Vouth's Corner.

LITTLE CALEB AND HIS GRANDMAMMA Caleb's countenance was pale; and he was slender in form and delicate in appearance. He had been sick, and even now, he was not quite well. His little taper-fingers rested upon the window sill, while his grandmother opened her little Bible, and began to read. Caleb sat still in her lap, with a serious and attentive expression of countenance.

"Two men went up into the temple to pray the one a pharisee and the other a publican."

"What is a pharisce and a publican," asked

"You will hear presently. 'And the Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself : God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers,-

"What are all those, grandmother?" asked Caleb.

"O different kinds of crimes and sins. The pharisee thanked God that he had not commitied any of them."

"Was he a good man, grandmother?" "Very likely he had not committed any of these great crimes."

"Very well, grandmother, go on."

"'Or, even as this publican.' A publican, you must know, was a tax gatherer. He used to collect the taxes from the people. They did not like to pay their taxes, and so they did not like the tax-gatherers, and despised them. And thus he thanked God that he was not like that publican. 'I fast twice a-week. I pay tithes of all that I possess.'"

" Tithes ?" said Caleb.

"Yes, that was money which God had com-manded them to pay. They were to pay in proportion to the property they had. But some dishonest men used to conceal some of their property, so as not to have to pay so much; but this pharisee said he paid tithes of all that he possessed."

"That was right, grandmother," said Caleb. "Yes," said his grandmother, "that was very "If he really did it," continued Caleb,

doubtfully. "Do you think he did, grandmother? "I think it was very probable. I presume he was a pretty good man, outside."

"What, do you mean by that, grandmo-

ther?" " Why, his heart might have been bad, but

he was probably pretty careful about all his actions, which could be seen of men. But we will go on.

"And the publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes to heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, God be merciful to me a sinuer. I tell you this man went down to his house justified rather than the other.""

"Which man?" said Caleb. " The publican."

"The publican was justified!" said Caleb " what does justified mean ?"

"Forgiven and approved. God was pleased with the publican, because he confessed his sins honestly; but he was displeased with the pharisce, because he came boasting of his good deeds."

Here there was a pause. Caleb sat still, and seemed thoughtful. His grandmother did not interrupt him, but waited to hear what he would say.

"Yes; but, grandmother, if the pharisee really was a good man, wasn't it right for him to thank God for it !"

"It reminds me of Thomas' acorns," said Madam Rachel.

"Thomas' acorns!" said Caleb; "tell

about them, grandmother."
"Why, Thomas and his brother George were sent to school. They stopped to play by the way, until it was so late that they did not dare separated, and went home different ways. In going home, Thomas found an oak tree with acorns under it. 'Ah!' said he, 'I will carry mother home some acorns.' He had observed that his mother was pleased whenever he brought her things; and he had an idea of soothing his own feelings of guilt and securing his mother's favour, by the good deed of carrying her home some acorns. So, when he came into the house, he took his hat off carefully, with the acorns in it, and holding it in both hands, marched up to his mother with a smiling face, and look of great self-satisfaction, and said, 'Here, mother, I have got you some

"And what did his mother say?" asked

Caleb.

"She shook her head sorrowfully, and told him to go and put the acorns away. She knew where he had been. Presently George came in. He put away his cap, walked in softly, and put his face down in his mother's lap, and said, with tears and sobs, Mother, I have been doing something very wrong.' Now which of these do you think came to his mother right?"

Why—George," said he, "certainly."
Yes, and that was the way in which the publican came; but the pharisee covered up his sins, being pleased and satisfied himself, and thinking that God would be pleased and satisfied with his acorns."

Here Madam Rachel paused, and Caleb sat

still; thinking of what he had heard. Madain Rachel then closed her eyes and. in a low, gentle voice, she spoke a few words of prayer; and then she told Caleb that he must remember, in all his prayers to confess his sins fully and freely, and never cover them up and conceal them, with an idea that his good deeds made him worthy. Then she put Caleb down, and he ran down stairs to play.

THE POOR, COMFORTING THE RICH. Poor Mary was returning home one day, the picture of poverty and want, thoughtful, but calm and peaceful. She was joined by a lady of wealth and piety, who had lately met with very heavy afflictions, and was expecting more. She began to tell her sorrows and fears to poor Mary, who heard her with much attention, and then, with all the tenderness, and kindness of Christian sympathy, begged her to be con-forted. She reminded her of the mercy and truth of God, who has promised never to forsake his people; and exhorted her to be grate. ful for the many blessings she still enjoyed, and to trust in the unchanging love of God for all future ones. By this time they reached the door of old Mary's cottage. She begged the lady to walk in; and taking her to a closet, said, "pray, Ma'am, do you see any thing?" The lady replied, "No." She took her to another closet, and repeated the question; to which the lady replied, with a look of surprise, "No." "Then, Madam, (said poor Mary) you see all I have in the world. But why should I be unhappy? I have Christ in my heart, and heaven in my eye. I have the unfailing word of promise, that bread shall be given me, and water shall be sure, whilst I stay little longer in this vale of tears; and when I die, a bright crown of glory awaits me, through the merits of my Redeemer."

NEEDLEWOMEN .-- The great suffering which was discovered, some time ago, to exist among this class of industrious persons in London, has led to the formation of a "Society for the protection of distressed Needlewomen," the Score tary of which appeared before the Lambeth Police Magistrate, on the 10th of July, in order to make inquiry respecting a woman who had stated that she received only Is. a piece for making coats for a slopseller who compelled her even to find her own thread for that compensation. The Secretary gave the following satisfactory account of the success which has attended the Society's efforts: "When the Society for the Protection of Needlewomen was first established, he set abou inquiring into the cause of the great depreciation n this sort of work, and the extreme distress amongst the vast number of persons who sought to make an existence by it, and found that the principal, if not the sole, cause of the evil arose from the then practice of making up goods in work houses, prisons, and different public institutions. On making a personal inquiry at some of the metropolitan workhouses, he found women making shirts at a farthing each, and that the utmost they could earn was 3d. a week; but even this pittance they were glad of to enable them to get a little tea and sugar. On a representation, to the guardians, of the evil consequences that must result from such a state of things, and that the result of executing contract work by the paupers in the house must be that of depriving the industrious poor of the parish from the means of subsistence n their own homes, and must, therefore, drive them to the workhouse, they at once saw through the evil, and he was happy to say that he had the positive pledge from the gentlemen in connexion with every workhouse, or, at least, the principal union workhouses, that no more work of the sor should be taken in. Formerly, the poor needlewomen were told, if they did not choose to take out work at something approaching starvation prices, one could get it done at such and such workhouse, or some public institution, and they were therefore compelled to take it at whatever was offered. He was happy to say that this was not the case now, and that workwomen might now stand out for such prices as would enable them to support themselves. Indeed, such was the change that the society found it difficult to supply the demand for good needlewomen. . .

In the course of his inquiry, he found that so diers' greatcoats were made up at as low a price as 5d. a piece. Feeling that this was too low, particularly for Government contracts, he wrote to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as being at to go in. Then they stayed playing about the the head of the army, on the subject, but his fields till it was time to go home. They felt Grace declined to interfere. The answer was in pretty bad and out of humour, and at last they his Grace's usual laconic terms, and ran thus: his Grace's usual laconic terms, and ran thus :-F.M. the Duke of Wellington begs to inform Mr. Roper that he has nothing to do with making great coats for the army.' The Secretary added that he had made a communication to Sir James Graham on the subject of making up slop and needlework in prisons, and the right hon, gentleman had assured him it should be discontinued. The Society, he said, had it in contemplation to give a premium with some females who were not good needlewomen to improve them, so as to enable it (the Society) to have the required supply of efficient and competent workwomen."

Mr. Norton, the Magistrate, observed he knew of no institution capable of doing a greater share of good to the community and society at large than the Society for the Protection of Distressed Needlewomen.

CHATHAM ISLAND, GALLIPAGOS.

The August number of the Dublin University Magazine contains some interesting extracts from a recent publication, being the account of a cruise in the southern Pacific Ocean by a Dr. Coulter. This gentleman, who is an M. D., with a view of indulging his fondness for travelling and seeing foreign regions, engaged himself as surgeon to a whale ship and accompanied her in that capacity during the two or three years of her cruize; and being an observant, practical man of good information, he made good use of his opportunity for acquiring intelligence on various subjects. They visited many of the islands in the South Pacific Ocean; and Dr. Coulter mentions that on several 15th July, a young woman of the name of Eliof them there are white men living like Robinson Crusoc or rather like Alexander Selkirk on Juan Fernandez, quite alone and "monarchs of all they survey." He also states that there are Europeans or Americans living with the Natives in nearly every one of the inhabited islands, and the child into the water; but the little creature, vant, or shall be forced to earn my bread acconforming to their usages in every respect. The in its terror, resisted the woman so effectually cordingly and sparingly." Children's Friend. natives find them very useful auxiliaries in their as to prevent her from carrying her resolution | The desire of parents to raise themselves and as may be agreed upon.

wars, and the whites, if willing to assist in this | into effect. The woman was overcome and fell | their children above their station is in the preway, soon become chiefs among them. Among down in a fit. other islands, they visited Chatham Island, an uninhabited one of the group called the Gallapagos. They are situated just south of the equator, some 500 or 600 miles from the coast of South America, and have generally been considered sterile and unproductive; but it will be seen that Dr. Coulter by no means found this the case. Albemarle Island is the largest of the group, and is some 60 miles long by 15 broad with a mountainous summit rising about 4,000 feet from the sea. Dr. Coulter spent about a week on Chatham Island, exploring it in every direction: in fact the ship went away for a time and left him there alone. He describes it as possessing a fine beach with a good anchorage: two lines of hills of great height run along the whole extent of the Island, covered with rich timber, and the valley between is crowned with verdure and has plenty of fresh water. Fish are to be caught in great abundance, and turtles likewise; while there are also numbers of wild fowl and large doves, so tame that they actually roosted on his shoulder. He does not mention having seen any quadrupeds. The most interesting fact, however, is the discovery which he made of excellent coal in great abundance. The Doctor satisfactorily proved its existence by lighting a piece of it and making a fire with it to cook his supper by. It burnt readily and with a bright, clear flame, like the Cannel or Candle coal; and the supply of it, under the hills, seemed quite inexhaustible.

This seems a very important fact, and will probably be the means of bringing Chatham Island into notice before long, as a station for Ocean Steamers to touch at; since here is a Coal depot all ready and only waiting to be used. Such discoveries as these increase the means for extending the advantages of steam navigation over the wide expanse of the Pacific; and no doubt the period is not far distant when the giant arm of steam will cast a girdle quite round the earth.

Fools' Pennies .- A very drunken man, who was in the habit of spending great part of his earnings at the public house-in the company of other sottish characters, was, one Sunday morning, while drinking with them at that house, unable to escape by the back door, as usual, from the constables and churchwardens, as they were making their customary Sabbath inspection. The landlady, therefore, shut him up in a small dark room, till the officers were gone, and then, as he was the only guest remaining in the house, she offered to show him over it. She took him into a large, respectable room. The genteel mahogany chairs, two elegant sofas, a splendid burnished mirror placed over the marble chimney-piece, the brightly polished pillar and claw tables, and a rich Brussels carpet covering the floor, all attracted his notice and filled him with amazement.

"Why, mistress," said he, "I little thought ye had such a fine smart room as this in your house. Here's some money been paid for all this, lass! What, is your father dead, and have ye had a good fortune left ye?"

"No, John, no; he's still alive, and I hope he will live many years yet. But, I'll let you into the secret, Johny. But ye must not tell any body. It is fools' pennies that has furnished this room for us in this nice way."-London Temperance Magazine.

Loss of Labour Through Ardent Spirits. Only think, for one moment, how much laour (from which all wealth is derived), or to speak perhaps more correctly, how much of the productive energy of this colony is destroyed, absolutely nullified, by the accursed flood of drink which inundates the land. The want of labour is, we know, the universal cry through- hath been the secret thought of our heart, let use it combine pleasure with profit, and we can hath been the secret thought of our heart, let use it combine pleasure with profit, and we can labour is, we know, the universal cry throughout the country, from north to south, and from us repent without delay, and intreat God that east to west; we hear scarcely any other cry. We pay high bounties on the importation of which we have unduly desired; and with his would recommend every one requiring its aid to bourer we can procure, besides bounties on his wife and children, and extravagant wages to himself when we get him. Now if this labour-er get drunk only once a week, he will lose more than a day's labour by it, because in addition to the operation of getting drunk, there is always the operation of getting sober again; and if to the positive loss which is occasioned by the drunkenness of the labourers themselves, we add the further loss, which is occasioned by the employment as constables, policemen, gaolers, and scourgers, of men who might otherwise be employed as productive labourers, I think you must conclude, as I do, not less than one quarter, perhaps even one third, of the productive energy of the country is neutralised or annihilated by the use of ardent spirits. I wish every person who complains of the want ment of the family, he is to rise higher; to play of labour in the colony would think of this; that the agriculturist would think of it, when he sees his crops rotting on the ground, for the want of harvest men to gather them into his granaries; that the flock master or grazier would think of this, when he is selling his sheep at five shillings per head, because he cannot get shepherds to tend them; that the merchant would think of this, when he is paying demurrage on his vessels, because he cannot get seamen to navigate them ;-I wish farmers, graziers, and merchants, would all think of this; that they would ponder it well; and when they have done so, they will perhaps turn to us, and come and enrol themselves members of the temperance society.-His Excy. Sir George Gipps, at the Anniversary of the New South Wales Temperance Society.

An AWFUL CASE OF DESTITUTION .- On the za Allen was charged, before the Marlborough-Street Police Magistrate in London, with having attempted to destroy herself and her child, shall ever be able to lead an independent and a girl 5 or 6 years of age. A gentleman had seen her in Hyde Park endeavouring to throw signed me. My life long I shall be but a ser-

The unfortunate mother was weeping bitter ly, while the charge was preferred, and made no attempt at denying it. "It was my intention," she said, "to destroy both of us; but my poor baby appealed so pitcously to me not to put her in the water that I had not the heart to do it. I have worked, I have slaved for my poor child; but all I can do is not enough to keep us from distress, and I thought the best way to end our troubles was to get out of this miserable world." The Magistrate directed the in order to be taken care of until the next examination of her mother. We do not find any account of the woman's next examination, which makes us hope that means were found needless, by permanently relieving her destitution, and committing the child to safe hands until the mother might be entrusted with its care again.

CAPTURE OF SLAVERS .- The Moniteur pubishes an extract from the despatches of Rear-Admiral Montagnies de la Roque, commanding the French naval division on the western coast of Africa, announcing that down to the close of May the cruisers under his orders, in compliance with the eighth article of the convention of the 29th of May, 1845, for the repression of the slave trade, and the instructions thereto annexed, had captured three slave ships-namely, the Notre Dame de Grace (a Sardinian vessel), off Cape Lopez; the Brazilian schooner Adelaide, on the coast of Congo; and another schooner of the same nation (the Sans Pareille), in the Gulf of Benin. "The first of these prizes," adds the Moniteur, "has already arrived at Brest where the crew are to be tried according to the law of the 10th of April, 1825, for the repression of piracy. The same course will be pursued with regard to the Adelaide and Sans Pareille, now on their way to France, under the direction of officers detached from the ships of the division."

REASONS FOR CONTENTMENT.

"In general, the Lord sees it best for those he loves, to be poor; to fare hardly; and to receive their supply from day to day. And whatever the world may think, an inheritance in heaven, and a provision by the way, though mean and scanty, sought by daily prayer, and received with gratitude from our heavenly Father, is 'better than the riches of many wicked; has more sweetness, and less vexation and temptation. But if he sometimes surrounds his people with plenty, it is not for an occasion of excess, but for a trial of their temperance and moderation; and that they may have a sufficiency for every good work. To abuse abundance, shews a sensual mind, and will expose a man to the heavy wrath of God. (Luke xiv, 19 to 25.) Against such luxury and excess, every true Christian should, by his example at least, enter a protest. But alas! too many are more apt to catch the infection of lusting and self-indulgence from the world, than to manifest a decided disapprobation of it. Many, who would be thought Christians, though surrounded with far greater variety than the Israelites were, are ready to complain, that they are outdone in wealth and splendour, and the pride of life, by their neighbours : and per- professors of the medical art have taken advantage haps at some times are ready to grow weary of their religion; to think that it was well with them in Egypt; to allow a hankering after future occasion, be resorted to without their aid. forsaken pleasures; almost to cover their for- Independently of its usefulness in removing union forsaken pleasures; almost to covet their for- Independently of its usefulness in removing pains mer bondage; and to inquire, nehy they came in the head and inflammations of the eye, it is a heavy indignation, render them a curse to us. try Mr. Grimstone's Snuff, and we feel convinced It is not for want of power or love, that he doth that they will be grateful to Mr. Grimstone for the not at all times indulge the desires of his peo- talent he has displayed in forming his excellent ple; but because his wisdom sees that those compound, and to ourselves for calling their attention things which they desire as a blessing, would to it. be injurious to them; and if they do not submit, he will perhaps be induced to convince them by bitter experience."-Rev. T. Scott on Numb. XI. 18. &c.

CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

The pride of many parents is often productive of the worst consequences, and often chooses absurd ways. At the cradle of the child his future profession is already pre-ordained, before it is at all decided whether he have talents for it or not. For the ennoblemore shining parts than his parents and forefa thers did before him. Thus the son of the labourer is apprenticed, without any means, to the artizan; the son of the artizan, without sufficient capital, to the business of the merchant; and the son of the burgher or peasant, without pre-eminent talents, sent to the higher schools in order to be prepared for a spiritual or learned station. When the best part of life has been lost in long preparation, we become, much too late, aware of the error, and repentance follows in the track of inconsiderate pride.

We first discover the error either when the son completely fails in this destined profession, or when he has become but half a man; when he complains: "If false ambition had not seduced my parents, who wished me to fill too high a post, I should have now been happier; I should be able to gain a more honourable and safer livelihood. I am now in a station where more is demanded of me than I can do. From want of sufficient means, I do not see how I honourable life in the station that has been as-

sent day a general evil, so that we see it almost everywhere. They have forgotten to seek their happiness and their renown in the station assigned them by God, and conceitedly wish to improve the dispensations of the world's

This error most generally takes place in the treatment of the daughters. They receive an education which mostly exceeds their rank. Instead of accustoming them to that simplicity and frugality which are calculated to make an honest man happy, they are accustomed to all child to be taken to the St. George's work-house | sorts of conveniences, to pleasures and dissipations, for which the future husband has often neither inclination nor capital. Instead of making it possible for them to render their own life and their husband's easier by giving them a little for rendering further proceedings against her dowry, all savings are spent in dress and show. in order to make the daughter shine before all, in the hope that some rich man will prefer the charms of this showy girl to all fortune. The results of this are unhappily but too evident. The honest man, not able to maintain all the show and supply the little conveniences and wants to which the fine-educated daughter is accustomed, foregoes any alliance with the same. He rather chooses for himself one of his own rank, who in the place of thinsy dress brings him at least as much property as will assist him in the furnishing of his house. An ornamented poverty sinks into obliviou, and the high-flying plans of parental pride become humbled, according to the number of years in which the juvenile attractions of the daughter are fading away.

Hence the mass of unmarried, particularly in large towns, where the foolish desire of raising yourself above your station, and of doing as those who are richer do, is ever on the increase. Hence the mournful lot of such girls, who must bid farewell to their high pretensions, and, in order to be provided for, offer their hands to men whose employment, whose education, falls far beneath what they have expected. Hence the complaints, that apparently higher talents and nobler inclinations are at variance with the actual avocation; hence dissatisfaction with one's station; hence broken-up households, unhappy marriages .- From the German of Zschocke.

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