

South'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.

When Missionary Boxes were first introduced 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.

From August 21, 1843, to June 1, 1844—
130 Dresses, 199 Bonnets,
16 Frocks, 22 Cloaks,
53 Caps, 24 Stocks,
5 Shirts.

Making 449 articles, at one halfpenny each, 18s. 8d.

Thus, in little more than nine months, her Box had received 449 thank-offerings! This simple statement struck the Clergyman forcibly, and at a Missionary Meeting in Liverpool, some time afterward, he related what this grateful Milliner had done.

The Clergyman's account continues— The next morning early, I 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.'

When I reached the water-side, I was a dark foggy November morning. A drizzling rain was coming down: it was what the sailors call 'nasty weather.'

As I continued my walk, I thought, Well! this is a good beginning: who knows but the Milliner may collect in many other places, as well as in her own village.

The next day I received the two following notes enclosed to me by my friend Mr. A.: they were both anonymous, and in ladies' handwriting.

I could add many more instances of individuals following the example of the Milliner—giving 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.

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?"

But on being again admitted to his presence, I 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 from 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?"

Letter by the Rev. Charles Simcox.

CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE IN SWITZERLAND.—[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.

NEW ZEALAND.

RESTRAINING POWER OF THE GOSPEL IN A 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 fisheries in this part of the island are of great importance to the Natives, the eels forming their only change of diet during the summer months.

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 canoes to shore. After having committed ourselves to His keeping who can "turn from us these evils we most righteously have deserved."

each party had spoken, Ngatihini, contrary to an engagement that there should be three speakers on either side, allowed the same Native to speak again. Tirua called upon another Native 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."

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 disorder.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS OF THE ASSAMESE.

Jacob served Laban as a servant or bondsman 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.

FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL HIGH SCHOOL.

—Hindrances to the prosperity of Schools.—Upon a former occasion the Directors 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.

There is a very general tendency amongst those who have not made education the subject of deep and earnest reflection, to over-estimate 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.

The Directors have to repeat the complaint 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, sometimes for days together, upon the most trifling pretences, and although the attention of the parents has been drawn to the subject in the monthly reports, the evil still exists to an extent that is injurious to the whole school.

overcoming the difficulties which beset their first efforts, and after having acquired a certain amount of elementary 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.

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 LATE CAPTURE OF SLAVE SHIPS.—(See our last number, p. 76.) The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Reginald Levinge, commanding Her Majesty's ship Devastation, 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 careless manner that I was sorry I was obliged to go off for water, in place of which I have to the relief of sight of land. The bait took. He took in 529 slaves, and I had him the next day. Poor wretches! they jumped for joy, rolling themselves about the decks, kissing our feet—I never saw anything like their ecstasies. The poor women were mad with joy; there were 200 of them all huddled together 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 notorious vessel on the coast, and took 1,200 slaves to Bahia a few months ago. I am obliged 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.

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.

Professor Thier 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 showing 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 be 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, 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 be 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.

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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 anxious should mark the resting place of the gallant Brock.

Table with dimensions of Cleopatra's Needle and Brock's Monument. Columns include 'Width of one base', 'Height of obelisk', etc. Values are in feet and inches.

Total Height of pedestal, the three pinnacles, and the obelisk 79 6. Total Height of Brock's Monument, exclusive of the pyramidal apex, 170 0. This statement is due to the Committee whose good taste selected the appropriate design, and to the artist who conceived it,—and into whose hands we fervently hope its construction will forthwith be entrusted; and we are of opinion with the Gazette, "that the sum of £4,400 is sufficient for the erection of the obelisk and pedestal, and the sinking of the dock around the base to protect from a too near approach, until such time as the funds for completing the piers and chevaux de frise can be obtained.—Toronto Standard.

THE ESTATE OF A. MCNIDER, BANKRUPT.

For Sale by order of the Court, to close this Estate. ONE Share in the Quebec High School, £7 10s. paid. The outstanding debts due to this Estate: of which a List can be seen at the office of the undersigned assignee. HENRY W. WELCH. Quebec, 21th June, 1847.

FOR SALE

WHAT pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by Mr. BURNETT—with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to AICHD. CAMPBELL, N. P., St. Peter Street. Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

THE BEREAN,

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