

I cannot trespass on the time and feelings of this assembly by continuing quotations of such a blasphemous application of the Scriptures.— Having now shown you the principles inculcated in the divinity of Maynooth, we shall come to examine the doctrines inculcated in her Canon Law. Here is CUBAËSUTIUS. This, you will recollect, is the Maynooth class-book of Canon Law—this is the book which the Professor states, in his return to the parliament, the students are obliged to procure at their own expense. In the fifth book, and fifteenth chapter, section eighth, this canonist says:—"Heretics also, and those who receive and favour them, the ancient law

excommunicates *ipso facto*, without any reservation to the chief Pontiff." Then he quotes as the authority for this from this *Corpus Juris Canonici*, caput "Sicut ait," and caput "Excommunicamus," *De Hereticis*. Now what is this law which this present class-book of Maynooth quotes as the authority for this sentence of excommunication? He quotes for it the 27th Canon of the third Lateran Council, and the 3d Canon of the fourth Lateran Council, the two most cruel and persecuting Canons in the long black roll of Papal intolerance and Papal perfidy. (Cheers.) These were the very Canons enacted for the persecution of the Albigenes.

MISSION TO TAHITI.

Most of young people understand that the Gospel, ostensibly at least, has triumphed in the Island of Tahiti, but many have heard of this without knowing much of the progress of the work, or of the difficulties that opposed it:— that we may gratify our young friends, we purpose, in this and a subsequent article, to give a compendious history of the Mission to this Island.

At the first meeting of the London Missionary Society, held in September, 1795, it was resolved that "a Mission be undertaken to Otaheitee, (Tahiti,) the Friendly Islands, the Marquesas, the Sandwich, and the Pelue Islands, as far as may be practicable and expedient." In pursuance of this resolution, a ship, called the *Duff*, was purchased for £5000, and Mr. James Wilson, a truly pious man, and experienced officer, was appointed captain. All preparations being made, the *Duff* set sail on the 10th of August from the port of London, having the prayers of many ministers and private christians for the success of the Mission, as well as for a prosperous voyage. The number of Missionaries on board was thirty, of whom six were married, and had their wives along with them. The purpose of the Directors of the London Missionary Society, as expressed in their letter to Captain Wilson, is as follows:—"It is indeed desirable to introduce the Gospel into several islands, but it is necessary, if possible, to establish it in one; for if you concentrate your exertions, and gain a solid establishment in one place, it may become the germ of other Missionary efforts, and be a sacred leaven which may gradually spread its beneficial influence through numerous and distant islands of the South Seas." During the voyage, the Missionaries decided on distributing themselves among three of the principal clusters of islands in the South Pacific, viz: Tahiti, the Friendly Islands in the west, and the Marquesas in the east. As they drew nigh the end of their voyage, after prayer for direction, it was deemed advisable that the greater company should be set apart for Tahiti—namely, four ordained ministers, and fourteen of the unmarried brethren. On the Sabbath morning of the 5th of March, the ship reached the island, when num-

bers of the natives, ignorant of the day of rest thronged round the *Duff* with their canoes, as they had been wont to do with other vessels, desirous of bartering hogs and fruits for European articles. All traffic, however, was refused, and they were given to understand, by signs, that it was a day set apart for the worship of God.— Forty of the natives, who had come on board to traffic, remained during the day, and were surprised as well as delighted with the service, more especially with the singing of the psalms, which, for the first time, they had heard. On the same day, two Europeans, natives of Sweden, who had been for several years on the island, visited the ship,—these men being able to speak the English language, were at first of some service to the Missionaries, as well in forwarding the object of the Mission, as in negotiating diverse important matters with the native chiefs, though, as they afterwards learned, they became such bitter enemies as even to advise their deaths. On the Monday following, Captain Wilson dropped anchor in Matavai Bay, about three quarters of a mile from the shore. On the Tuesday, the Missionaries left the ship, and were conducted to a house which had been erected for the reception of Captain Bligh, whom they had expected to revisit the island; that such a house should have been ready prepared, as if for their reception, was a circumstance fitted to impress the minds of the Missionaries, with a sense of the Lord's goodness in providing for them;—the house was of an oval shape, and upwards of one hundred feet in length, and so the Missionaries, in their account, piously say, "Lord, thou hast been better to us than all our fears: grant us firmer faith in thy care, that we may be able to trust thee more on a future day." The house being cleared, and divided into apartments with Bamboo canes covered with the leaves of the cocoa-nut tree, or with the cloth of the country, the wives of the Missionaries landed on Saturday the 11th of March, and excited no small wonder among the natives by the novelty of their dress and appearance.

The Missionaries being thus settled at Tahiti, immediately entered on their important work.—