

of Turks form the pasha of Mosul was on the south; the Koordish army had possession of the north, and had also posted a strong force in the passes leading to the tribes in the east, which being thus cut off, and seeing the fate of their brethren of Diss, and Tiyary, they were negotiating terms of submission. A part of Tiyary was hoping to save itself from destruction in the same way.

The patriarch had no confidence in such an enemy. On receiving a message through his brother, till then in captivity, demanding the immediate surrender of his person, on the penalty of certain death; on being told that "nothing could save him wherever he should be found," he set out immediately for Mosul, accompanied by the brother who had thus escaped, and priest Abraham and family. He reached here in safety, day before yesterday, looking ten years older than when I last saw him; so much had his suffering and anxiety affected his appearance. The account which he gives of the state of things is most truly affecting, especially to me, as I am thus called to mourn the loss of very many of my warmest and most influential friends and acquaintances.

The captives, he reports, were to be doomed to the alternative of a change of religion or loss of life. Efforts will be made, through the Porte, for the restoration of these suffering captives, both by the French and British consuls: but with what success, or whether in season to be of use, remains to be seen. The application of the latter to the pasha proved in vain; it having been alleged in reply that Bader Khan Bey, who headed the army, acted under orders from the pasha of Erzeroom, the immediate claimant of the Nestorian country. It is known that the above named chief has lately received a decoration of honour from the Porte; and it is thought by many that he has orders from the capitol to do as he has done. He is nominally subject to the pasha of Mosul; and the latter is believed to maintain his present position only to beguile the Nestorians to submission; on the one hand professing a readiness to befriend them in case of submission, on the other menacing them with an army on their borders, which at any moment may act as a reserve for the Koords, who profess to be acting by his orders.

How these commotions are finally to be settled I cannot imagine. Any arrangement the Nestorians may make with the army can prove only temporary. In the arrangement proposed by the English at this place, through their missionary and consul, which is to make the patriarch an independent governor of the mountain Nestorians under the Porte, I have little confidence. Nor do I see any plan for the permanent peace and security of the Nestorians, which is not beset with great, if not insurmountable difficulties, in the present exceedingly jealous state of the Turkish government, and at this remote point, where they have so little power.

The threatened war between Persia, should it take place—as now seems not improbable—would only occasion a truce by withdrawing the army for self-defence. Such a war would be any thing but favourable to our efforts, either here or at Ooroomiah. But the Lord may overrule it to hasten the drying up of the great river Euphrates, that the way of the kings of the earth may be prepared. Blessed truth, that the Lord reigneth.

In the hour of extremity, to the Nestorians, let none who have an interest with the King of kings fail to present the most importunate petitions in their behalf. In our own deep trials for that people, let us have the great consolation that we have been instrumental, in some measure, of awakening an interest and a spirit of prayer for them.

In a letter, dated July 28, Doctor Grant considers the complete subjugation of the Nestorians as inevitable. "The work of destruction is still going forward, and I have no hope of its ceasing till this brave people are finally crushed, and their independence is gone. What will be the end of these things no one can tell."

FOREIGN JEWISH INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRACT FROM THE THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

JERUSALEM.—Through the mercy of God, the Committee have been permitted to see many to-

kens of real encouragement during the past year. The service of the Church has been regularly performed, and there has been much intercourse with the Jews. Many have been convinced that Jesus is the Messiah, and some have publicly confessed their faith in the Saviour of the world.

The Rev. F. C. Ewald wrote on January 30—"The year has opened upon us in a peculiar manner. There is a great work of the Spirit amongst the Jews in the Holy City. There are several who are ready to come out. Six believing Israelites are now under regular instruction, besides two children. We hope all will be baptised next Easter. We have reason to bless and praise God."

Nor have these encouraging prospects been confined to the Holy City. The attention of the Jews throughout Palestine has been roused by the work going on at Jerusalem. "The late account about the three rabbies," writes Mr. Ewald, "has already been spread throughout the Holy Land. On the 25th of November, a deputation from the Jews of Tiberias arrived here to inquire whether the report they had heard was true, viz., that fourteen rabbies of Jerusalem had embraced Christianity. The Jews of this place are very much exasperated on that account, and do all in their power to avoid coming in contact with us."

In the month of January, a most important visit was paid to the Jews at Hebron by the bishop and Mr. Ewald. The kind reception and hospitality they met with at the hands of the descendants of Abraham at this place far exceeded their expectation. Discussions were repeatedly held in the most friendly spirit, in the synagogues and schools, and copies both of the Old and New Testament, and tracts, were willingly accepted by the Jews. Mr. Ewald writes: "The bishop and myself were deeply affected by the manner in which we were received by the Jews at Hebron; both by the Sephardim and German Jews. We prayed that the Lord might bless the words spoken by his servants, in dependence upon his grace, to the remnant of his ancient people at Hebron. We felt the importance of carrying on the missionary work thus commenced, and I trust we shall be enabled to do so in the providence of our God. Our visit to the neglected sons of Abraham at Hebron has made a very favourable impression upon the Jews; they consider it very kind of the bishop to have spent so much time with them. Wherever they saw us they saluted us and invited us to their houses."

But great and cheering as are these results of the labours of the Society's missionaries in this mission, the Committee does not regard them as the full extent of that success, and the limits of that blessing which has attended their efforts. The letters of the missionaries contain abundant evidence of secret but not less certain tokens that much of the seed sown has not fallen on stony ground, although the time for the full harvest may not yet have come. At the close of the past year, Mr. Nicolayson thus refers to the general missionary labours in this station. "The results of these labours must not be considered limited to the actual increase of baptisms, of candidates for the sacrament, of inquirers, and of communicants. The great question between the Jews and us—the Messiahship of Jesus, and the evidences and doctrines of Christianity in general, also the true principle in which we are to interpret the prophets, and the real foundation of Israel's hope—have been extensively discussed, and have been and still are thought over and studied by many of the Jews in private and in secret."

EMIGRATION OF JEWS TO PALESTINE.—Above thirty Jewish families are now leaving our city (Warsaw) and going to Jerusalem, in order to enjoy the privilege of having, at their death, their bones buried in the holy soil of the land of their forefathers.—*Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums* of July 10.

CONSECRATION OF A BURIAL GROUND FOR THE BRITISH JEWS.—On Friday last the first interment took place in the burial ground (situate at Ball's Pond, Islington,) of the West London Synagogue of British Jews, Burton Street, Burton Crescent; upon which occasion the ground was consecrated, and a short discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Marks, the minister of the Synagogue.—*London Morning Herald* of July 21.

FOUNDATION OF A HEBREW NATIONAL SCHOOL AT BIRMINGHAM.—At Birmingham, on Wednes-

day, the laying of the foundation stone of a Hebrew National School took place with great ceremony by Sir Moses Montefiore, who was accompanied by his lady, the Baroness de Rothschild (the baron being detained in London) and several Israelites of distinction. A banquet on a splendid scale took place in the evening, at Dee's Royal Hotel, at which the Mayor presided. Sir Moses Montefiore delivered a brief but impressive address to the audience, on laying the stone. The religious services were conducted by Dr. Raphael, of the synagogue, Birmingham, and Mr. Isaacs, from Liverpool. A band of choristers from the synagogue, St. Helen's, London, were in attendance, and took part in the services of the day. Altogether the proceedings were of great interest, and drew together a large number of the leaders of the Hebrew community from the metropolis, and other parts of England.—*Morning Chronicle*, Aug. 14.

JEWS IN EAST PRUSSIA.—The Orient of July 25, gives a statistical account of the Jews in the province of East Prussia, which includes Konigsberg, showing a total of three thousand eight hundred and thirty six Israelites, with twenty two places of worship.—*Jewish Intelligence* for September.

THE CHRISTIAN MIRROR.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1843.

The great diversity of taste by which the most celebrated literary characters of the present day are distinguished, point out to us clearly and emphatically, that, however highly gifted they may be in point of mental accomplishments, either natural or acquired, yet in the knowledge of things which are considered essential to the high and eternal destiny of man, they manifest as much ignorance and hostility as those of the meanest intellect, or as those whose humble sphere of life precludes them from the acquisition of that education of which the others boast.

Hence we see that many of those men who stand eminently conspicuous for their literary attainments, are employed in writing and disseminating publications of the most injurious and demoralizing tendency. The great multitude of novels and works of fiction which issue daily from the press, and which appear to be read with so much avidity by those who are "lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God," is a clear and convincing proof that literary talent, too generally, is lamentably prostituted.

Although such individuals may endeavour to justify their conduct by representing their effusions as a just portraiture of human nature and of human folly, yet the man who possesses just conceptions of the Divine character, and of the duty which he owes to his fellow-men, must drop a silent tear at such an exhibition, when he beholds unfortunate humanity dragged forth from the most degrading haunts of vice, wickedness, and misery—*caricatured*, and held up as the laughingstock of the thoughtless, and the derision of those who are as wicked as themselves. It is truly deplorable that talents and acquirements so eminently calculated to promote the best interests of humanity, should be employed in propagating principles designed to vitiate the public taste, to corrupt the heart, destroy the finest sensibilities of our nature, and ultimately exclude us from a participation in that "inheritance which is incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away." That such has been, and still is, the tendency which the dissemination of publications of the character above alluded to has in the world, is obvious to every reflecting mind, and must ever be deplored by every lover of his species.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The present period of the world's history is pregnant with great and mo-