

grammatical rules and other lessons, that as he walked to the town and home again, he seldom took notice of any one he met; on which account he was called by the peasants and neighbours, "the half-witted boy, who did not know his right hand from his left." At home his every thought was given to his studies, and in the winter, when his mother, instead of a lamp, was obliged to burn only pine wood on the hearth, he laid himself down beside it, and thus obtained both light and warmth. His only recreation was in training, with boyish affection, a young tame pigeon, which used to meet him half way on his return, and wait for him on the balustrade of a bridge, when, perching on his shoulder, it accompanied him home. He had also much pleasure in the cultivation of a few flowers, his chief favourites being the rose, and the simple, but almost ever-blooming daisy.

At 16 years of age Bernhard was sent to the High School at Rheine, and on being warned by the neighbours, that the scholars were subject in that school to much corporal punishment and other severe chastisements, he answered, he would bear it all with pleasure, if at the same time, he had an opportunity of making more rapid progress. On the first monthly examination, he was placed the last but one in his class; but this did not disconcert him in the smallest degree; nay, he even thought he had been favoured in not being placed quite at the bottom, and it only inspired him with fresh zeal, to profit by all the means of instruction afforded him. He hung a small sheep-bell at the head of his bed, to which he affixed a string that descended into the street, and he engaged a labourer, who went past every morning at five o'clock, to awaken him by ringing the bell. Although some of his mischievous school-fellows often disturbed him for their sport at midnight by this means, yet he could not be driven from his plan, and neither their scoffs nor their scorn could abate his ardour. He never walked out without taking a book, which he studied in spite of his companions. By these unremitting exertions at the end of the first year, (1771) he had advanced far beyond the rest of the scholars in theology and latin composition, and was placed at the head of the school in every other branch of knowledge; he continued during the following years to make the same almost unparalleled progress, and at the end of the course study, the teachers were very desirous of retaining him in the establishment as teacher; but his talents, as well as his desires, seemed to point to a more active and important office; and his mother declared she would make every personal sacrifice in her power, to enable him to continue his studies. This proof of affection he did not, however require, for immediately after his entrance upon his further studies at Münster; this exemplary young man was received into the family of the privy councillor Münster, as private tutor. The fear of God, and a strict regard to every moral and Christian virtue, governed his every action even at this early age, and his humility and affectionate disposition prevented that envy, which might otherwise have naturally been awakened in his fellow students, by the superiority of his acquirements, and the precedence he obtained at all public examinations and disputations.

At this period a striking occurrence gave him the first experience in the peculiar management required in the tuition of children, who, although past the usual age, had been refused communion on the previous Easter, from want of the necessary knowledge, hoping by this means to prepare them for confirmation the following year.

(To be Continued in our next.)

### LATEST NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Great Western* and *Acadia* steamers, dates have been received from Liverpool to the 4th September. The items of news below will be interesting. The Queen and Prince Albert had arrived at Leith Roads on a visit to Scotland. The North Eastern boundary treaty seemed to have given much satisfaction, so far as the voice of the London Journals had been expressed.

The accounts from the disturbed districts begin to assume a more peaceful character. There has been nothing perpetrated to excite particular alarm, with the exception of a serious

outbreak at Glossop, on Tuesday, which terminated in four of the malcontents being shot by the proprietor of a mill, who fired on the mob in defence of his property. The return to peace and order is however slow and unsatisfactory, there being a dogged determination on the part of the workmen not to resume their labor at present, and an equal disinclination on the part of the manufacturers to give the advance required by the turn-outs, viz, the prices of 1840.

The harvest has concluded most favorably. From north, south, east and west, the same gratifying accounts are constantly reaching us. All agree in representing the crops as abundant and excellent; for though, in some places the straw is represented as thin, in consequence of a partial failure of the seed, this is, in all instances, nearly, if not wholly, made up by the length and weight of the ear, and the superior quality of the grain. Corn daily falls in price, but the millers and bakers continue to keep up the price of bread. There have been several serious failures in the corn trade, in consequence of the recent heavy importations.

Business in the Colonial produce markets has been influenced by the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts; inasmuch as the country trade do not send in orders for goods, except from actual necessity, while the dealers and others in the ports having pretty well stocked themselves with most kinds of produce, at the recent large public sales, do not care to add to their stocks in the present excited state of the country.

INDIA.—The accounts from the army here are in some respects favorable. A victory had been gained over a body of Affghans by General Nott, beneath the walls of Candahar, and another by Col. Wymer, at Kelat-i-Ghulzie, on both of which occasions the enemy experienced considerable loss. In some parts the army was suffering from sickness.

CHINA.—Nothing important has taken place in China. It is said that the Emperor has fled into Tartary. The preparations for marching upon Champoo were completed; but the army remained in a state of inaction, and seemed completely to be overcome by discouragement.

### MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—Sept. 27.

ASHES—Pot . . . 26s 4 26s 6d	FLAX SEED— . . . 4s per bshl.
Pearl . . . 27s 4 27s 6d	TIMOTHY do . . . 8s per bshl.
FLOUR—Fine . . . 25s	CLOVER do . . . 7½d per lb.
U. States . 23s 9d a 25s	CANDLES—Montreal . . . 7½d
WHEAT . . . 4s 9d a 5s	IRON—English, 10s a 12s 6d p ct
OAT-MEAL— . . . 9s pr cwt	Scotch Fig, 4s 9d a 5s "
Can. Am.	Castings . 18s 6d a 19s "
PORK—Mess, . . . \$9, \$8½	NAILS—Cut . . . 2½s 6d a 25s "
P. Mess, . . . \$8, \$7	LEATHER—Solc, 1s 2d a 1s 3d lb
Prime . . . \$7, \$6	LINSEED OIL— . . . 3s 9d a 4s gal
Cargo . . . \$6½, \$6	SOAP— . . . 2½d a 3d lb
LARD— . . . 4d a 4½ p lb.	SUGAR—Musco 38s 9d a 42s p ct.
Can. Am.	Refined . . . 6½d lb
BEEF—Mess . . . \$10½, \$9	TEA—Y. Hyson . 2s 6d a 3s 4d
Prime Mess . . . \$8, \$7	Twankay 2s 9d a 2s 11d
Prime . . . \$6, \$5	Imperial . . . 3s 9d a 4s
TALLOW . . . 5½d	EXCHANGE—On London, 7½ a 9½
BUTTER—Salt . . . 6½ a 7d	New York . . . 2½
CHEESE . . . 4d a 6d	Canada West . . . 1

### MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

*Advocate*.—A. B. McNab, Kingston, 5s; Sundries, London, £1 10s; Mr. Christie, Melbourne, 10s; W. Lennon, Stamford, 5s; R. H. Douglas, Pittsburgh, 10s; J. Dick, Lanark, £ 10s; C. DeWitt, Dewittville, 5s; E. W. Wright, Marysburgh, 5s; Corporal Black, Sorel, 5s; Sundries per J. McDonald, Agent, £1; G. Monkman, Erin, 5s; Mrs. Gray, Perth, 5s; W. Bustard, Royals, London, £2 6s 3d; J. Cochran, B. town, 5s; Sundries, Montreal, £1 15s.

*Agency Fund*.—Georgetown Society, 10s; Oakville Society, 14s; Galt Society, £1; Mount Pleasant Society, 13s; Mr. Coats, 5s.

*Donations and Subscriptions*.—J. L. Mourant, London, 2s 6d.