Pouth's Corner.

THE BLESSING OF WORK TO DO. Holye who at the anvil toil, And strike the sounding blow Where from the burning from's breast The spatks fly to and fro; While answeiing to the hammer's ring, And fire sintenser glow-Oh! while ye feel this hard to toil And sweat the long day through Remember, it is harder still To have no work to do.

Hol ye who till the stubborn soil, Whose hard hands guide the plough, Who bend beneath the summer sun, With burning cheek and brow-Ye deem the curse still clings to earth From olden time till now-But while ye feel 'tis hard to toil And labour all day through, Remember, it is harder still To have no work to do.

Ho! ye who plough the sea's blue field, Who ride the restless wave, Beneath whose gallant vessel's keel There lies a yawning grave, Around whose bark the wintry winds Like hends of fury rave-Oh! while ye feel 'tis hard to toil And labour long hours through, Remember, it is harder still To have no work to do.

Ho! ye upon whose fevered cheeks The heatic glow is bright, Whose mental toil wears out the day And half the weary night,
Who labour for the souls of men, Champions of truth and right-Although ye feel your toil is hard, Even with this glorious view, Remember it is harder still To have no work to do.

Ho! all who labour-all who strive-Ye wield a lofty power: Do with your might, do with your strength, Fill every golden hour ! The glorious privilege to do Is man's most noble dower : Oh! to your birthright and yourselves. To your own souls he true ! A weary, wretched life is theirs Who have no work to do. Youth's Penny Gazette.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE. Nhen Englishmen wish to describe the whole extent of their island from one end to the other, it is very common to say, From Land's End to John O'Groat's House j', meaning, from the extremity of England, in Cornwall, on one end, to the North of Scotland on the other, where, at alone. The Bible, which reveals heaven the very end of land, you see written on a and hell, the judgment and eternity, is open map of England, "John O'Groat's House." It is not, however, perhaps generally known why this name is given to this northern point; we, therefore, give the following from an authentic source, in which will. moreover, be found a very good lesson, showing us what a wise man John O'Groat was in putting down the plague of pride, which produces such misery in families,

and even in nations. *John O'Groat's house, is a memorable place in the parish of Cannisbay, in Caithness county, Scotland, and perhaps owes its fame less to the circumstance of its local situation, at the northern extremity of the island, then to an event which inculcates a useful lesson of morality. In the reign of James IV. of Scotland, three brothers, Malcolm, Gavin, and John O'Groat, (supposed to have been originally from Holland,) arrived in Coithness with a letter from that prince, recommending them to the countenance and protection of his loving subjects in Caithness. These brothers bought some land near Duncansby Head, and in a short time, by the increase of their families, eight different proprietors of the name of Groat possessed these lands in equal divisions. These eight families lived peaceably and comfortably for a number of years, establishing an annual meeting to yielded to her earnest importunity in refer-celebrate the anniversary of the arrival of ence to this matter, and became a member their ancestors on the coast. In the course of the Bible-class. The class at that time of the festivity on one of these occasions, a were in the habit of receiving written quesquestion arose respecting the right of first going in at the door, or of sitting at the head of the table, and such points of precedency ; each contending for the semority and chieftainship, which increased to such a degree as would probably have proved fatal in all its consequences, had not John O'Groat, who appears to have acquired great knowledge of mankind, interfered. Herexperieted on the comfort they had hitherto enjoyed, owing to the harmony which existed among them; he assured them, that as soon as they appeared to quarrel amongst themselves, their neigh-bours, who had till then treated them with respect, would fall upon them and expel them from the country. He, therefore, conjured them by the ties of blood and mutual safety to return quietly to their several homes, and pledged himself that he would satisfy them on all points of precedency; and prevent the possibility of such disputes in future at their anniversary meetings They all agreed, and departed in peace. In due time; John O'Grout, to fulfil his engagement, built a room, distinct from all other houses, of an eight-sided figure with eight doors, and placed a table of oak of the same shape in the middle. The next meging took place; he desired each of them to enter by his own door, and to sit at the head of the table, he himself occupy.

Rut, mother, I do not think it is any matter if I make such little mistakes, if I spell the long words right; do you, mother?"

"What you tell me, puts me in mind of a story I once heard of a man who wrote to a triend in the East Indies for some monkeys. He was a careless speller, as well as a carcless writer, and he had to pay dear for his carelessness.

He wanted two monkeys, but he did not know how to spell the word tree, and like you he forgot to cross his t, and his request was made as follows:

"My dear friends, I wish to trouble you to send me by the first opportunity to monkeys, &c.

"It was some time before he received reply, and when he did, he was greatly surprised. It was as follows :- ' llow sir, we received your letter several months ngo, containing an order for 100 monkeys The order being for so large a number, we found it impossible to obtain as many as you sent for. We have, however, sent 8) monkeys, and will send the other 20 as soon as they can be produced.

Your obedient servants, "Thus, as the story goes, for a slight omission to cross a t, this ignorant and careless man had to pay a bill of many hundred dollars; and, what troubled him quite as much was, that he never heard the last of his unfortunate monkey speculation."

Emily laughed heartily, and said, ' think I will learn to spell the little words right," and she took her book to study them .- Youth's Penny Gozette.

THE BIBLE CLASS. From the Rev. Dr. John A. Clark's Memoi of Ansunctta R. Peters

Until we can induce men to contemplate he truth, we cannot move their hearts, or effectually disturb their consciences. God does not propose to convert man independently of the truth. It is therefore a great point gained, when men can be induced to sit down calmly and look at the truth. This every member of a Bible class must do, in order to be prepared to answer the questions that may be asked. Those silent and attentive examinations of the word of God, there. fore, which are requisite in order to be prepared for the exercises of the class, bring the mind directly in contact with the truth, and that too under the most favourable circumstances to produce an impression. The in dividual, in studying the lesson, is usually before him. And while he peruses that sacred page, and looks at the truths there disclosed, he cannot forget that the all-seeing eye of God is looking down to behold the thoughts of his heart. There are abundant facts to show how effectual is the silent per usal of God's word, though the individual has been prompted to it merely to be prepared for the exercises of a Bible-class. In the very class which Anzonetta attend.

on instance, illustrative of this very point, now occurs to me. A Christian mother filled with parental solicitude for the salvation of her children, induced one of her daugh. ters to become a member of this class Miss L-was in the May morning of life, and every thing around her appeared gay and cheerily. She had no idea of becoming religious for the present—though she hoped at some future period, to enter upon that path which would conduct her at death to the open portals of the paradise of God. present her affections were enchained to the earth. She panted to tread the blooming fields of pleasure, and taste the delights of earthly enjoyment. Still she was amiable, and of a sweet and lovely disposition. She wished to oblige her mother, and so she tions, and of returning their answers in writing. It so happened that the first question which Miss L - received was,

ed, and about the time that her mind became

awakened to the importance of eternal things,

"IV hat must a sinner do to be saved?" She went home, and, at her first leisure, retired to her chamber to write the answer that was to be handed in at the next meeting of the class. The portion of Scripture to which this question related contained an affecting disclosure of the way of salvation, through faith in Christ. As she bent over the sacred page, and began to examine the scope of that part of the chapter to which her attention was directed by the question, in order to prepare a suitable answer, the Iloly Spirit daried this thought into ther mind : "You are undertaking to state how, a sinner can be saved, and yet you are not saved ! Are you not then without excuse? Will not that very paper which you are writing be a record to be produced against you in the day of judgment?"

These thoughts entered her heart like a barbed arrow. The yell seemed now with drawn. She saw that she was a condemned sinner before God. She laid seide her pen, and began to weep. She full constrained to fall upon her knees, and to call inon Heaven for mercy. For several days

times forget to dot my i's and to cross my | returned, themselves acknowledged, recogfilsed, and assented to it. A practical application of the truth, under these circumstances, must come home to the heart and they are affectionate and earnest, are almost irresistible.

all instances he has found the truth made effectual to the largest number of those who own heart, or the power of sin, can for a mowere regular in their attendance. In a class of sixty, only about five or six of the had the high satisfaction, during the three years which the class was continued, of enrolling the names of almost the entire number as members of the church.

FOR PARENTS.-IT IS BASY TO SPOIL A country, in most instances, those who are to be great or useful must make themselves so by their own exertions, and often by very vigorous effort. In nine cases out of relax his exertions, and become a poor fool, whatever may be his occupation. There is nothing so destructive to the morals, and, we may add, to the peace of any community, as the neglect of parents, rich or poor, to teach their sons the importance of being early engaged in some active employment. Too many of the citizens of every place, under the influence of false pride, suffer their sons, after quitting their schools, to lounge about the public offices and tayerns of their place of residence. rather than cause them to engage in some important branches of the mechanic arts. or force them, by dint of their own industry and energies to seek their fortune in other pursuits. Nothing is more detestable in our eye than to see a healthy, good-looking youth, breaking loose from the restraints of honourable industry, returning to his father's domicile for support, and loating about it, rather than pursuing some occupation which will not only support himself but give gratification to his worthy parents. We would say to every father who has such a son, be he rich or poor-rather drive him to "cut his cord of wood a-day," than suffer him to spend his time in idleness, "An idle head is the devil's workshop," and we may add that the hands are the implements he employs to execute his dark designs .- Journal of Education.

How to BE A MAN .- When Carlyle was asked by a young person to point out what course of reading he thought best to make him a man, replied in his characteristic manner: "It is not by books alone, or by books chiefly, that a man is made in all points a man. Study to do faithfully whatsorver thing in your actual situation, then and now, you find either expressly or tacitly laid down at your charge—that is, your post; stand in it like a true soldier. Silently devour the many chagrins of it,—all situations have many, and sec you aim not to quit it, without doing all that is your duty."-Ibid.

MAN'S ABILITIES .- No man knows wha he can do till he is fully resolved to do whatever he can. When men have thought themselves obligated to set about any business in good earnest, they have done that which their indolence made them suppose impossible. There are several abilities unknown to the possessor, which lie hid in the mind, for want of an occasion to call them forth.—Ibid.

ONE OF CHRIST'S NOBLES.

About forty years since, there lived, in a remote and obscure corner of England, a poor man, who pursued the humble and laborious occupation of a flax-dresser. He was clad in coarse and vile raiment, and lived in a decayed and miserable cottage. He had scarcely any time or opportunity for the cultivation of his mind, for he was obliged to be incessantly engaged at his labour to procure a livelihood. And yet this poor flax-dresser walked with God, and enjoyed a high degree of moral and intellectual illumination. "He used occasionally to write to a friend, and his letters showed that, though he enjoyed no earthly rank or distinction he was one of Jesus Christ's noblemen. I once had the pleasure of seeing one of those letters. The following is an exact copy of a part of that Complaining of the little time he had to communicate with his friend, he remarked,

11 hope, however, we shall have more time shortly, when death shall have closed our eyes on all things under the sun. There is a glorious prospect before us! an incorruptible and eternal linheritance! to which we have ready access, through the and thinked of the table, the himself occupy, but the second of the table, the himself occupy, but the second of the table, the himself occupy, but the second of the table, the himself occupy, but the second of the table, the himself occupy, but the second of the table, the himself occupy, but the second of the table the second of the table, the himself occupy, but the second of the table the second of the se blood of Christ, We'shall then rest from

- land, encompassed by wealth, and ease, and splendour, and yet living in the neglect of God and Christ and salvation, how much better it would be for them if they had, the conscience with great power. For it will wisdom and faith of this poor flux dresser, appear that each curregenerate person in uven though they had along with it his petitivelass has, in fact, with his own mouth, nury and destitution! The grand secret pronounced his own sentence of condem- of this indifference to the claims of religion nation -that each unconverted sinner has undoubtedly is, that the great mass of men contessed that he is guilty, and ruined, and have no real abiding belief in the truths without excuse. What an opportunity is of revelation. Had they, they could not afforded for an overpowering appeal not the thus live in the ulter neglect of evernal heart and conscience ! Such appeals, when things ... What need is there that the Holy Spirit should come down with his mighty jower, to break up, the enchantment that The author has had the privilege of in- thus binds men, while in a state of inregenerastructing a number of Bible-classes. In cy to the earth ! I cannot conceive how any one that has the slightest knowledge of his ment suppose that any human creature could break away from the iron fetters of corruporiginal members of which were pieus, he tion without the influence of the mighty Spirit of God. Without that Holy Spirit breathes upon the valley of death, the dry bones will never live. At the first breath of life, by which the dead sinner is quickened into spiritual existence comes from the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, so all the strength by which Sox.—There are very few can bear the the ropels the assaults of the adversary, and hand of indulgence without injury. In our trends steadily onward in the heavenly way, comes from the same fountain of life. Every ordinance and means of grace, therefore, which promises to bring the soul into confact with new spiritual influences must be regardten the young fellow who teels that he is ed by the Christians as a well of living water, provided for, that his father is rich, will springing up in the midst of a surrounding desert.—Dr. Clark's The Young Disciple.

> SHERBROOKE PAIL FACTORY .-- Among the manufactories recently introduced into Sherbrooke, is that of a very extensive establishment for making pails, buckets, &c. A few days since, we took a stroll through the different buildings and grounds of this factory, and were astonished at the extension process. astonished at the extensive preparations for car-tying on the business. The works cover up-wards of an acre of land. Pine piank, 4 inches to thickness, are delivered from the saw-mill on a rail-road, and conveyed to an adjoining building to a bolting saw, which cuts them into blocks 10 inches in length. The blocks are then conveyed to the stave machine, where one nan and two boys saw from ten to twelve thousand staves per day. The staves are then taken to the drying kiln, a building 30 x 10. When dried they are conveyed to another building 40 x 80. Here they are set up, turned smooth outside and in, bottomed, hooped. and bailed. One man makes the bottoms, inserts them, and hoops and bails about 200 per day. The pails are then taken to the finishing loft, painted and packed for market. It is intended to manufacture 100,000 pails per annum. This will require 500,000 feet of pine humber, about 18 tons of hoop iron, and 4 tons of wire for bails, and give employment to 25 hands. taking the plank as delivered from the saw-mill. The success of the undertaking must depend upon sales in the English market where it is intended to ship the pails. The factory is now engaged in making Sap buckets, samples of which may be seen in most of the stores in the Townships. We believe they meet a ready sale .- Sierbrooke Gazette.

Modeus Travelling .- A friend of ours recently had occasion to call on a merchant in "the city," when he was informed by the "managing clerk," with all the indiference due to an ordinary affair, that his "principal" had started but an hour before, carpet-bag in hand, on a short visit of business to Borneo!—to Labuan, in fact. On our friend expressing his regret that he had missed him-with, perhaps, something of an air which intimated apprehen. sion that he had "looked his last" upon him-he was informed of the exact day and hour (not a distant one) when he might call again with the certainty of seeing him. Punctual was our friend to the moment at the counting house, and there he beliefd him but then arrived, with no more the appearance of a person who had just paid a visit to the "far east," to the Spice Islands of the Indian Sea, than if he had come up only that morning with a return ticket from Bristol, or elsewhere, by the Great Western! This is a fact. So much for modern travelling.—Dorsetshire Gaz

LIQUID INDIA-RUBBER AS STICKING PLASren. By Mr. Douglas Fox .- If liquid India rubber, suread upon calico, or other material, by a stiff brush, or by a knife, be used as adhe sive plaster, it will be found to answer far bet-ter, in almost every case, than any other adhesive material, as it sticks firmly, is pliant produces no irritation to the skin, and will hear otions, or washing over it. It is also most va hable in cases where the skin requires a soft plaster of an un-irritating nature for its defence, as in old persons, or others long confined to hed. In such cases, it is better to use either soft leather or the vulcanized India-rubber, made in thin sheets; the latter, from its elasticity, is often the best, as it stretches with the skin or every movement of the body. To many kinds of wounds, from operations or otherwise, strips of thin vulcanized India-rubher, spread with the liquid, will be found invaluable as elastic adhesive plasters, as they become firmly attached to the takin, and give way to all its movements. But should any wounded part require a portion of the plaster to be non-clastic. then, in order to secure such part from being stretched, a strott piece of calico, about an inch in length, should be stock upon the middle of he clastic plaster, by which means that portion would become stationary.

· If a circular piece of thin vulcanized India rubher, about two juches in diameter, be spread with the liquid, and applied on the abdomen of

The first report was, that the passengers had been plundered by a gang of robbers, who went on board to rob some emigrants who were rich in money: and the second was that the poorer class of passengers had attacked and murdered the farmers for the purpose of gerting their the shocking fact remains, that, on the night of Friday week, a dreadful accident occurred on board the steamer Londonderry, on her passing from Sling to the many that the passing from Sling to the many that the sage from Sligo to this port, by which upwards

of seventy persons, men, women, and child-ren, lost their fives by sufficiation. It appears that about four o'clock on the evening of the 1st December, the steam-boat Londonderry left the harbour of Sligo. There were on board her, three cabin passengers, a number of sheep and oxen, and about 150 cmigrants. The vessel was crossing over to this port, whence the majority of the unfortunate passengers intended to proceed as emigrants to America. Towards nightfall a heavy gale came on, and at last blew with so much lence, that shortly after midnight or rather to-wards one o'clock on Saturday morning, the decks were cleared of all except the seamen. The steerage passengers, perhaps 150 in number, were crowded into the fore-cabin, men, women, and children, all were driven below driven, we say, because several struggled against those who forced them down the companion ladder.

After some difficulty, however, many te-monstrances, and much opposition, the poor

emigrants were crammed into the narrow com-pass of the fore-cabin, a compartment little more than eighteen feet long by eleven feet wide, and seven feet high. The space was wide, and seven feet high. capable only of accommodating about forty passengers, and here were nearly one hundred and fifty of both sexes, huddled together indiscriminately, the old and the young, the robust and the sickly, the adult and the infant. Meanwhile, the sea was running high in the channel, so that the waves repeatedly broke over the steamer. Then it was that, through the negligence of those who were responsible for the lives of the people on board, a measure o momentary convenience was adopted which led to a catastrophe the like of which has only occurred before in the notorious pri on of Cal The companion, the only aperture by which the fore-cabin received ventilation, was closed, and over the companion was naited down

piece of tarpitulin! This was at about midnight between Friday and Saturday. The result proved to be only such as common sense would tell every one was inevitable. The d zz ness and quality of sea-sickness were very soon forgotten in il unemburable sensations of suffocation. Effort were made to force a way out of the confinement: they were found to be anavailing Shouts were raised to attract attention; they were drowned in the roating noise of the storm And then, according to the description of the few sarvivors, ensued a spectacle such as sets the imagination of even the most morbid at do fiance. The steamer drove bravely through the tempest, while those who directed her re mained wholly unconscious of the frightful conflict for life and death which was then rag

ing in her very entisils.
The trampling and heating sounds within the calin were rendered mandable by the throb-bing of the pistons, and the shricks and grouns of the sufferers only died away with the gale towards morning. Not until then were the seamen aware of the tragedy which had been enacted under their feet. Out of the one hundred and fifty passengers who had been driven down the companion-ladder a few hours before seventy-two were found to have perished! Men, and women, and little children, hushands and wives, sons, and mothers, were heaped about the floor of the cabin in disorder, some with their clothes torn from their backs in tatters, some with their hands and fuces in cerated, some with their features trodden into a nummy by the from-shod is brogues? of their fellow-sufferers; here a father locked in the irms of his daughter; there a sister clinging to the corpse of her brother, their countenance-black and distorted with the countsions of suffoc_tion.

The following letter is a description of the scene which met the eve of the mate when a steering passenger who had, at last, forced his vey out, communicated to him the terrible intelligence :

"The mute instantly became alarmed, and obtaining a lantern, went down to render assistance. Such, however, was the foul state of the air in the cabin, that the light was immediately extinguished. A second was obtained, and it, too, was extinguished. At length, on the tarbaulin being completely removed, and a free access of air admitted, the real nature of the catastrophe exhibited itself. There lay, in heaps, the living, the dying, and the dead, one frightful mass of mingled agony and death, a spectacle enough to appal the stoutest heart. Men, women, and children were huddled together, blackened with suffocation, distorted by convulsions, bruised and blending from th desperate struggle for existence which preceded moment when exhausted nature resigned the strife. After some time the living were separated from the dead, and it was then found that the latter amounted to nearly one-half of the entire number.

Captain Johnstone appears at length to have been made aware that he had become a mair actor in a scene of the most horrible calamity. But he was uncertain what to do. He put his steamer into Lough Foyle, but it was twelve hours before he could make up his mind to pas up the quay at Darry.

Lest it should be supposed that the above extract might convey but an impression received amidst horror and confusion, here is how we find the condition of the steerage cabin de scribed when entered on Sunday morning by the Mayor and magistrates of Derry :-

"The scene on entering the steerage of the steamer was perhaps as awful a spectacle as could be witnessed. Seventy-two dead hodies of men, women, and children lay piled indis oriminately over each other, four deep, all pre scriting the ghastly appearance of persons who had died in the agonies of suffication; very many of them covered with the blood which had gushed from the mouth and nose, or had

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13- Editors of other papers are solicited to usert the above, GRATIS. Quebec, 15th Dec., 1848.

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