Pouth's Corner.

IMPULSE AND PRINCIPLE.

All people have some reason or other fo doing whatever they do; and this is called the motive of their actions. When the motive comes into their heads all on a sudden, and makes them in a great hurry to do this or that, it is called impulse. But when the motive springs from inquiry, and knowledge, and thought, and above all from a regard to the will of God and love to Christ; when too, it stays in the heart of the child, and grows stronger as the child grows older—this is called PRINCIPLE.

To make all this still more plain, I will suppose that at the next Missionary meeting, your dear minister were to introduce a negro from Africa, and that this black Christian (once a heathen) had been telling the meeting, how, when he was but a child, as young as most of you, he had been torn away from father and mother, and brothers and sisters, and home and country; how he had been sold, by the robbers, to wicked and cruel white people, how these had put him with hundreds more into a dark and crowded ship, intending to take them all several thousand miles across the sea, and sell them again as slaves to masters who would beat them for the least offence! "Such, dear children," said the African, "were the dangers to which I was exposed when I was young. But my heavenly Father took care of me when my earthly father could not; and made that cruel separation from my heathen home, a real blessing to me. For he sent brave and kind Englishmen, who took me out of the hands of the slave-dealers, and put me under the care of pious Missionaries. I was taught in the schools at Sierra Leone. I have learnt the way of salvation through Jesus Christ. I have come to favoured England in order to complete my education, and I hope soon to return as a Missionary to my own ignorant and wretched countrymen. And now, dear children, before I go, I beg of you to remember the poor negroes, and to do all you can to send the Gospel to Africa,"

I have heard an African speak very like this, and I am only supposing that you had heard him too. Well now, just look at that little boy in the front row! See how eager he seems. He cannot wait till the meeting is over, but shuffles off the bench, pulls his Mother's head down to his, and says "Please mother, lend me a shilling." His mother whispers, "I do not like lending besides, a shilling is more than you can afford; and where is the sixpence which grandmama gave you last week, and which you said you were going to put into the plate?" "O mother, as we came down to the meeting, I saw such a beautiful little whip at Mr. Trinket's, that I could not help buying it." "Then, dear, as you had so little self-denial, you cannot have seat. See! the Chairman is looking at you."

That little boy is Master Forward: he had listened very attentively; the tears ran down his cheeks as the poor negro told his tale, and he felt that he wanted to do a good deal, and to give a great deal that very minute. His kind young cousin. Miss Littleshow, sees his trouble and quietly slips a sixpence into his hand. And now the meeting is over, and as the people are ght for her to do. says to herself, "I have only one shilling and sixpence left; and my monthly subscription will be due on Monday. Ther again our dear minister is going to preach for the National Schools on Sunday, and I have been told that every good school at home, does more to help Missions than much silver or gold-I must keep something for that collection. I am afraid I cannot spare more than sixpence now, but I will try to earn more, and save more, that I may give more another time."

Here then, you see something of the difference between acting upon impulse and upon Principle.

Master Forward puts the sixpence he has borrowed into the plate, and then hurries down the stairs jumping down two at a time all the way. The moment he gets out of doors, he begins smacking his whip, and teazing his cousin to be his coach-horse. Africa, and all that he has heard about, is forgotten till the next Anniversary, when he listens, and weeps, and borrows, and forgets just as before.

Miss Littleshow, generally so ready to please her cousin, and to put the reins on her arms, walks thoughtfully home to-day, trying to remember what has been said. secretly praying that God would help her to be more useful, and thinking what indulgence she can part with, that she may have more to give for the poor heathen. The consequence is, that the day before the minister a Missionary-box, into which she has put a good part of her carnings and not say a word about her diligence or selfdenial, but is very happy that she has been able to do anything.

Now can you not see what is the great

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

Worcester in the year 1652, and had become a lawyer of some reputation in 1688, when a case occurred which gave him an opportunity of distinguishing himself highly as a the people against an arbitrary monarch. King James II. had ascended the throne Reformation. It became plain that he was determined to restore the power of the Pope of Rome over the Church of England; then in war and wisdom in council. all good people began to feel that their religious liberties would be taken from them, if the King were allowed to have his own way. Now it came to pass that King James issued an order by which he did away with a law made by King and Parliament; but it was said by the people, such a law could not be done away with, unless Parliament consented; the expression was, that the King had no "dispensing power." A that the Clergy should read that order to the not to do so; and seven of the Bishops prethis petition, the Bishops were sent to prison in the Tower, and accused of sedition. A public trial was held, and Mr. Somers was one of the lawyers who defended the Bishops. He showed with great clearness and force, that the King's command could not dispense with laws which had been made by consent declared innocent, and were set at liberty. The King did not become wiser by this oc-Prince of Orange, became King. a sincere Protestant, Now Mr. Somers rose into great favour, and was appointed to high offices; in 1697 he became Lord High Chancellor, which is the highest situation that a lawyer can hold in England. He also received the title of Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham.

In the years 1700 and 1701, he got into some trouble, and had to defend himself against accusations; but he was acquitted upon his trial, and in 1708 he got into office again as Lord President of the Council. He became infirm, however, and some years before his death he retired from office altogether. He died in the year 1716.

THE EARL OF CHATHAM.—This celebrated statesman was born in the year 1708; his name was Mr. Pitt, and his father was not a nobleman. He entered into the army as an officer of dragoons; but as he showed great talent, it was so managed by his friends that he was elected member of Parliament, even before he was twenty-one years old; and his eloquence soon procured him great power against Sir Robert Walpole, who was at that time Prime Minister. In the year 1746 he was for the first time appointed to an office, and then he held several of great importance until 1755. He became displeased, because Mr. Fox was preferred to him by King George II.; and so he resigned his place. But he had acsatisfied at all with his retirement; and as most serious and gratified attention. soon as it was found that the war with France did not go on favourably, the discontent became so general that in December 1756 the King thought it necessary to appoint Mr. Pitt to a high office again. That, however, lasted but a short time, for he could not agree with the King upon some particular question, and so in February of the next year he had to give up his office again. Immediately, the complaints of the people commenced afresh, and Mr. Pitt was appointed to his office once more after the space of four months, and then the war was carried on with uncommon success. It was during this vigorous administration of affairs, that Quebec was taken (1759.)

In the year 1760 George II, died, and his grandson George III. ascended the throne, ery young. The Earl of Bute had great influence over the new King, which did not olease Mr. Pitt, and he therefore resigned his office in 1761, with great marks of disfinction from the King and Parliament, Five years after this, he got the title of Earl of Chatham, but he did not take part with the King's ministers; he remained in the opposition, as the expression is: that means that he closely watched what the ministers were doing, in order to resist them as often as he thought they did not conduct the affairs of the nation well. There is always an opposition like that in the British Parliament, which obliges the ministers to be very careful what measures they take; for next Anniversary, she takes to her beloved if they do not carry on the government so as to satisfy the nation, complaints become loud, some who were friends of the ministers savings during the whole year. She does join the opposition, and then they are soon compelled to give up their places.

The Earl of Chatham suffered a great deal from the gout, and he was exceedingly ill in the year 1778, when a most important difference between these two children? In question was to be debated in the House of the one case, the desire to do good is lust- Lords, upon which he was anxious to deing. This is Principle. In the other it liver his opinion personally. The King was comes on by fits and starts, and goes away just as fast. This is impulse.—Rec. C. J. make peace with the American Provinces Childe, M. A. Principal of the Church which are now called the United States. Missionary Institution. These had broken out in an insurrection standing.

three years before, and many of the people SOMERS. - John Somers was born at lin England thought that the government had provoked them into it by harshness, and that it ought now to yield to them. The Earl had to be supported to his seat-he made a long speech, but it exhausted him: skilful and eloquent defender of the rights of when he attempted to rise and speak a second time, he was taken with convulsions, and had to be carried out of the House. three years before; he was a declared From this attack he did not fully recover, Roman Catholic, and soon manifested his and in about six weeks after, he died design to undo, if he could, what had been Very great honours were paid to his done for purity of religion at the time of the memory; for it was generally admitted that his administration of affairs promoted greatly the glory of Great Britain for power

It is necessary to point out to you here, that the Earl's son, Mr. William Pitt became a very distinguished statesman, and had also, like his father, a Mr. Fox for a rival: you will hear about those ere long, and you must not confound the one with the other.

In many cases, while much is to be said of splendid qualities possessed by great public characters, there is an absence of command, however, was given by the King satisfaction about the more important features of their character in private life. The people, in every church throughout England, great Earl of Chatham is to have a statue after divine service. The Clergy determined, erected to him, in the new Parliament House, for his eminent services as a statessented a petition to the King to ask that he man; but he neither led a happy life nor is would not insist upon it. For presenting he any pattern for us to imitate in his personal qualifications.—Hsl.

CHINESE CONTRARIETIES.

On inquiring of the boatman in which direction Macao lay, I was answered, in the west-north, the wind as I was informed, being east-south. We of Parliament; and really the Bishops were do not say so in Europe, thought I; but imagine my surprise when, in explaining the utility of the compass, the boatman currence, and he had in the end to make his added that the needle pointed to the escape out of the kingdom, and William, south! Desirous to change the subject, I He remarked that I concluded he was about reigned in his own name together with that to proceed to some high festival, or of his wife Mary, (William and Mary) who merry-making, as his dress was comwas the daughter of James II., but she was pletely white. He told me, with a look of much dejection, that his only brother had died the week before, and that he was in the deepest mourning for him. On my landing, the first object that attracted my attention was a military mandarin, who wore an embroidered petticoat, with a string of beads around his neck, and who besides carried a fan: and it was with some dismay I observed him mount on the right side of his horse. I was surrounded by natives, all of whom had the hair shaven from the fore part of the head, while a portion of them permitted it to grow on their faces. On my way to the house prepared for my reception, I saw two Chinese boys discussing with much earnestness who should be the possessor of an orange. They debated the point with a vast variety of gestures, and at length, without venturing to fight about it, sat down and divided the orange equally between them.

At that moment my attention was drawn by several old Chinese, some of whom had grey beards, and nearly all of them huge goggling spectacles. A few were chirriping and chuckling to singing birds, which they carried in bamboo cages, or perched on a stick: others were catching flies to feed the birds: the remainder of the party seemed to be delightedly employed in flying paperkites, while a group of boys were gravely quired the confidence of the people of Eng- looking on, and regarding these innocent going slowly down the room, she has time land to such a degree that they could not be occupations of their seniors with the

I was resolute in my determination to persevere, and the next morning found me provided with a Chinese master, who happily understood English. I was fully prepared to be told that I was about to study a language without an alphabet, but was somewhat astonished, on his opening the Chinese volume, to find him begin at what I had all my life previously considered the end of the book. He read the date of the publication—'The fifth year, tenth month, twenty-third day. — We arrange our dates differently, I observed; and begged that he would speak of their ceremonials. He commenced by saying, 'When you receive a distinguished guest, do not fail to place him on your left hand, for that is the seat of honour; and be cautious not to uncover the head, as it would be an unbecoming act of familiarity.' Hardly prepared for this blow to my established notions, requested he would discourse of their philosophy. He re-opened the volume. and read with becoming gravity, 'The most learned men are decidely of opinion that the seat of the human understanding is the stomach.' I seized the volume in despair, and rushed from the apartment. -Journal quoted by Ducis in " The Chinese."

SELF-CONGRATULATIONS OF TIENKEESHE

A CHINESE. I felicitate myself that I was born in China! It constantly occurs to me, what if I had been born beyond the sea, in some remote part of the earth, where the cold freezes, or the heat scorches: where the people are clothed with the leaves of plants, cat wood, dwell in the wilderness, lie in holes of the earth; are far removed from kings, and are ignorant of the domestic relations: though born as one of the generation of men, I should not have been

• It should properly be the heart; that is where the Chinese place the seat of the under-

different from a beast. But how happily I have been born in China! I have a house to live in, have drink and food, and commodious furniture. I have clothing and caps, and infinite blessings. Truly the highest felicity is mine .- The Chinese, by Governor Davis.

GRATITUDE AND LIBERALITY OF A CHINESE.

The following anecdote, from a miscellaneous volume, by Sir George Staunton, is a favourable specimen of Chinese character, as it has appeared even at Canton A considerable merchant had dealings with an American trader, who attempted to quit the port without discharging his debt, and would have succeeded out for the spirit and activity of a young officer of one of the Company's ships. He boarded the American vessel when upon the point of sailing, and, by his remonstrances or otherwise, prevailed on the American to make a satisfactory arrangement with his creditor. In acknowledgment for this service, the Chinese merchant purchased from the young officer, in his several successive voyages to China, on very favourable terms, the whole of his commercial adventure. He might thus have been considered to have fulfilled any ordinary claim upon his gratitude; but he went further than this. After some years he expressed his surprise to the officer that he had not yet obtained the command of a ship. The other replied, that it was a lucrative post which could be obtained only by purchase, and at an expense of some thousand pounds, a sum wholly out of his power to raise. The Chinese merchant said, he would remove that difficulty, and immediately gave him a draft for the amount, to be repaid at his convenience. The officer died on his voyage home, and the draft was never presented; but it was drawn on a house of great respectability, and would have been duly honoured .- Ib.

Prayer is chiefly a heart-work; God heareth the heart without the mouth, but never heareth the mouth acceptably without the heart. Your prayer is odious hypocrisy, mocking God, and taking his name in vain, when you utter petitions for the coming of his kingdom and the doing his will, and yet hate holiness in your heart. This is lying unto God, and flattering him with your lips; but no true prayer; and so God takes it. - Manshall

REALITY OF RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE. -That the blessed God can impress on the mind so strong a sense of pardon, as to leave a repenting sinner, beyond all question, satisfied of its coming from him; none can doubt, but those who are for limiting the power of the Almighty, and for prescribing to the wisdom of the All-wise. And that, in many instances, God is most graciously pleased in this manner, to manifest himself and his love, none can dispute, who have been happily acquainted with the lives and deaths of the excellent of the earth.-VENN.

THE GOOD CHOICE. - Let Diotrephes say, it is good for me to have the pre-eminence. Let Judas say, it is good for me to bear the bag. Let Demas say, it is good for me to embrace the present world :- But do thou, O my soul, say, with David, it is good for me to draw near to God. - ARROWSMITH.

good as the best.—Bunyar

NOTICE.

WHE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COM-PANY, of Hartford, Ct., and is now prepared to take risks against Fire.—This office has now an Agency in Montreal, which has been in operation for the last 20 years, has been always prompt and liberal in settlement of losses. Such being its character, the undersigned looks for a portion of the public confidence and patronage. DANIEL McGIE,

Quebec, 7th July, 1845. Hunt's Wharf.

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miums, apply to R. M. HARRISON.

Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

COALS. N EWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co. Porter & Co. Late Irvine's.

Quebec, 29th May, 1845.

IME 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.

EDUCATION.

MISS EVANS begs to inform her friends and MI the public, that she purposes opening a FRENCH and ENGLISH SEMINARY at No. 1 Das 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

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.

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