## Pouth's Corner.

"YOUR ZEAL HATH PROVOKED VERY MANY." What Saint Paul here says of the Christians of Corinth, is equally true of many a zealous helper of the Missionary cause in our day. Instances of zeal in one of our retired country villages, when reported in distant lands, have often provoked many therein unto love and to good works. As a proof of this we give the following facts \* :-

When Missionary Boxes were first introducod into a village in Lancashire, an industrious Milliner obtained one, to keep in her little shop; and, thankful to God for the blessing given to her honest industry, she adopted the plan of putting one halfpenny into it whenever she sent home any article which she was employed to make. A Clergyman, curious to know how much of her earnings she had thus devoted to her Lord, asked for the account, and received the following, neatly written out-"From August 21, 1843, to June 1, 1844-

130 Dresses, 199 Bonnets, 16 Frocks, 22 Cloaks, Caps, 24 Stocks. Shirts,

Making 449 articles, at one halfpenny each,

18s. 81d.

Thus, in little more than nine months, her Box had received 449 thank-offerings! This simple statement struck the Clergyman forcibly, and at a Missionay Meeting in Liverpool, some time afterward, he related what this grateful Milliner had done. In applying the facts to those present, he said-"You cannot all follow exactly the example set before you, for this simple reason, that you are not all Milliners; but if you do not make bonnets, caps, shirts, &c., you all wear them, and I sunpose you punchase them. Now, it will answer the purpose quite as well if you put an offering in your Missionary Box whenever you purchase any article you may want. For instance, I know not the price of a bonnet; but I may suppose it is something between os. and ol.: if the price is ol. you would not refuse to give dive pounds and sixpence if demanded by your Milliner; or if 5s. is the price, you would not -escruple to give five shillings and one halfpenny. Put the expence or the halfpenny, as the case may be, into the Missionary Box, as a little thank-offering for being able thus to purchase what you may be in need of!"

The Clergyman's account continues—
The next morning early, 1 set out for a steam-packet at the water-side: it was a dark foggy November morning. A drizzling rain was coming down: it was what the sailors call 'nasty: weather.' I was well wrapped up, my face nearly concealed by the collar of my great coat; and just as I was passing an entry in a back street, a stranger accosted me, saying, Come in here, I want to speak to you.' Not having the least fancy to go into an entry in a back street of Liverpool, on such a morning, with abstranger, I said-I fear in a very un-- courteons tone of voice- What do you want -11 with the shown that entry?' 'Here,' said the stranger-without appearing to answer my question, and placing a parcel in my hands-- hold this for a moment for me.' The stranger unbuttohed his pocket, took out a sovereign. and, giving it to me, said, 'I wish to give this he Church Missionary Society.' 'Oh'! said I, my manner in a moment changed to the greatest civility; 'I am much obliged to you. Sing that why do you give it now? What is your name ! I must give you a receipt!' 'No, Sir,' said he, 'I do not wish to give my name, nor do L require a receipt : give the money to the Church Missionary Society!' 'But why do you give it now?' Do you not remember,' he said, 'the Meeting last night, and the story of the Milliner? You told us that as we could not give an offering for MAKING such things as she did, we might instead give one R. N., in the Bible Society Reporter. When we PURCHASED any article. Now,' continued the stranger, 'I am a provision dealer. I have just purchased two sacks of flour, and I hidd on the price of them a sovereign, according to your directions, for the Church Missionary Society! I thanked the stranger for his kindness, commended what he had done, prayed for a blessing upon him, and departed.

this is a good beginning: who knows but the Milliner may collect in many other places, as hwells as in ther own village. One good fact is sometimes better than many arguments; and this story is at least a reply to all who ask, "What is the use of a Missionary Box?'

In the April following, it was my lot to visit the south of Ireland on a Missionary tour, when I did not larget my Lancashire friend, the grateful Milliner. I told her story at the Church Missionary Meeting in Cork—a crowded and animating assembly: from 70 to 80 Clergymen, and more than 1000 other friends of

"The next day I received the two following Inotes, Jenelosed to me by my friend Mr. A. they were both anonymous, and in ladies' hand-writing. The first, in which the sum of 78 6d. Was diclosed, ran thus-Mr. A. will canoes to shore. After having committed our-"Kindly hand the enclosed mite, from a Curate's selves to His keeping who can "turn from us wife, to Mr. —, and say that she hopes to be those evils we most righteously have deserved." wife, to M. -, and say that she hopes to be enabled to follow the example of her pious sister, the English Milliner.'

The second, in which 11. was enclosed-An individual, who has lately expended a sum of money in the purchase of some articles of household furniture, is anxious to follow the another neutral Chief named Kepa, and myself, extent that is injurious to the whole school, good examples of the excellent Milliner and stood. Both parties remained silent for some and at the same time, is subversive of all real time. At last Tirua arose and said, "Let your improvement in those boys who are guilty of it. and, as a thank-offering for being enabled to words be good. Don't be angry. Keep to the procure, these comforts, begs to enclose one point." I also said, "I will motion with my no boy will in future be permitted to absent hand to the hand to the first man who gets angry, that he himself except on account of illness; or some Rev. , who related the interesting facts.

\* See an interesting little book, price 3d., entitled "Recollections of a Church Missionary Deputa-ntion "-Belley's, Fleet-street, London.

"I could add many more instances of individuals following the example of the Millinergiving their offerings in secret, and in Christian simplicity, for the purpose of extending our divine Redeemer's kingdom; but it is unnecessary to do so, or to write a single word of comment on these facts; they speak for themselves, plainly and strikingly, and show how much may be done where there is a willing mind, a heart filled with love to the Saviour, and a desire for the salvation of immortal souls."

May it not well be said to the humble contributor, whose thank-offerings, given in secret, have thus been unexpectedly brought to light-YOUR ZEAL HATH PROVOKED VERY MANY?-Church Missionary Juvenile Instructor.

THE SKILFUL WORKMAN. I will tell you how I habitually view the diversified dispensations of our heavenly Father towards his children. I see a man of great intelligence and skill take a great number of stones, and I ask him, "What are you going to do with those stones?" The answer given me is. "Wait and see." I then behold him making a furnace as hot as ever Nebuchadnezzar's was, both under the stones and above them, and I ask, "What in all the world have you got here?" The same answer is made me again. In my cogitations, I am almost ready to impute folly to him for taking so much pains about them at all.

But on being again admitted to his presence. see him put into the caldron a tube, and take a little of the melted product out of it, and blow it; and then I see him put that little blown portion into a furnace, made on purpose for it, and blow it again, and repeat that process five or six times afterwards, and reduce this little portion of melted stuff to a vast globe: and then I see him whirl that globe round with such velocity as was calculated, in my judgment, to scatter it in ten thousand pieces far and wide: but behold, he only brings it to a plane, and then, with a gentle stroke, he separates it tiom the tube, and leaves it to become cool gradually: and at last I see my own church adorned with it, and all my audience protected from weather, and the service of God advanced, and God glorified; and beholding all this, I say, That man knew what he was about from the beginning: and his final object was in his mind all the time; and I will neither doubt his wisdom in future, nor be impatient to unravel all his counsels, but expect assuredly that, whether I understand the process or not. I shall, in a very short time, not only approve, but admire every one of his proceedings: and then, as the improvement of it all, I say, "If man's ways be so wise, what must God's be?! Now then, if I take a trip to Ipswich, and ascend a certain hill, and see a certain friend, I will invite him to come to this glass-house and if he ask, What can I learn there? I will say to him, "come and see."

Letter by the Rec. Charles Simeon.

CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE IN SWITZER AND .- [Lausanne.]-" I was induced to revisit the depot. You are aware that it is an hotel, and the principal one of the place- The Gibbon; built on the very spot or site on which but a few years ago, stood the house occupied by the too sadly celebrated author whose name the hotel now bears, and whose heart never vibrated at the joyful sound of salvation by grace, Well; on that very spot the worthy landlady of the hotel handed me over, on my arrival, one thousand francs as the proceeds of the sale of 915 copies of the New Testament between the 1st of January and the 28th of this month, (April,) making upwards of 2,100 copies she had despatched to the many applicants in various parts of that fine Canton in the short space of five to six months, and for which ready money

NEW ZEALAND. RESTRAINING POWER OF THE GOSPEL IN DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO TRIBES.

Our readers may remember an account, in our Number for January 1844, of a dispute similar to that which we are about to relate. The celfisheries in this part of the island are of greatimportance to the Natives, the eels forming their only change of diet during the summer months. It appears that two Tribes, the Ngatihini and the Ngaungau, were at issue respecting their right to a certain channel; and after considerable quarrelling, and an ineffectual attempt of Mr. Ashwell to reconcile the two parties, a Chief named Tirua, related to both Tribes, and having also a claim to the channel, made his appearance as mediator. The Ngaungau and their party assembled to the number of 300, while the Ngatihini and their friends mustered about 200, both sides being armed. We give the continuation of the account in Mr. Ashwell's words, contained in a Letter dated March 14, 1845-

March 12-I accompanied the Ngaungau to Waitutu, the encampment of Ngatihini. Before we reached that place, the Ngaungau consented to engage with me in prayer, and pulled their I gave them a few words of good advice. On arriving at Waitutu, we found the Ngatihini drawn sometimes for days together, upon the most up in a line, in order to shake hands. This ceremony over, the parties separated, leaving a space the parents has been drawn to the subject in of forty yards between them, in which Tirus, the monthly reports, the evil still exists to are may sit down until his anger shall be gone, and other equally urgent cause. his words become straight again." This was The Directors have had cause to regret the

engagement that there should be three speakers on either side, allowed the same Nativo to speak again. Tirua called upon another Nativo to speak. The Ngatihini remained silent for some time; whereupon William Wesley, the Chief of the Ngaungau, arose and said, "You ought to have kept to your agreement; but as you will not speak I will, and we shall go." After speaking for about three-quarters of an hour, he said, 'I have finished : let us go." The Ngaungau and their party then went to their canoes, upon which some by-standers cried, "They are gone for their guns," which had been left in their canoes. This was a false report. A scene of confusion now prevailed, in the midst of which a Chief of Ngatihini struck the bell, and cried out "Let us have prayers." The object of the bell was to prevent the young men from running to their muskets, which was the case with a few. I spoke to them from the words, Take not Thy Holy Spirit from me-telling them that if the Holy Spirit once left them they would be given up to all the evils of a descitful and desperately wicked heart-and then went to the Ngaungau who had pulled about a quarter of a mile dis tant. In the evening both parties assembled together for prayers, and again the next morning. I also had reading classes with them, and School with the children; but the matter is not settled.

From the above account it will be seen that the Gospel had an influence-1st, in disposing the Natives to prayer before they met; 2dly in inducing something like courtesy in their conduct to each other; and 3dly, in preventing bloodshed in the moment of confusion and dis order. I fear there are but few who are really changed characters; but there are a few Even the blessing which the mere outward profession of Christianity, as regards this world has brought to this people, is great; when it is considered that in former times the whole population of the river would have been involved in war by far less provocation .- Church Missionary Record.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS OF THE ASSAMESE .-Jacob served Laban as a servant or bonds-man many years to obtain in marriage Leah and Rachel, who were sisters; and he was not allowed to marry the younger before the elder. So in Assam a man may marry two sisters, but he must not marry the elder before the younger. It is not uncommon, when a man is poverty stricken, to engage to live and work for several years for the father of the girl he wishes to marry. He is then called a Chapunea, a kind of bondsman, and is entitled to receive both kupper, food and clothing, but no wages and at the expiration of the period of servitude, if the girl does not dislike him, the marriage takes place. The man is looked on in the family as a khann damad (or son-in-law), and is treated kindly. If the girl's father be wealthy, and he has no sons, he will sometimes select, from some equally respectable family, a husband for his daughter, and bring him up in his own house. The youth so selected is likewise called a Chapunca, and inherits the whole of his father-in-law's property. If a woman's husband dies, though she may be only eighteen or twenty years of age, she can never marry again .- A Sketch of Assam.

FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL HIGH SCHOOL -Hinderances to the prosperity of Schools .- Upon a former occasion the Di rectors urged upon parents the necessity of greater attention being paid to the preparation of the lessons at home, and it is pleasing to find that there has been a manifest improvement in this respect; but still this duty is not discharged in so regular and systematic a manner as is desirable, and the Directors fear that parents do not sufficiently appreciate the importance of a stated period of time being devoted to study at home, and that they do not rightly apprehend that learning is not less important than teaching in education. The latter is the duty of the master, the former of the pupil, and if either be neglected or improperly fulfilled, no sound scholarship or real intellectual culture can be obtained.

There is a very general tendency amongst those who have not made education the subject of deep and earnest reflection, to overestimate the value of mere instruction, and to overlook the advantage of careful study at home, which tends most beneficially to form habits of industry and perseverance, of trying to overcome difficulties, and is above all calculated to discipline the mind and form the moral character, which ought to be considered the most important end and aim of education.

The Directors, therefore, hope that parents will be induced to foster and encourage still farther habits of industry and perseverance. by superintending the studies of their children at home.

The Directors have to repeat the complain which was made before against the irregular and unpunctual attendance of many of the pupils. There are many boys to whom these injurious habits have been attended with serious consequences. The names of several might be mentioned in almost every class who have been permitted frequently to absent themselves, trilling pretexts, and although the attention of the monthly reports, the evil still exists to an

The Directors, therefore, carnestly hope that

consented to. Neither party seemed inclined to early removal of boys from school, and just commence. At last Nguithini called to the when they are beginning to profit by the in-Ngaungau to commence. After a Native of struction which they receive; when after grain varies from 100 to 200 lbs. per bushel.

first efforts, and after having acquired a certain amount of clementary knowledge, they are prepared to trace out and understand its application, without which no knowledge can

be really useful or even permanently retained. The Directors are aware that, in some instances, this course may be necessary; but the evil alluded to cannot be, in many cases, attributed to an urgent necessity that boys should begin early to gain their own subsistence; and the Directors, therefore, fear that the practice argues an indifference on the part of many parents to the value of education, considered not merely as a means of qualifying for a particular profession or trade, but as the discipline by which the intellect is to be expanded and the heart improved. The Directors are well aware that in a commercial city, there is a demand for energy and talent, and that it is the natural wish of parents to see their children early on the way to independence; but they are satisfied that no greater injury can be inflicted upon a boy than by curtailing the period of his boyhood, and hurrying him prematurely into the business of active life.

As the most valuable part of education is that which aims at the right development of the mental faculties, so it is that which requires most time.

A certain amount of knowledge may be gained in a certain period, but habits of close attention, industry, and sober judgment, combined with high moral feeling, cannot be imparted in any very short period. The Directors, therefore, hope that all parents, whose means enable them to prolong the period of their sons' education, may be induced scriously to consider before they sacrifice a child's intellectual and moral culture to the prospect of early advancement.

THE LATE CAPTURE OF SLAVE SHIPS .- (Sec our last number, pe. 76.) The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Regirald Levinge, commanding Her Majesty's ship Devaslation, on the coast of Africa, to his father, Sir Richard Levinge, Bart.; dated "Devastation, March 31."

"My dear Father .- I wrote you a few hurried lines the other day to say I had destroyed the celebrated slave brig, Trez Amigos. I suspected another brig laying at anchor off Port Novo, and told them in a carcless manner that I was sorry I was obliged to go off for water, in place of which I hove-to in the offing out of sight of land. The bait took. He took in 520 slaves, and I had him the next day. Poor wretches! they jumped for joy, rolling themselves about the decks, kissing our feet-1 never saw anything like their extacles. The poor women were mad with joy; there were 200 of them all huddled tegether in a state of nature. Two prizes in five days, and my share will be £1,040. The Trez Amigos went to pieces, the crew having run her on shore, but as we got her measurement we shall be paid just the same. She was the fastest and most to go to Fernando Po on the 6th of April for water, which I am sorry for, as there has been a great war between Whydah and Lagos, and there are plenty of slaves in consequence. Ever your affectionate son,

"REGIVALD T. J. LEVINGE."

Captain Reginald Levinge was lately pro moted for gallant conduct in the action off Point Obligado, in the Panama, when Lieute nant in command of Her Majesty's ship Dolphin, since which time he has been in command of the Devastation.

THE FOOD OF PLANTS. - All plants must necessarily take something, as their food, from the constituent parts of the soil, beside what they receive from the atmosphere, which undoubtedly furnishes a large proportion

We need scarcely argue that if we take a ton or a ton and a half of hay from the meadow, or an equal or greater quantity of straw' from the arable land, over and above the weight of the grain itself, say 25 bushels of wheat equal to 1500 lbs., or barley or oats in their several proportions, that we are robbing the land of something, which something must be returned to the soil in some form or other, before it can be again equally productive.

Professor Thacr says of wheat, that for every 100 parts of nourishment necessary for that plant contained in the soil, 40 is carried off by the crop. This may be hypothetical as to exact quantity, but as a general principle it is undeniable that a large proportion of the amount removed in the crop is furnished by the soil.

That land which is unproductive for one crop, will raise one of a different description, is owing to the varied proportions of the different ingredients entering into the formation of different plants. -thus evidencing the necessity for a rotation of crops, and indicating the positive need of restoratives in the form of manures to meet the deficiency; so the barren soil on the coast of Peru. which does not contain a single particle of organic matter, consisting only of clay and sand without the slightest appearance of vegetation, is made (by the application of guano) to raise the finest crops of Indian corn, plainly shewing that such manure contains within itself all the ingredients of which the soil is deficient, for the sustenance of that prolific and valuable cereal. If then, land which will not grow so much as weeds, can thus he made remunerative, we ought to hear less about worn out and exhausted soils; it is ignorance, or bad management, or both, which is the farmer's bane, leaving out of the question (of course) unfavourable seasons, over which he can have no control.

Many facts the observant farmer has arrived at by experience, without the aid of science, by which he has been enabled to correct some errors.

The weight of straw compared with bushels of

each party had spoken, Ngatihini, contrary to an | overcoming the difficulties which beset their | and avoid some fatal mistakes; but if he would make the best use of all his appliances, it will be necessary that he should become acquainted with the constituent parts of each plant and the proportion of the different ingredients entering into their formation, and also the capability of his land to furnish such ingredients, irrespective of the manure intended to be applied, he will then he able to arrive at the description of manure most beneficial, and the amount needed for the crop.-Newcastle Farmer, published at the Star Office, Cobourg.

BROCK'S MONUMENT.

We regret that we have so long delayed noticing the article on Brock's Monument, which appeared in the Montreal Gazette, of 6th July, and we do so now for the purpose of removing from the minds of the public, an impression that the Committee have not been fully alive to the importance of obtaining a design suitable for the reconstruction of the monument, implied by the suggestions of the editor, that a monolith obelisk and pedestal, should supply the place of the present shattered column.

It is not possible to execute monoliths from the quarries of this country, and the expense would be enormous even if it were so; and the design of the Committee approved in 1813, consists of an obelisk and pedestal of bold and massive proportions, suitable to the commanding position in which it is destined to be placed.

The comparative dimensions of the celebrated Cleopatra's Needle, and the approved design, by Mr. Thomas Young, Architect to the University of King's College, may not be uninteresting to those who are zealously endeavouring to promote the immediate completion of that testimonial, which a loyal people are anxious should mark the resting place of the gallant Brock.

Cle	opatra  cedle	s'n 	Brock Ionum	's ent
	, ft	in.		
Width of one base,	. 8	2	16	ថ
Width of same face at the bas	e	10		
of pyramidal top,	.: 5	1	10	. 0
Width of adjacent face,	. 7	-	16	6
Width base of pyramidal top	, <del>1</del>	ូន	10	0
Height of obelisk, from base of shaft to base of pyramida	ıl i			•
top,		G	116	. 0
Height of pyramidal top,	. 6	6	6	0
Total Height	. 64	1	123	0

Total Height of pedestal, the three plinths, and the obelisk 79 6 Total Height of Brock's Monument, exclusive of the pyra.

midal apex,.... This statement is due to the Committee whose good taste selected the appropriate design, and to the artist who conceived it, and into whose hand we fervently hope its construction will forthwith be entrusted; and we are of opinion with the Gazette, "that the sum of £4,100 is sufficient for the erection of the obelisk and pedestal, and notorious vessel on the coast, and took 1,300 the sinking of the duch around the base to proslaves to Bahia a few months ago. I am obliged | teet from a too near approach, until such time as the funds for completing the piers and cheveaux de frise can be obtained .- Toronto Standard.

THE ESTATE OF A. McNIDER, BANK-RUPT.

For Sale by order of the Court, to close this Estate. () NE Share in the Quebec High School, £7 10s.

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Quebec, 21th June, 1847.

FOR SALE

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Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

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