisis of their country, they have not been wanting in their duty, but done their utmost to make their fellow-creatures instructed, happy, and religious. (Loud cheers responded to the speaker's sentiments.)

From a speech by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel we select the following:

I would concede to those who question whether this Society should act with the Government, that there should be no interference with the duty, and therefore the inalienable right, of the parent fully to educate his child. I know not how far I shall secure your Lordship's opinion in favour of this statement, but to me it seems plain, that no advantages conceivable would compensate a country for the loss arising from any system whatsoever which does in the least interfere with the sacred duty of the parent to educate his own child. There must be an equal jealousy on the part of the people and on the part of the Government, not to interfere with the congregational education of the children of its families, because associated parents have the right, and congregations must have the right, to see that their children be educated, not partially, as every Government system necessarily must be, but educated in the development of the whole being, the mind and heart and soul, educated for time and eternity, as well as educated for the State. None but Christian persons can accomplish this, therefore Christian persons must never for a moment relinquish the right to discharge that duty. But let us admit that the duty is fulfilled by each parent, and each congregation educates the children in its limits in all Christian earnestness, or all Christian kindness; when they have done what we are entitled to say is their utmost, they leave such masses of the people as we have heard of to-day in the Report, in some portions of the metropolis, utterly unvisited, unchecked in crime, unchecked by hopes for time and for eternity. Is Government to look on, and to be idle? If the congregation will not do it, or cannot do it, can any patriot be jealous when he sees the Government do that which no one else could? Let me imagine that your lot had been cast, not in England, but in

Rome, in the days of Nero, and you had done your duty to your own children, and the congregation had done its duty to its children, but you looked abroad on those really heathen, really idolatrous, and Nero himself, having the power of commanding pecuniary resources, had said to the Christians of that day, I will not interfere with your teaching, I will not coerce your conscience, but here is the money of the State at your command if you will instruct some of the ignorant of this empire, was there the most sensitive conscience of that day that would for a moment have doubted of its answer? The independence of the Churches being secured, and their own sacred rights being clearly ascertained, they would have hailed with thankfulness the offer, come from whomsoever it might, which would enable them to extend to myriads a blessing they could not otherwise confer, and have placed the instruction of the heathen empire under Christian control. Now, something of that kind is placed within reach by the actual scheme to which your Society has already yielded its assent. What does it do? The Government asks not what religious instruction is given in your schools. It confides in your Evangelical zeal. The Government interferes in a way which leaves the exercise of the conscience free; but it does more, it points to the masses of the country to which it owes a solemn duty, and which it must raise from vice and ignorance—which it has as much a right to raise from ignorance and vice, as it has a right to condemn and punish for that vice.

FRENCH INTELLIGENCE.

From the European Times, 3rd instant. Financial Affairs.—The position of the Bank of France continues to improve. In the account current of the Government the credit side has increased from about £20,000,000 to about £25,000,000, and the slight alarm which prevailed about the payment of the dividends on the Three per Cent., due the 22nd of June, has subsided. These dividends, however, are very small, the Five per Cent. stock constituting more than one half of the debt of France. These with the dividends on the Four, Four-and-a-Half, and Five per Cent. bonds, due in September next, and before that period, it is to be hoped that the Government will have assumed more stability. The floating debt of £67,000,000 left by the Government of Louis Philippe, with about £25,000,000 of Treasury bonds, will require some financial arrangement to expiate or dispose of. The liabilities of France, taken together, are not so overwhelming but that with peace and judicious administration they may be provided for; but the unfavourable reports from the receivers-general of taxes, and the enormous expenditure which is being incurred for standing armies, and about 100,000 or 150,000 overiers, render some financial arrangement indispensable. M. Achille Fould, the intelligent French banker, computes that the expenditure per day of Louis Philippe's Government exceeded the revenue by £750,000. The daily deficit of the Republican Government is no less than £2,500,000. This excess, if continued for one year, would amount to £27,000,000. The amount of the tax of 45 c. imposed by the Government after the revolution, was above £191,000,000; up to the 16th of May about £31,000,000 only were received. The first four months of 1848 show a diminution of receipts, compared with 1847, of above £33,000,000, of which £16,000,000 apply to January, February, and March, and above £17,000,000 to April alone. Had as this statement appears we should not deem the financial affairs of the Republic desperate, provided only peace can be secured, and that some vigour and confidence could be thrown into the Executive. The Paris papers of Wednesday throw no light on the ultimate decision respecting the railways. Baron James de Rothschild, who left Paris on Saturday last for London, and returned on Monday, left Paris on Tuesday for Brussels. The French Funds have somewhat declined; the last prices of three per Cent. were £47 75, the Five per Cent. £68 75.

Making labour regulate itself.

The determination of the Assembly and the Executive to break up the system of organisation of labour, set on foot by M. Louis Blanc, has occasioned deep resentment amongst the recipients of the wages of the state. The Executive first struck a blow at the director of the overiers, M. Emile Thomas, who succeeded Louis Blanc in the administration of the ateliers nationaux. On the night of the 26th ult. Emile Thomas was suddenly sent for by the Minister of Public Works, and superseded in his office by two civil engineers, and having been compelled to sign a voluntary resignation, was sent off in the custody of two agents of police to Bordeaux, or the neighbourhood. The workmen were not slow in discovering that their occupations would soon cease; accordingly they demanded the reinstatement of Emile Thomas in his functions, and since that time the rappel has been beaten almost daily. Large assemblages of workmen have been drawn together in various parts of Paris, but being kept in check by the overwhelming force both of regular troops and national guards brought against them, all the efforts made to disturb the peace have been abortive. The persons actually receiving the wages of the state cannot be fewer than 120,000. It is intended to draft a portion of these into the provinces, and thus break up the confederacy. Divide and command is the policy to be put in practice; but it remains to be seen whether the men who, by their courage, made the Republic, will consent to be dethroned from their position, and deprived of the substantial reward of their valour. It was, however, evident from the commencement, that the labour question, and the financial position of the Government, were the Scylla and Charybdis of the Republic. The National Assembly has not about retracing the error at first made; in what way they will accomplish the double object of relieving the country from its heavy burdens, and at the same time satisfying the appetites, as well as political desires of the destitute, multitudes in Paris, remains

PUNCTUALITY EXTRAORDINARY.

Capt. Judkins of the Steamship America, on leaving Liverpool for the United States, on the 15th of April, ordered his dinner to be ready at his hotel on his return from America, at six o'clock, on the 22nd ult., and was there within five minutes of the time. In like manner, we understand, he has ordered his dinner to be ready on his next return, on Saturday, the 8th of July. He leaves Liverpool to-day for Boston, and Boston for Liverpool on the 28th instant!!!

NOTICE.

THE BERANIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON, Agent.

India Wharf, October, 1846. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: RIGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

to be developed. The police have at length succeeded in capturing the redoubtable Blanqui, and also Flotte. Whilst these notorious conspirators were at large, it was felt that no security existed for public tranquillity. The talents and indomitable audacity of Blanqui rendered him especially dangerous. But the trial of the prisoners now confined at Vincennes, together with the dismissal of the overiers, must put the power of the Executive to severe test. If, however, a good understanding prevails between the Executive and the National Assembly, we have no doubt they will survive this ordeal.

THE CONWAY TUBE.

Mr. R. Stephenson, in the course of a speech which he delivered at a dinner given to him at Conway, on Wednesday, 24th May, spoke as follows on the subject of the tubular bridges:—"He felt that it would not be inappropriate in him succinctly to detail a few facts relative to the tubular bridges. It was about 6 or 7 years ago that he had first conceived the notion; and the result, when that notion was promulgated in the proper quarter, was the proposed adoption of the plan on a small and experimental scale, but under the provisions of an Act of Parliament which put so many limitations and clogs and fetters upon the undertaking, in the very first instance, as to render it utterly impracticable. It was to have been on the Northern and Eastern Railway, and of wrought iron; but the expense of that material, as compared with cast-iron, was another insuperable objection at that time. The notion of throwing a cast-iron viaduct of arches over the Straits was next taken into contemplation; but against this (whether correctly instituted or not it was not his province to say) there had been such formidable opposition that the scheme had been withdrawn. Then followed a grant for constructing a cast-iron tubular bridge over the Straits, under such conditions and limitations as would effectually prevent the completion of the project. Being thus, to use a proverbial expression, driven into a corner, he had nothing left but to revert to the original idea of a tubular viaduct, composed of wrought-iron plates; and that idea had subsequently, as they had seen, been carried into practice. When first the notion was mooted before a parliamentary committee, an insuperable objection of the most marked and unmistakable character was turned up against it from every honourable member. That objection he could never forget, but it did not weaken his conviction. He saw the practicability of the plan, and he stood to it. Experiments took place by which to test and develop all the essential data and conditions. In these experiments he had had the able assistance of Mr. Fairbairn and Mr. Hodgkinson, and the realized matured result of their joint labours was now to be seen under the walls of their venerable Castle."—Lancaster Guardian.

FRENCH SETTLERS.

on the Mississippi and on the St. Lawrence. The following paragraph, instituting a rather overcharged comparison between the rural settlers of French origin on the Lower Mississippi, and those on the banks of the St. Lawrence, is extracted from a letter, written on board an American steamer, descending the Mississippi to New Orleans:—"Since sunrise, we have been running along the 'low long black' sugar banks, thickly settled, mostly with the low sharp or hip roof French style cottages. The old French settlers, or their customs, still retain their identity on the Lower Mississippi, and 'tis singular to remark, that the low, level banks, cleared about one or two miles back for cultivation, in this sunny region, greatly, and I may say with truth, surprisingly resemble the region of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec. You meet the same style of building, with the addition here of the greater number of dwellings for the slaves. The banks are equally high and flat, and the same heavy wood or timber is seen in the distance. The language, too, is nearly the same, not pure French. Nearly two hundred years ago, the French emigrant, some of his own free will, others 'for their country's good,' landed on the shores of the new world, some to the war, sickly, enervating, but, still captivating, flowing wilds and plains of the South—others to the cold, bracing, towering mountains of the North—the little plain for their cultivation had been bestowed gradually. The descendants of both—strange is it not? still French in dialect—but the little French Canadian drives his Canadian pony to Market, with a load of wood worth at most 80 cents (four shillings) a distance of twenty miles, living upon oatmeal, and paying a son for sleeping upon a Canadian bar room floor, while the Southerner, of the same extraction, lives like a lord with his five hundred servants, all too happy (?) to wait the bidding of the master. Though political government has had an active hand in the matter, climate and soil have more essentially caused the vast, vast difference."

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage.

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H. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847.

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I.C.E.

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